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Cover Page—The Prime Minister bids farewell to the gathering at the Bangalore Airport before his departure on 3rd February 1956.

PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO BANGALORE

The Prime Minister, accompanied by Srimathi Indira Gandhi and Sri T. T. Krishnamachari, Minister for Industry and Commerce, Government of India, arrived at the Bangalore Airport on 1st February 1956. On alighting from the Megh Dooth, the Russian Plane, a recent gift by the Soviet Prime Minister, he was given a warm welcome by His Highness the Rajpramukh of Mysore, Sri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, Sri K. Haramanthaiya, Chief Minister of Mysore, Sri K. C. Reddy, Union Production Minister, Sri Karmakar Union Commerce Minister, Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, Executive Secretary of the ECAFE and several delegates of the ECAFE and also the Ministers of Mysore and leading gentlemen

The Prime Minister stayed at the Bangalore Palace.

The Prime Minister inaugurated the 12th Session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East at the Town Hall on 2nd February 1956.

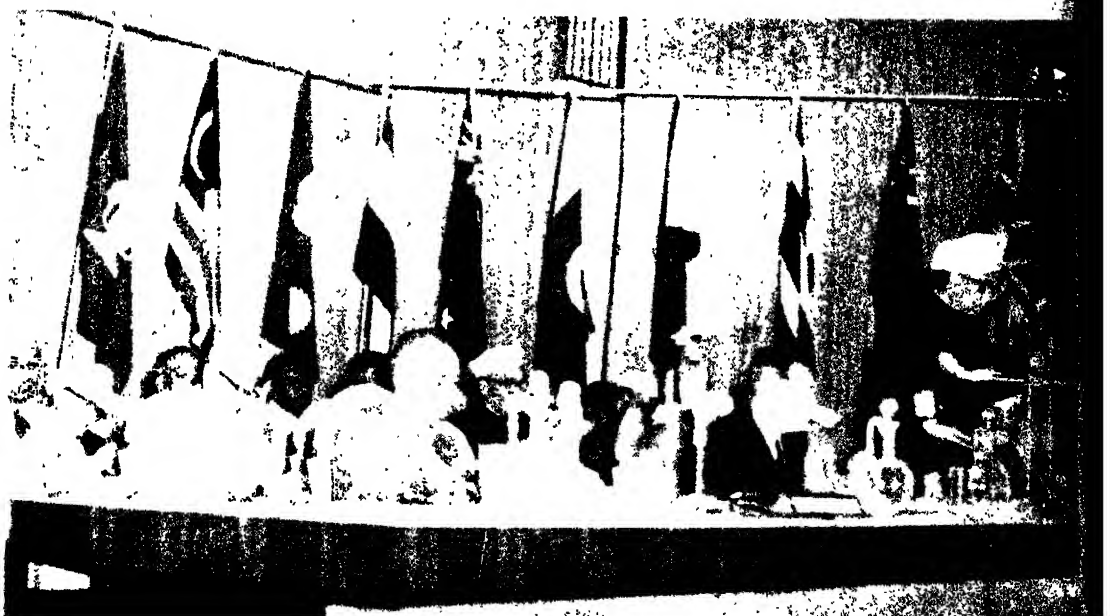
The Prime Minister and Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary General, United Nations, who arrived in Bangalore to participate in the ECAFE Conference, were entertained by the Chief Minister at the Glass House on 2nd February 1956 with a programme of Music and Dance.

The Prime Minister left Bangalore on the morning of 3rd February 1956.



The Prime Minister speaking on the occasion of inauguration of the ECAFE Conference at the Town Hall, Bangalore, on 2nd February 1956.

The Chief Minister of Mysore inaugurating the Committee Session of the ECAFE Conference at Bangalore on 21st January 1956.





The Prime Minister and Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary General, U.N.O.
before their departure from the Bangalore Airport, on 3rd February 1956.

Shaping the Economic Future of

Asia And The Far East

TWELFTH SESSION CONCLUDES

The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East—known popularly as ECAFE—concluded its Twelfth Session at Bangalore on the 14th February 1956, after a strenuous and active debate covering a period of over two weeks.

Over two hundred delegates and observers from all corners of the world came to Bangalore for this Conference where they took stock of their countries' resources and achievements in the economic field and discussed ways and means of increasing international co-operation and further improving the economic conditions of the Far Eastern countries.

The delegates in the Conference Hall sat round a 108 feet long table. The floor level of the renovated Town Hall was raised and covered with exquisitely decorated Hyderabad and Mysore carpets specially made for the occasion. Newly painted panels depicting facets of Indian life and culture decorated the walls and railings of the Hall.

The Bangalore Session of the ECAFE demonstrated in an unmistakable manner the desire of all non-Asian countries to assist Asian development, though according to those who had been attending ECAFE meetings regularly for some years, the differences in the approach were brought out this year, more strongly perhaps than before. Another striking feature of the session was the strong desire of Asian countries to continue their decisive march towards economic development.

The twelfth session of the ECAFE was inaugurated by the Prime Minister. His Highness the Rajpramukh of Mysore

welcomed the Prime Minister, Dr. Hammarström, Secretary-General of the United Nations, and other delegates to the Conference.

Extension of International Amity

The Conference commenced its deliberations on 2nd February 1956. In the course of his welcome speech, His Highness the Rajpramukh of Mysore said that the holding of the twelfth session in the City of Bangalore was a matter of sincere pride and pleasure for the people and the Government of Mysore. Referring to the work of the ECAFE, His Highness observed that much progress had been made by the Commission since the first session held in Shanghai in 1947. By collecting and studying facts, by holding Seminars and Training Centres, by providing expert and advisory assistance, it had helped member-nations to develop themselves in a variety of ways. It was an immense advantage, His Highness said, for the countries of the region to have an organisation in which their representatives could meet regularly to review their economic problems, exchange ideas and experiences and agree on national and international programmes of reconstruction, under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, in co-operation with the nations outside the region. This was a happy augury, His Highness said, for the economic advancement of backward regions and for the extension of international amity.

Continuing, His Highness observed that the only alternative to war was the

establishment of lasting international friendship based on truth, tolerance and goodwill. The growth of science and technology had emphasised the need to have a moral basis for all human endeavour, and this was especially so in the field of economics and politics. National progress was now to be achieved along with international goodwill and political and economic relationships had to be built on a foundation of mutual trust and understanding.

Concluding, His Highness said that India had been engaged in problems of planning and industrial progress. In common with other predominantly agricultural countries, India had had to face the urgent need of industrialisation to balance her economy. At the same time, India had had to play her part as an equal member of the fraternity of nations and strive for peace and friendship. In this double task, His Highness said, India had the good fortune of being led by the Prime Minister who is the very personification of this synthesis of robust nationalism and healthy internationalism.

Panch Shila—the Only Way to Peace

In the course of his inaugural address, the Prime Minister observed that the approach to problems in the social and economic fields should be one of co-operation and co-existence. He said that Asian countries needed aid from outside to develop their economy. But if financial or technical aid from the countries which were in the happy position to give it to the countries which required it was connected with some political consideration, it virtually lost its value. He therefore felt that it would be better if external aid came through the United Nations and hoped that the proposed Special United Nations Fund for economic development could be implemented.

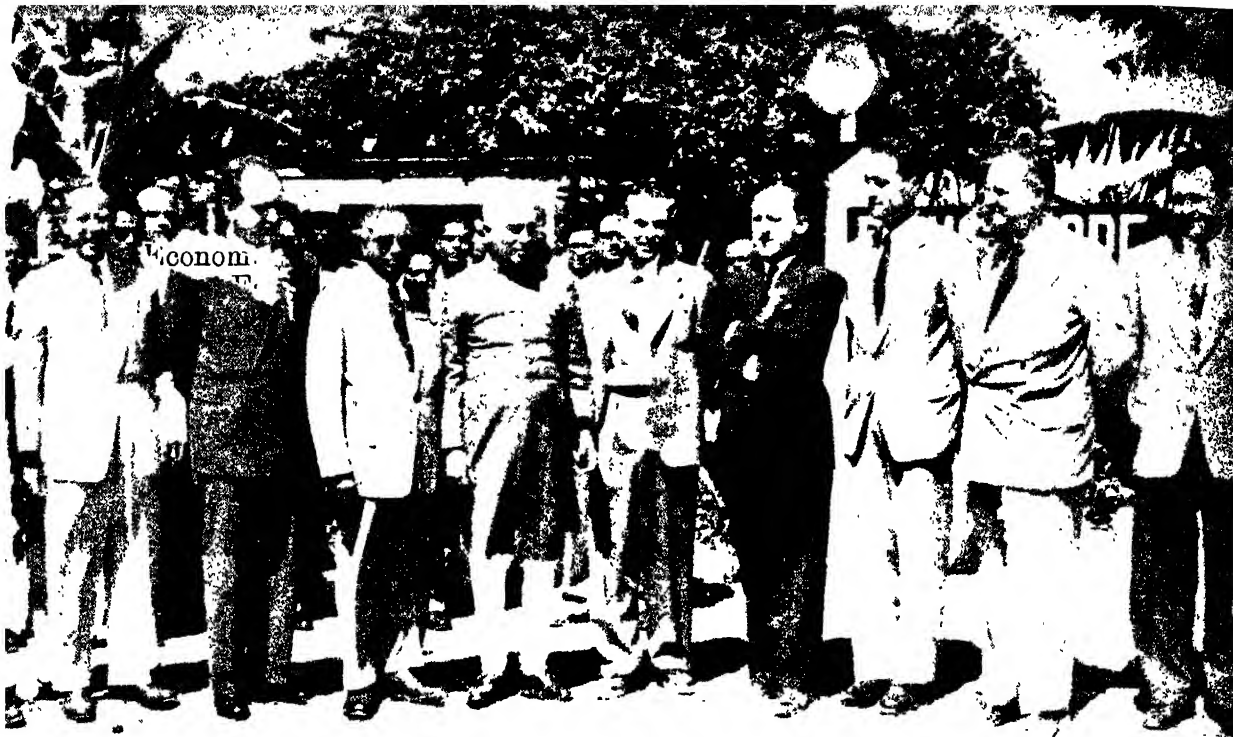
Referring to the economic conditions in Asian countries, the Prime Minister

observed that these eight years had seen many developments in the world and in Asia. During this period, the people and the leaders of India in particular, had learnt much both from their successes and from their failures, in their effort to put the country in line with dynamic currents of the world. But they had registered significant achievement on the eve of new ones. He felt that the limited problem of Asia's economic and social progress was not a small one, and that no one could conceive of a bigger problem than that of the millions that inhabited the various parts of Asia, trying to make economic and social progress. He pointed out that, when dealing with this problem, it was important to the rest of the world, not only to know what happened in these countries of Asia in the way of such progress, but also to be aware of the tremendous urge and passion of millions of people wanting to do something, wanting to get something which they had lacked. It was of vital importance that there should be an adequate conception among the statesmen of the world of the urges that moved the people of Asia to day.

Concluding, the Prime Minister said that it was for the Commission to consider these problems of under-developed countries in a somewhat different light. The nature of the problem changed according to the development of the various countries. Even in India, he said, there was a tendency to look at these problems from the point of view of the far more developed countries whose background and problems were completely different. He, therefore, emphasised the fact that in any sphere, whether political, economic or social, people should not implant things which had no roots in their own country.

United Nations' Role

Addressing the Conference, Dr. Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary-General of the



The Prime Minister was received by the delegates of the ECATE on his arrival at the Bengali Airport on 1st February 1956.

President
Asia
to

Delegates of the ECATE
paying homage to
Mahatma Gandhi on the
Gandhi Day. - 30th January
1956.





Photo taken on the occasion of the 'tea' given in honour of the delegates of the EC AFD at the Residency on 24th January 1956.

Sri K. Hanumanthaya, Chief Minister, giving away prizes during the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the Government Secretariat Club, Bangalore, on 28th January 1956.



United Nations, made a brief survey of the activities of the ECAFE in the matter of enhancing both Asian consciousness of the United Nations and the desire of Asian Governments to participate fully in the work of the Organisation and increasingly to bring the problems arising in the region within the orbit of its deliberations. He said that ECAFE was an Asian economic body specially conceived, within the principles of the United Nations Charter to promote, assist and inspire the economic development of this part of the world.

Referring to the scope and usefulness of the *Ecafe*, Dr. Hammarskjöld observed that at the global level in the United Nations, the past twelve months had seen developments in the economic sphere which were of direct interest to the Commission, particularly the International Conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, and the optimism entertained in this behalf by the universal recognition manifested in the Geneva Conference that the development of peaceful uses of nuclear energy—no less than the prevention of its use for destructive purposes—was essentially a subject for international co-operation. He said that the Commission was uniquely fitted to serve as the instrument of an all Asian pattern of economic co-operation and it had the additional advantage of being able to draw directly on the experience and co-operation of economically advanced countries outside the *Ecafe* region.

Ecafe's Main Role

The *Ecafe's* main role has been to study, identify and analyse economic problems in their national, regional and international setting, to stimulate activities that would promote direct co-operation among its members and thus help countries in formulating sound policies

and improve their economic, technical and administrative machinery. The *Ecafe* has also played an important role in the promotion or establishment of training facilities in the region, be they under the auspices of United Nations or specialised agencies or of National Governments. In short, it has been a basic purpose of the Commission to strengthen the economic co-operation of countries in the region both among themselves and with other countries of the world.

The most important task of the present Session was to review the current economic situation in Asia, the progress achieved by the countries of the region in post-war years, the many urgent problems they face and to outline policies and formulate recommendations designed to speed up progress.

The Bangalore Session of the *Ecafe* had an extensive discussion and exchange of views on subjects of economic value such as (i) The Economic Situation in Asia; (ii) Technical Assistance in the Asian region, (iii) Inter-regional Trade Consultations. The Conference also considered the reports of the specialised agencies, namely, the International Labour Organisation; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation; International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; the Seminar on Population in Asia and the Far East, the Inland Transport Committee and the Committee on Industry and Trade.

Promotion of Trade and Industry

Earlier to the Plenary Session of the *Ecafe*, the Eighth Session of the Committee on Trade and Industry of the *Ecafe* was also held at the Town Hall on the 24th January 1956 which was opened by Sri K. Hanumanthaya, Chief Minister of Mysore.

In the course of his opening speech, the Chief Minister observed that the Committee on Trade and Industry was like the

sanctum sanctorum of the big *Ecase* temple wherein worship was done in the form of work to enable a thousand million people to live a happy and prosperous life, even as their brethren do in advanced western countries in general, and in the U.S.A. in particular. Commerce and Industry were like two sides of a coin, sides which were inseparable and co-existent. He said that it is industry that is mainly responsible for the promotion of economic uplift and for the making of the modern world.

Referring to man's inventions in the mechanical age, he said that the wheel was one of the greatest of man's inventions and it ushered in the mechanical age. The machine again multiplied its strength a million times by the use of steam, gas, oil and electricity. And, now another age, the atomic, was dawning, an age which left behind other ages even as the supersonic jet plane had left behind the dusty country cart. Atomic power was born as a weapon of war. But everyone, after a flash of sanity which brightened the world in the form of the Geneva Conference, now agreed that atomic power must be harnessed to peaceful and beneficial purposes, thus raising humanity to a higher and better standard of life.

He urged that the *Ecase* might consider ways and means of helping the millions of people in this region with the use of atomic energy in the fields of agriculture, medicine, travel and industry. "This may prove a short cut so far as the people of the backward countries are concerned to catch up with the progress that the forward countries have so far made."

Concluding, the Chief Minister said that the material progress which was now so universally sought was but a shell for the core of human brotherhood which was preached by every saint of every religion. In recent times, Gandhiji was one such saint, who declared, "The future peace, security and ordered progress of the world demand a world federation of free nations and on no other basis can the problems of the world be solved. Such a world federation would ensure the freedom of its constituent nations, the prevention of aggression and exploitation by one nation over another, the protection of national minorities, the advancement of all backward areas and peoples and the pooling of the world's resources for the common good of all". He looked forward to the United Nations to attain its full stature and play its proper role.

Sixth Anniversary Celebrations of the Indian Republic

“An Occasion for Ethical and Spiritual Re-armament.”

The Republic Day was celebrated with eclat throughout Mysore State on the 26th January 1956. The National Flag was fluttering majestically on Government buildings, schools, colleges and business houses on that day. Various political, social, cultural and educational institutions had organised meetings to celebrate the anniversary of the Republic Day in a fitting manner.

In Bangalore, His Highness the Rajpramukh hoisted the National Flag at the Race Course grounds in the morning and took the salute at the ceremonial parade, in which the Mysore Armed Reserve Police, the National Cadet Corps, the Bharat Seva Dal, the Bharat Scouts, the Mysore Mounted Police, the Madras Engineer Group, and the Indian Air Force participated.

The Chief Minister and other Ministers of Mysore, Dr. J. C. Ghosh, Member of the Planning Commission, the Chief Justice of Mysore, the delegates of ECAFE, high ranking officers, and a huge gathering of gentlemen and ladies, boys and girls witnessed the impressive ceremonial parade.

After the National Salute and inspection of the parade, His Highness the Rajpramukh addressed the parade and observed that those to whom the administration of the country had been entrusted have steadily pursued the ideal of a Welfare State and that all efforts and resources had been directed towards the welfare and happiness of the masses. His Highness, further, said that the country would soon embark on the Second Five-Year Plan which had been drawn up in keeping with the ideal of the socialistic pattern of society. The river-

valley irrigation and power schemes, the community projects, the rapid progress of industrial development and reorganisation of the educational system held out the promise of an era of economic and cultural renaissance in the country. The paramount need of the hour was for a co-operative and selfless effort on the part of every one if the goal set before was not to remain just a dream but translated into fact and achievement.

Referring to the reorganisation of States, His Highness observed that “our leaders have been warning us that no particular State or area can afford to concentrate on its individual progress and well being alone but that each should develop with the supreme idea of the progress of India as a whole. Let us remember that underlying unity of our common culture and the important fact that first and foremost we are Indians. Let us try to overcome feelings which may originate in narrow provincialism.”

His Highness paid a tribute to the Prime Minister for his statesmanship and his international policy, based on the ideals of *panch shila* for the establishment of peace in the world.

His Highness said that the country is proud of the Armed Forces, of their patriotism, loyalty and devotion to duty and it was essential for them to maintain the highest standard of physical prowess and moral rectitude in order that they might fulfil their honourable role in a democratic constitution.

Concluding, His Highness said that the day was an occasion for prayer for moral upliftment and added: “I construe it as an occasion of ethical and spiritual

re-armament. Let us fervently renew and reaffirm our pledge to dedicate ourselves, each to the utmost of his gifts and capabilities to a life of useful endeavour with increasing co-operation, public spirit and tolerance."

In the evening, a four-hour programme of entertainment, which was interesting, impressive and educative, was arranged

and a large gathering of citizens, ladies and children witnessed the entertainment. The Chief Minister presided on the occasion. The programme consisted of mass drill by boys and girls, physical culture display, music, folk-arts and dances, impersonation in comic costumes, tableaux and display of pyrotechnics.

Mysore's Tableau in New Delhi

The Republic Day Celebrations at New Delhi this year were planned on a gorgeous scale. A panoply of colour marked the festival. The impressive cultural pageants in this year's Republic Day Procession depicted the variegated facets of Indian life as represented by a tableau from each State. Over 20 such pageants in the Procession brought to light pages from the rich heritage of India's past as also the milestones in the building of the New India.

Mahisasura Mardini Tableau from Mysore depicted the ultimate victory of good over evil. The tableau was designed and executed under the guidance of *Natya-kala Visharada* Sri M. C. Mahadeva Swamy, M.L.C., Mysore. Under the protection of this main piece in the tableau were shown the Chamundi Hill with its statue of the Nandi bull, the Mysore Palace, the world-famous Brindavan Gardens, the Jog Falls, the

Khedda operations, the Silk and Sandalwood Oil Industries, the famous Iron and Steel Works and the Cement and Paper Mills. The artistes, who participated in the Tableau, acquitted themselves creditably. Smt. S. Saroja, a famous artiste from Mysore, impersonated Chamundeswari and the part of Mahisasura was taken by Sri K. S. Gundu Rao. Kumaris Durga Devi, Sharada, Rohini, Shakuntala and Shanta acted as Apsaras. Besides the Tableau, the Dollu Kunita troupe from Shikaripur Taluk also participated in the procession.

The Prime Minister and Mrs. Indira Gandhi expressed their appreciation of Mysore's contribution towards the Republic Day Celebrations.

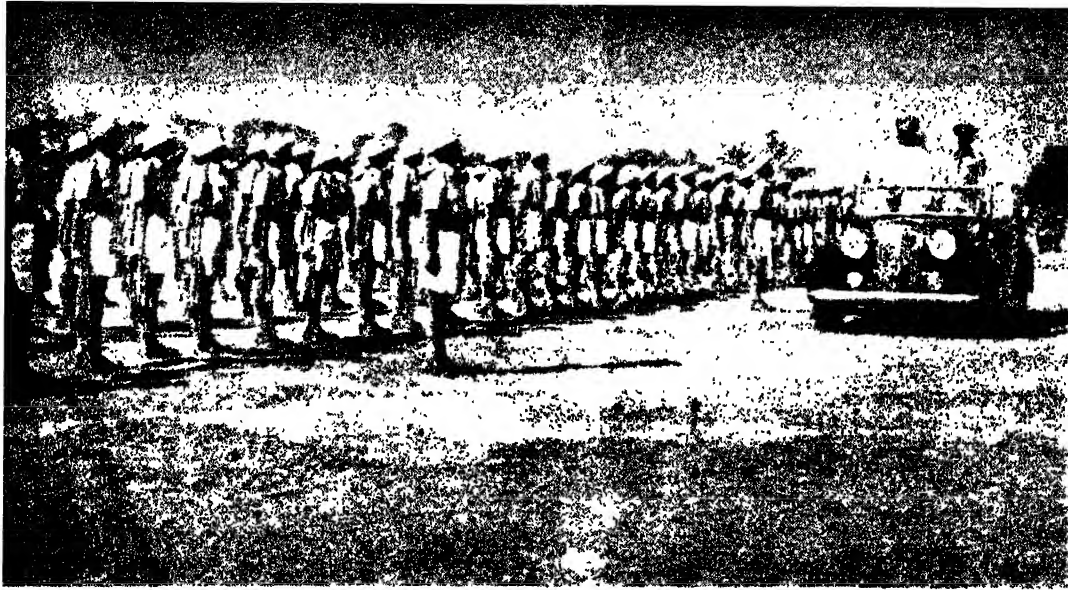
The President Dr. Rajendra Prasad met the artistes from Mysore at tea and expressed satisfaction at their performance.



The President with the leaders of the various contingents from the States, who participated in the Republic Day Celebrations, New Delhi.

The President of India with the artistes from Mysore.





His Highness the Rajpramukh inspecting the Parade during the Republic Day Celebrations in Bangalore on 26th January 1956.

Ministers and prominent citizens at the Race Course on occasion of the Republic Day Celebrations, Bangalore.



Bringing the Backward Brethren forward

Improving Economic and Social Conditions of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in Mysore.

The Scheduled Castes, in general, are economically poor, educationally and socially backward in our country. Government are, therefore, engaged from a long time in the task of improving the economic, social and educational conditions of these people. They are pleased to sanction liberal grants year by year for their upliftment. The following few paragraphs indicate the several schemes which are being implemented.

Educational Facilities.—Children of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes are exempted from payment of admission, tuition and examination fees. Free supply of clothes to them is also arranged.

Scholarships - Scholarships to 187 boys and 80 girls studying in High Schools, and 799 boys and 100 girls, studying in Middle Schools, were awarded during 1954-55. 312 Scholarships were also sanctioned to the boys studying in New Type Middle Schools. A sum of Rs. 72,500 was spent on scholarships during that year. One hundred scholarships were also awarded to the students studying in various University classes during 1954-55.

Hostel facilities have been provided for the pupils of these classes generously. There are 12 Government Depressed Class hostels in the State providing accommodation to 900 boarders. In addition, there are 69 aided hostels in the State. In the case of the latter, the full cost of the entire establishment and rent is met by the Department of Public Instruction and boarding grant is also given at the rate of Rs. 12 per month per boarder.

Construction work of the hostel buildings at Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, and

Nanjangud is under progress. A sum of Rs. 3,20,183 was spent on these buildings during 1954-55.

There are two University Hostels for accommodating the students of University classes in Bangalore and Mysore Cities.

Improving Economic Conditions

Grant of Lands. Lands are being granted to the landless people free of cost or at an upset price. An extent of about 10,731 acres of land was granted to the applicants belonging to the Depressed Classes during 1954-55. Twenty per cent of the land released out of the forest, amritmahalaval and state grove lands for cultivation, has been reserved for Scheduled Castes. Agricultural colonies are being started to rehabilitate the Depressed Class families in the State.

Acquisition. Lands are acquired and sites are provided free of cost to the Depressed Class people to enable them to construct their dwelling houses. A sum of Rs. 91,620 was spent on acquisition of lands for the Scheduled Castes during 1954-55.

Housing.—Subventions from Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 per family for construction of houses are being given to the Scheduled Castes people to convert the poor huts into tiled houses. A sum of Rs. 100 lakhs was provided for housing in the First Five Year Plan period. 22,201 houses were constructed with an outlay of Rs. 69.61 lakhs during the last four years of the First Five-Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 17 lakhs is provided for construction of houses and acquisition of lands

Drinking Water Wells.—Drinking water wells are provided to them to get fresh water to drink. A sum of Rs. 60,000 is provided during the current year for providing wells to the Scheduled Caste people. A sum of Rs. 63,459 was spent for providing wells during 1953-54 and 1954-55. Twenty-two wells were completed and 15 works are under progress.

Bullocks.—Bullocks are being supplied to the Harijan families holding lands to pursue agriculture. Sixty pairs of bullocks during 1953-54, 110 pairs of bullocks during 1954-55 were provided to the Scheduled Castes. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 is provided for purchase of bullocks during the current year.

Four Lakhs Scheme.—A sum of Rs. 1,88,375 was granted as loans during 1953-54 for purchase of bullocks, and agricultural implements to improve their agriculture. Loans were also granted to improve their livestock, *viz.*, cows, buffaloes, sheep, etc. Financial aid was given by way of loans for starting dairy farming and poultry under the scheme.

Appointments.—Eighteen per cent of all the appointments in Government are being reserved to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes to secure equal representation in Government service.

Cottage Industries.—Subventions from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per family are being given to purchase raw-materials and other equipment to improve their home and cottage industries. They are encouraged to pursue dairy farming and poultry by giving small subvention to purchase livestock *viz.*, cows, sheep and poultry, etc., A sum of Rs. 30,266 was spent during 1953-54 and 1954-55 on cottage industries. A sum of Rs. 9,000 is provided under the subventions for the current year.

There is a Depressed Class Policy Committee at the State level with the Chief Minister as Chairman and Minister for Local Self-Government as Vice-Chairman to lay down policies of Government in the matter of their upliftment. Taluk and District Advisory Committees are constituted to review their upliftment work. A sum of Rs. 5,336 during 1953-54 and Rs. 42,149 during 1954-55 were spent for giving assistance to the voluntary agencies. District and Taluk *Asprushyatha Nivarana* Committees are constituted to carry on intensive propaganda for removal of untouchability. Schools, colleges, temples and other public institutions are opened to the Harijans. There is free access to the restaurants, dhobi-shops and shaving saloons. All Government wells, tanks and public taps are thrown open to them. The Temple Entry Act, the Civil Disabilities Act and the Removal of Untouchability Acts of 1955 are promulgated inflicting deterrent punishment to the offenders. Harijan Day celebrations and conferences were held in almost all the villages and towns in the State. A sum of Rs. 32,835 was spent on Harijan Day celebrations during 1953-54 and 1954-55. Inter-caste dinners are being held to mix freely with all sections of people. A sum of Rs. 10,729 was spent on inter-caste dinners during 1954-55. Community Centres are being constructed to give an opportunity to the Harijans to conduct "*Bhajan*s", "*Melas*" etc., A sum of Rs. 60,925 was spent for construction of Community Centres during 1954-55. Fifty-nine radio sets were supplied to the *Harijan keris* during the year. Posters and pamphlets are being distributed among the public to enlighten them. Twenty-five thousand copies of *Harijanabhyudaya* journal, published during 1954-55, were distributed among the members of the Scheduled Castes and

others. Cinema slides on untouchability are being displayed in all the cinemas of the State. Harijan Sevak Sangha and other private agencies are being financed by Government to work for removal of untouchability. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was given to the State Harijan Sevak Sangha to carry on its activities in connection with the removal of untouchability during 1954-55

WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES

Aboriginal tribes that are living in the interior of the forests of Budipadaga, Chamarajanagar Taluk, Maddur, Gundlupet Taluk, Penjahalli, Heggadadevana kote Taluk, Kyathedevanagudi, Chamarajanagar Taluk, to some extent at Billenahosalli, Hunsur Taluk, can be broadly classified into seven main classes: Jenukurubars, Bettikurubars, Kadukurubars, Soligas, Malari Hosalaru and Iruligas. They live in low huts made of bamboo and thatch in the middle of forests. The social and economic conditions of these tribes are most appalling and most of them live a sub-human existence. Their dwelling conditions are most primitive in nature.

In order to better their economic conditions and to bring them on an equal footing with those of the advanced communities, a scheme was introduced in this State for their welfare during the year 1952-53. The scheme envisages mainly provision for dwelling houses supply of ploughs, bullocks and agricultural implements, drinking water wells, opening of schools and hostels to the children of the Hill Tribe, medical and health facilities to them, formation of approach roads to their colonies, release of forest lands for cultivation, clearing jungle, etc.

Four Agricultural Colonies were formed for the benefit of these tribes at the following places.—

1. Budipadaga Colony

Twenty-five twin-quarters, accommodating 50 families, were constructed at a cost of Rs. 71,437 at Rs. 2,783 per unit; 40 pairs of bullocks were supplied at a cost of Rs. 10,000, 300 acres of forest land was released for cultivation. One school and one hostel were started at the place to educate their children and 39 students are being fed in the hostel maintained at Government cost. The annual recurring cost comes to Rs. 3,150. Besides these, pucca buildings for holding school and hostel, quarters for teachers, kitchen room are under construction with an outlay of Rs. 21,121. One well was sunk at a cost of Rs. 2,023 and an approach road at a cost of Rs. 500 was formed. A sum of Rs. 98,173 was spent on this colony to end of September 1955.

2. Penjahalli Colony

Out of 50 units of houses programmed to be constructed, 23 houses have so far been constructed with an outlay of Rs. 38,431. Thirty pairs of bullocks were supplied to the colonists with an expenditure of Rs. 7,500. Two hundred acres of land were released for cultivation. Forty children are receiving education at the school attached with a hostel, started at the place. The annual recurring charges of the school and hostel come to Rs. 5,550. Pucca buildings for school, hostel, quarters for teachers, kitchen room were undertaken and completed during the year 1954-55. The total outlay incurred so far on these works including the cost of a well is Rs. 69,904-9-0. With a view to provide medical and public health facilities, a health unit was started at Nisna. A jeep at a cost of Rs. 14,125 is being maintained for catering to the medical needs of the Hill Tribes nearby. The total outlay incurred up to the end of March 1955 towards this unit is Rs. 31,538.

These Seminars and courses gave an opportunity to many of the teachers in the interior parts of the State to meet their compeers and discuss the problems common to them in a pleasant atmosphere and thus widen the horizon of their knowledge and vision.

With a view to facilitate quick purchase and supply of articles of a good uniform standard to schools, a system of centralised purchase is being tried. By this, the requirements of all the schools are ascertained and consolidated and purchases ordered in bulk by a Purchase Officer.

Many acres of land have been donated to several schools in the State. With a view to bring these lands under cultivation, a Senior Officer of the Agricultural Department is deputed to this Department to work as Land Utilisation Officer.

A statistical Unit is added on to the office of the Director of Public Instruction with a view to collect quarterly statistics of pupils by age-groups and to ascertain by a sampling method the progress of Education among age-groups in the State.



Photo taken on the occasion of the Third Conference of Directors of Information of States held at Nainital from 4th to 7th May 1956. Sri P. M. Lal, I.C.S., Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, New Delhi, who presided at the Conference is seen in the centre of the front row, along with the representatives of States and some of the officers of the Information Ministry.

MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

The Eleven Regulated Markets which have been started at Mysore, Davangere, Chitaldrug, Tiptur, Tumkur, Arsikere, Shimoga, Bellary, Sakaleshpur, Chintamani and Channapatna, were working satisfactorily during the month of May 1956. The quantities of different agricultural commodities auctioned in the several Regulated Markets during the month are given below :—

1. Regulated Market, Mysore.—

	Pallas
Groundnut	595
Horsegram	503
Tamarind Seed	157
Longe Seed	92
Cow-pea	42
Avare	19
Niger	13
Til seeds	12
Greengram	9
Bengalgram	9
Urd	6
Thogary	4
Coriander	1



Auctioning Cotton at the Regulated Market, Chitaldroog.

Opening of the New Building

for Accountant General's Office

"Correct accounting and efficient audit are the essential adjuncts to the proper financial administration of the country".

Sri A. K. Chanda, Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, performed the opening ceremony of the new building for the Office of the Accountant General, in Mysore, Bangalore on the 6th February 1956. His Highness the Rajpranukh presided on the occasion. Sri P. K. Sen, Accountant General in Mysore, welcomed His Highness, Sri A. K. Chanda, and other distinguished guests on the occasion.

The Accountant General said that he felt happy that His Highness, who had graciously performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the building 2½ years back, had again consented with his characteristic generosity to preside over the opening ceremony of the building.

He expressed his deep gratitude to Shri K. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister, who had been throughout associated with the scheme, for the help they had received from him. In addition to providing free of cost the land on which the building stands, the Chief Minister had taken a personal interest in the progress of its construction and had personally intervened to solve a number of their problems. The Mysore Public Works Department, who were entrusted with the execution of the work of construction, had lived up to their reputation and done a remarkably fine job within a very reasonable period of time. He also expressed his appreciation of the help they had received from the other officers of the Mysore Government. He offered his tribute to Shri V.

Narahari Rao and the late Shri S. N. Ghatak, both of whom were actively associated with the earlier ceremony, and had materially contributed to the early completion of the scheme.

Mysore's High Traditions of Administrative Competence

While speaking on the occasion, Sri A. K. Chanda, Comptroller and Auditor General said —

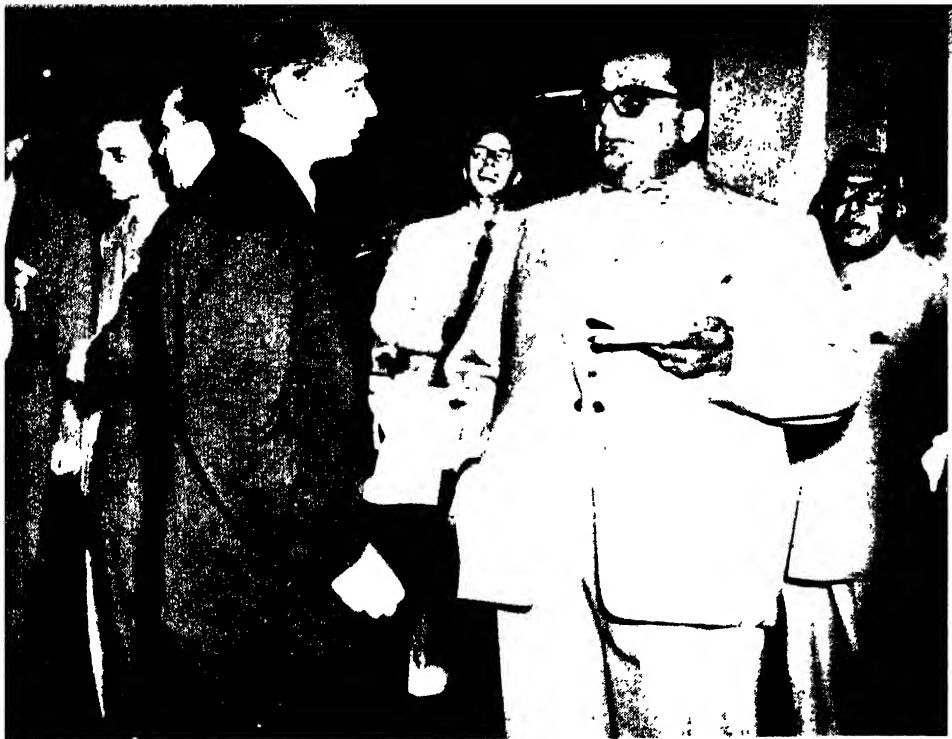
"In the pre-Independence era, Mysore had established a high tradition of administrative competence. It was, in many ways, a more progressive State than its neighbouring British Indian Provinces. Not only did the pattern of its administration conform more closely to the conception of a democratic Government, but the State largely realized the conception of a Welfare State. The establishment of industries, with the active assistance and association of the State, while paying an equal emphasis on the development of its rural economy through improved agricultural methods, electrification of villages, etc., were essential features of the State's policy." He said that it was gratifying to note that the tradition of competence and of imaginative planning had been fully maintained after Independence. It might not be out of place to mention that it was a distinguished Mysorean who had filled the high office of the Dewan of the State, Dr. Visvesvaraya, who formulated, as early as 1934, a ten-year plan to increase the national wealth two-fold.



Photo taken on the occasion of the opening of the Accountant General's Office, Bangalore, by Sri A. K. Chanda, Comptroller and Auditor General of India, on 6th February 1956.

Sri H. Siddaveerappa, Minister for Home Affairs, laid the foundation-stone of the Central Sericultural Research Institute at Channarayana, on 5th February 1956, Sri D. P. Karimurthy, Minister for Commerce, Government of India, presided on the occasion.





The Secretary General of the U.N.O. and the R. Prasad, Minister for Mysore State, at the Tea Party given by Sri T. T. Krishnamachari, Minister for Industry and Commerce, Government of India, at the Palace, Bangalore, on 2nd February 1956.

Sri Ajit Prasad Jain, Minister for Agriculture, Government of India, giving away prizes at the Cattle Show held at the Veterinary Hospital, Bangalore, on 30th January 1956.



Continuing, the Auditor General said.—“In a recent address to the Class II Officers of the Indian Audit Department at Madras, I had posed the problems of audit in the future administration of the country. I had mentioned that the formation of linguistic provinces, where the business of the States would be conducted in the regional languages, would constitute a problem for the maintenance of uniformity and for ensuring co-ordination of audit and account functions on an all-India basis. The recent encouraging ideas of the integration of contiguous areas of economic and cultural affinity would simplify, if not remove, this problem, which we, in audit, face equally with the administration.

It would be super-erogatory for me to express any opinion on the political aspect of such a move. I can deal with it only on a somewhat narrower angle of administration and audit. If you will permit me to delve into the past and take you into my confidence, I should like to say that, as Chairman of the Departmental Committee on the Regrouping of Railways, I had advocated the formation of five administrative zones—Eastern, Western, Northern, Southern and Central. The proposal flowed from the conviction that such a plan would not only increase operational efficiency and economy, but would take into account the all-important aspect of the economic inter-dependence of contiguous areas. It would also make possible a more effective utilization of resources, more particularly, of competent manpower, and provide better facilities for technical co-ordination and research, thus meeting the essential necessities for the execution of a planned programme of development. This Plan was moderated and adjusted on other considerations. The considerations mentioned above apply with equal, if not greater, force in any administrative reorganisation. The mobilisation of

technical personnel on a zonal basis, would also go a long way to meet the necessity for the reconstitution of certain technical services on an all-India basis.

Any re-adjustments of territories which would make the States economically viable, with manpower at the required level of competence and strength, any re-organisation and re-orientation of the structure of administration and the component services to bring them in tune and harmony with the purpose of our State and equip them better to fulfil their new responsibilities, should be welcome to all. More so, to audit, as these adjustments would be reflected in the economic utilization of the financial resources and a competent execution of the projects free from waste and other undesirable features.”

He thanked His Highness the Rajpramukh and the Government of the progressive State and declared the new office open.

Good Relationship between Audit and Administration.

In his Presidential address, His Highness the Rajpramukh expressed his sense of joy at the completion of the building and observed that it was one of the latest additions to the expanding city of Bangalore. Money was the blood stream of public administration and correct accounting and efficient audit were essential adjuncts to the proper financial administration of the country. Mysore had adopted those maxims of administration even before the present Constitution came into operation and the State merged with the Union. Appreciating the Comptroller and Auditor General's reference to the high traditions of administrative competence which prevailed in the State in the pre-Independence era, His Highness said that they had in the past evolved a system of parliamentary

financial control over public expenditure. He was certain that the Comptroller and Auditor General would be spared some of the problems and difficulties he might have to face in other States.

Dwelling on the unique position of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India in the Constitutional set-up of the country, His Highness observed that the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General was above all party and political considerations. It was judicial in character. His duties were not to the party in power, nor to the Government of the day, but to the tax-payer through the Parliament and State Legislatures in India.

Acknowledging Shri Chanda's efforts to reorientate the attitudes of mind, and re-adjust the machinery of administration to bring vigour, vitality and purpose to their plans and programmes, the Rajpramukh added that in the ultimate analysis, Audit and Administration were the components of the machinery of Government. By and large the complementary roles of Audit and Administration and their commonness of purpose had been acknowledged and understood and that a new healthy procedure for the rectification and settlement of audit objections had been evolved. They were trying to build up a new Welfare State, a new society based on social justice and economic progress and that was the most appropriate time to adopt and adjust the administrative machinery to enable it to fulfil its varying tasks and to effect diffusion of initiative and responsibility to produce effective and abiding results.

Concluding, His Highness referred to the kind sentiments expressed by Shri Chanda for the help rendered by the State Government and said that that would perhaps bear ample testimony to the good relationship between Audit and Administration in the State.

The Building

With the opening of the new building, the various sections of the Accountant General's Office, scattered over eight places in different parts of the City at present, would be working under one roof. The building itself is a three-storeyed one of rectangular structure, with a built-up area of about 98,000 sq. ft., of which over 60 per cent or 58,000 sq. ft. is usable. The entire construction costing Rs. 17 lakhs has been made on severely practical lines but the completed building nevertheless presents a pleasing appearance.

The building provides accommodation for 20 gazetted officers and some 700 members of the subordinate staff and has ample provision for further expansion. Adequate space has been provided for the amenities and extra-official activities of the staff, such as recreation hall, canteen, dispensary, library, co-operative society, etc. There are ample grounds in front of the building on which a garden is proposed to be laid and two open courtyards which can be converted into lawns. The location of the building is a very central one and its proximity to the Vidhana Soudha would maintain close contact with the administration.

Fillip to Rural Industries

The Rural Industrialisation Scheme is essentially a self-help scheme. The objectives are to increase production and thereby the income from rural industries, to increase the gainful occupations, spread habits of discipline, self-help and collective efforts among the rural population and make each village group unit economically a self-administering and self-improving community.

The above objectives of the Scheme are being implemented through the net work of 401 Industrial Co-operative Societies organised throughout the State. The Rural Industrial Financing Bank, formed as an apex, is serving a useful purpose. Loans to enterprising people are granted at low rate of interest (viz., 6½ per cent) for purchase of implements, machinery, raw materials, payment of wages, etc. So far, a sum of Rs. 15,20,020 has been granted up to end of December 1955 in 2,242 cases for starting fresh enterprises or expanding the existing industries. The results achieved ever since the introduction of the scheme may be estimated as follows.

Fifteen thousand eight hundred and seven private enterprises have been either started or expanded, investing a capital of Rs. 209.80 lakhs and the gross value of production achieved is estimated at Rs. 855.07 lakhs, men employed being 49,861 upto end of November 1955.

The scheme has been included in the Second Five-Year Plan at a total cost of Rs. 60 lakhs for a period of three years only in the Plan period. During this period, it is estimated to start or expand 16,875 private industries investing a capital of about Rs. 221 lakhs, the gross value of production being about Rs. 1,602 lakhs. It is further estimated that about

63,750 men will find employment during this Plan period and about 3 lakhs of families are estimated to be brought under the co-operative fold by enrolling them as members of the several Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies in the State.

The special features of the Rural Industrialisation Scheme during the current year are as follows.—

Surety Loans

The implementation of a scheme, which has recently been sanctioned by Government for grant of loans to the poor class artisans without security and small loans totalling 1 lakhs of rupees to be granted after obtaining proper sureties, will go a long way in resuscitating on a sound basis the decent crafts that are now languishing for want of proper assistance and encouragement.

Formation of Craft Co-operative Societies.

The Central Government have recently laid down a policy according to which persons following a particular craft can form themselves into a Craft Co-operative and obtain technical and financial aid from the Small Scale Industries Board and other Boards. For the present, 28 Craft Co-operatives have been formed and action is being taken to obtain subsidies and loans from the several Boards. This will not only improve the standard of living of the artisans but also augment the total production of consumer goods in the country.

Development of Village Industries.

Under the auspices of the Group Committees, formed under the Rural Industrialisation Scheme, action is being

taken to organise in rural areas, village industries like hand-pounding, oil-ganas of an improved type, leather industries, all of which are of large employment potential. Necessary assistance by way of subsidies and loans is being obtained from the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board for the several village industries proposed to be organised.

It may be seen from the above that the policy of the Central Government that a large number of Co-operatives should be developed in respect of small industries, to hasten the silent revolution of the present society to that of a socialistic pattern, is being implemented in the State through the Group Committees and Industrial Co-operatives formed under the Rural Industrialisation Scheme.

The following statement shows the details of targets fixed and results achieved during the last five years.

Year	Number of enterprises freshly started or expanded	Capital invested (Rs. in lakhs)	Men employed	Production achieved		Share amounts and subscriptions from public		Loans granted under the R. I. Scheme (From Bank)	Shareholders enlisted
				Target fixed	Achieved	Target fixed	Collected		
				(Rs. in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)			
1950-51	...	...	...	...	...	3 12	2'97	Rs. ...	...
1951-52	3,302	32 68	10,508	99'10	54 46	3'09	1 62	...	...
1952-53	2,631	27 89	12,142	99'10	90 86	4'02	1'53	10,000	4,299
1953-54	2,333	59'11	8,257	200'00	226 09	4'02	2'27	2,99,565	7,775
1954-55	2,595	35'15	6,903	384 00	357'78	12'00	11'70	4,11,180	57,212
Total	10,861	155 13	37,810	782'20	723'19	26'25	20'09	7,20,745	69,286
1955-56 (Estimated upto end of November 1955)	4,946	54'67	12,051	628'10	131 88	12'00	2'32	8,00,275	21,924
Grand Total	15,807	209'80	49,861	1410'30	855'07	38'25	22'41	15,21,020	91,210

Marketing Facilities to Growers

The ten Regulated Markets at Mysore, Davangere, Chitaldrug, Tiptur, Tumkur, Arsikere, Shimoga, Bellary, Saklespur and Chintamani were working satisfactorily during December 1955.

Legislative Measures

Proposals for constituting the first Regulated Market Committee for Bangalore were sent to Government during the month.

Proposals for starting a Regulated Market at Krishnarajanagar for paddy, rice, groundnuts, horsegram, etc., were sent to Government for sanction.

The Government have been requested again to extend the Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939, to foodgrains such as paddy and ragi in respect of the Regulated Markets at Mysore and Tumkur.

The Government have been requested again to accord sanction for constituting the first Regulated Market Committee for Sira immediately and also to sanction the proposals for establishing a Regulated Market at Hassan for potatoes, jaggery, coconuts, groundnuts, onions, etc.

Warehousing Activities

The passing of the draft Bill of the Agricultural Produce (Co-operative Development and Warehousing) Corporations Bill, 1955, by the Indian Parliament is awaited for taking further action to establish warehouses in the State.

Weights and Measures

The progress of work done under the Mysore Weights and Measures Act during

the month under report is as follows :—

1. Number of Weights and Measures presented for testing	7,618
2. Number of units certified for correctness	6,863
3. Amount of testing fee collected	Rs. 1,049 15 0
4. Number of Units of Weights and Measures sold	1,552
5. Value of units of Weights and Measures sold	Rs. 3,010 7 3
6. Number of cases launched	14
7. Number of cases convicted	6
8. Amount of fines collected	Rs. 109 0 0

Co-operative Marketing

The working of the Mysore State Co-operative Marketing Society, Ltd., Bangalore, during the month under report is as follows :—

Membership	1,073
Share Capital	Rs. 42,159 0 0
Purchases	Rs. 1,77,699 3 0
Sales	Rs. 1,44,502 14 9
Total turnover	Rs. 3,22,202 1 9

The question of organisation of Tobacco Co-operative Marketing Societies at Sira and Revandur was pursued during the month.

Work on Grading Activities

Egg.—The following three Egg Grading Stations in the State continued to work satisfactorily. The number of eggs graded at these Grading Stations during the month is as follows :—

Name of the Grading Station	No. of eggs graded	Their value	Grading fee collected
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. The Coorg Orange Growers' Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bangalore.	3,929	509 11 0	.....
2. The Composite Live-Stock Farm and Research Station, Hessarghatta.	2,345	372 6 0	.....
3. The Government Egg Grading Station, Mysore	52,793	5,762 10 0	105 12 0
Total	59,067	6,644 11 0	155 12 0

Oranges.—The grading of oranges by the Coorg Orange Growers Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bangalore, was commenced with effect from 2nd December 1955 and a total number of 4,452 oranges valued at Rs. 387-6-9 were graded during the month.

Market News.

Arrangements made for the collection of daily and weekly market rates of certain agricultural commodities, live-stock and live-stock products from Bangalore and mofussil markets and for broadcasting the same through the All-India Radio, Bangalore, were continued. Arrangements were also made to publish the daily market rates in some of the local newspapers for the information of the public. The daily market rates of arecanuts received from Madras were furnished to the Areca Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Sringeri, Shimoga and Arkalgud and also to the Regulated Market Committee, Shimoga, and those of coconut products received from Delhi and Kanpur were furnished to the Secretaries of the Regulated Market Committees of Arsikere and Tiptur and the Arsikere Coconut and Copra Marketing Co-operative Society, Ltd., Arsikere. The auction rates of coffee prevailing at Chikmagalur were furnished to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi. The weekly market rates of different varieties of arecanuts prevailing at Bangalore were furnished to the Director of Statistics, Madras. The weekly wholesale prices of certain agricultural commodities in centres selected by the Agricultural Prices Enquiry Committee, Government of India, were collected and furnished to the Economic and Statistical Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi.

The daily market rates of agricultural commodities marketed in the Regulated

Market, Mysore, were also published in various newspapers at Mysore.

Information relating to the fixation of export quotas in respect of onions and dry chillies to the State for the half year January—June 1956, was forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Development Department, for being intimated to the Economic and Statistical Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi.

Suggestions for the next series of timetable meetings of the Regional Railway Users' Consultative Committee of the Southern Railway were forwarded to the Chief Operating Superintendent, Southern Railway, Madras.

Necessary statistics relating to the acreage and production of the several fruit crops in the State during the year 1954 was collected and furnished to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi.

Necessary Summary Reports on the three Schemes in the Second Five-Year Plan pertaining to the Marketing Department were prepared and sent to the Commissioner for Economic Development and Planning in Mysore, Bangalore.

The drafting of the State Memorandum relating to the Questionnaire issued by the Agricultural Prices Variations Enquiry Committee, Government of India, was nearing completion.

Necessary statistics relating to the arrival and despatch of rice in important marketing centres in the State is being collected and compiled.

Marketing Surveys

The collection of information for revising the reports on marketing of groundnuts, eggs, and sheep and goats in the State continued during the month.

Special Features

Sri K. Nanjappa, B.A. B.L., Marketing Officer, Bangalore, attended the Military Board Meeting held at the Supply Depot, Bangalore, on the 20th December 1955 for the purpose of fixing the local market rates for all contract articles for the quarter ending December 1955. He also attended the Board of Directors' meeting

of the Mysore State Co-operative Marketing Society, Ltd., Bangalore, held during the month.

Sri H. Nagaiab, M.A., LL.B., Marketing Officer for Regulated Markets, visited Mysore, Nanjangud and Davangere during the month to supervise the work of the Weights and Measures staff at the said places and also the Regulated Market at Davangere.

Schemes for Promotion of Forest Wealth.

A brief summary of work done under the Development Schemes of the Forest Department during December 1955 and expenditure incurred is noted below :—

The total provision as per the Five-Year Plan—1955-56 and Budget provision—1955-56 is Rs. 1,66,000 and Rs. 2,25,100 respectively. Total Expenditure during the month is Rs. 11,002. The details are given below :—

1. Research Centres— The Central Sylvicultural Research Station, Bangalore.		The experiments in all Research Centres, viz., Forest Research Laboratory Garden, Bangalore, Marasandra and Shimoga, are being continued and maintained. Chemical manuring to Rawulfia Serpentina plot in Forest Research Laboratory Garden was carried on and results are under observation. Clearfelling of 8 acres for 1956-57 experimental area in Sacrebyh completed. In Marasandra Centre recording observations in 1955-56 experimental plots completed. Annual recording of measurements in old demonstration plots and seed collection of important species are in progress.						
				Rs.				
		(i) Provision as per the plan for 1955-56	...	...	23,000			
		(ii) Budget provision	...	...	42,000			
		(iii) Expenditure during the month	...	...	1,277			
2. Afforestation of Waste lands—		The works of afforestation done during the year are noted below :—						
Formation	...	72,000	1. Bangalore District	...	Planting, Sowing	...	190	Ac.
Maintenance	...	28,000		...	Trench Mound	...	388	Ac.
Establishment	...	46,000		...	Replacement of failures	...	1,70,300	No.
			2. Tumkur District	...	Trench Mound sowings	...	390	Ac.
			3. Kolar District	...	Plantings	...	60	Ac.
				...	Tr. Mound sowings	...	235	Ac.
				...	Replacement of failures Pits	...	87,000	No.
				...	Tr.	...	4707	No.
			4. Chitaldrug District	...	Tr. Mound Sowing	...	461½	No.
			5. Bellary District	...	Do do	...	172	Ac.
			6. Hassan District	...	Do do	...	200	Ac.
			Abstract:—Planting 250 Ac.		} 2096½ acres			
			Tr. Mound sowings 1846½					
					Rs.			
			Provision as per the plan for 1955-56	...	...	1,11,000		
			Budget provision for 1955-56	...	...	1,46,500		
			Expenditure during the month	...	...	4,674		
3. Formation of Cinchona Plantation.			Area under Cinchona Cultivation is 10 acres. Failures 1000 in 1949 and 8000 in 1949 Plantations have been replaced 200 silver and 350 Erithrina cuttings have been put out for shade trees. 5000 Cinchona seedlings have been transplanted into bamboo baskets. Plants in the old plantations are coming up well and look healthy.					
					Rs.			
			Provision as per the plan 1955-56	...	...	11,000		
			Budget provision	...	...	12,000		
			Expenditure during the month	...	...	208		
4. Lac Cultivation			The quantity collected during the month is 81 mds. and 14 lbs. the total for the year being 217 mds. and 2 lbs. 70 mds. of Segade brand lac are infected.					
					Rs.			
			Provision as per the plan	...	...	21,000		
			Budget provision	...	...	24,500		
			Expenditure	...	...	1,843		
5. The Forest Reservation Working Plans and the Panchayat Forests managed by Government.			These are the schemes of the Bellary District originally included in the composite Bellary Division of the Madras Province.					

Development Plans in Mysore

By Sri S. Muninanjappa, I.A.S.,

Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning in Mysore

We are on the eve of inaugurating the Second Five-Year Plan and it may both be necessary and desirable to consider the general aims and objectives of the said Plan as it succeeds the first. The commencement of the First Plan was unlike the Second, under the disturbed conditions of War and partition. The country was faced with the shortage of food and raw materials. With the civil war in Korea and hostilities between several nations of the world, the inflationary tendencies continued to have their effect on Indian economy and thereby controlled very much the size and targets of the First Five-Year Plan. Further, it had necessarily to be drawn up on a modest scale, because only a general and rapid survey of men, material and money available in the country could be made before estimating the possibilities of the First Plan period. In fact the First Plan represented what could be achieved as a first step towards the more and rapid progress envisaged in the Second Plan. Even though the First Plan period covered five years duration, it took nearly three years to make the people "Plan conscious" and achieve something substantial. Now, the inflation has been very much controlled and in fact overcome. Shortages of foodstuffs and raw materials have practically disappeared. Considerable progress has also been achieved in the field of Industrial production. The achievement of the First Plan has, therefore, emboldened the planners to take a realistic and objective view of the conditions obtaining in the land and draw up a *bolder* and bigger Plan for the

country which is both feasible and desirable.

Economic Planning, according to Prof. Lorvin, "is a system of economic organisation in which all the individual and separate plants, enterprises and industries are treated as co-ordinated units of a simple whole for the purpose of utilising the available resources to achieve the maximum satisfaction of the needs of the people within a given interval of time".

The Planning Commission, keeping the general principles in view and taking the suggestions contained in the memorandum prepared by the panel of economists, have laid down the following as the main objectives of the Second Five Year Plan.—

- (1) Rapid industrialisation with particular emphasis on the development of basic industry;
- (2) Fuller employment;
- (3) A sizable increase in national income so as to raise the level of living in the country;
- (4) Social justice.

It has to be mentioned that though the general principles have been kept in view, the Plan frame drawn up is peculiarly our own. Its pattern is not based upon any of the plans drawn and implemented in other countries. The social and economic structure as also the peculiar and varying factors obtaining in this vast sub-continent are taken into consideration while evolving the Plan. These objectives are at any rate all interrelated. These objectives are all directed towards increasing the standard

of living of the common man. The present standard cannot be improved without the increase in the national income and national income cannot be increased without increased production and investment. This was the general approach to the problem of planning in India towards the end of the year 1954. This approach was further intensified by the visit of our Prime Minister to China and the study of development problems that were implemented to improve the living conditions of the people in China. His return to the country saw the dawn of new philosophy of life. He declared that "The country is committed to a socialistic pattern of society. To bring about this change, we have to do many things in many spheres of activity. But the essential thing is to make freedom secure and broad-based, to bring the people in close association and partnership with the apparatus of administration and more especially with the working out of our Five-Year Plans". The goal for the country, therefore, has been the establishment of socialistic pattern of society and to that end, the policy of development programme in the Second Five-Year Plan should be shaped. This socialistic pattern of society had to be achieved not by coercion of any section of the public but by hard work by the people as a whole whatever may be their station in life. The Planning Commission which had not so far determined ultimate outlay during the Second Five-Year Plan but which had only taken initiative steps to make the country discuss about what to do during the Second Five-Year Plan and what concerted measures have to be taken to execute such schemes had now declared itself to have some concrete suggestion to be placed before the country. This was also necessary to avoid divergent tendencies on planning problems in the country. So, they declared that Rs. 5,600 crores would be

the probable size of the Second Five-Year Plan and the schemes have got to be given priorities so that immediate plans may be executed in order to help production of consumer goods and achieve full employment to the extent of providing 10 million jobs.

These objectives have in turn given rise to several problems and controversies. In a socialistic pattern of society, naturally greater emphasis has to be placed on the extension of public ownership or control over the units of production. The entrepreneur in the private sector, who had hitherto enjoyed a certain amount of organisational freedom and had a better return on his investment, is afraid of continuing his activities of development and expansion on the old scale and in the same spirit. He is afraid of the several curbs and limitations, now contemplated. These fears are unfounded as these limitations do not restrict the scope of any private entrepreneur as long as his ambition and enterprise is in the national interest and his motive is not one of profit but of service. In a welfare state, certain basic and capital goods and industries of national importance have necessarily to be undertaken in public sector. Unless the country develops and expands the basic industries such as those producing iron and steel machinery, electrical equipment and heavy chemicals, it is not possible to build up the economy of the country on sound lines and become independent of imports of these vitally needed requirements. In fact, the amount of investment required to undertake these basic industries may not be forthcoming in the public sector and cannot also be left indefinitely as long as the natural resources of the country require to be utilised to the fullest possible extent. There are several fields of expansion which are available and which can be undertaken successfully

by the public sector to the mutual advantage of all concerned and in the national interest of the country. The controversy about the public or the private sector is one of an academic interest and should not be considered as a serious problem particularly in an undeveloped country like ours where there is ample scope for all sectors to expand and develop.

Another objective which has given room for similar controversy is in regard to the question of giving fuller employment in the field of industrial expansion. Now that emphasis is shifted on to the development of these basic and capital goods industries. How best this fuller employment can be secured in this context is a matter for deep consideration.

It is well-known that in our country, there is unemployment and underemployment to a very large extent. Our population is increasing every year. If the objective of providing equal opportunities to all is extended to the field of employment, it becomes necessary that employment opportunities should be provided to at least 9 to 10 million persons during the Second Plan period. Unless gainful occupations are provided to these increasing number of unemployed, it will become a menacing problem beset with several other complications.

It was on this account that the planners and the economists have given the topmost priority for this objective. If employment is to be given to the extent envisaged during the Second Plan period, it is but absolutely necessary that there should be proper and well thought out co-ordination in the working out of the various plans and schemes envisaged under the heavy and basic industries on the one side and the small scale, cottage, and home industries on the other. The relative importance that has to be assigned to these two sections of employment

deserves very careful consideration. In an undeveloped country like ours, where there are large resources of water for hydro-electric and irrigation projects, extensive and rich deposits of coal, iron-ore and other important minerals and fertile and virgin forests, we cannot afford to lose sight of them and not start the several basic industries which are already envisaged and some of which are in various stages of execution.

It is an irony of fate that though India is primarily an agricultural country, yet it had to depend for food upon outside countries and avoid the famine which took a heavy toll some time back. It is with the object of making herself self-sufficient under food, she undertook during the First Plan period several irrigational and power projects and introduced intensive methods of cultivation with the use of fertilisers and other manures and luckily, she was able to reach her targets well within three years of her First Plan period. Though emphasis has been shifted to one of industrialisation under the Second Five-Year Plan, it will not be prudent if the tempo of expansion and production in the agricultural sector is in any way retarded or reduced. The self-sufficiency of food achieved at enormous cost and effort has not only to be maintained but production has to be stepped up to keep pace with the ever-increasing population in the country. Further the production of raw materials required for the old and new industrial units has to be planned. Such an attempt will not only provide fuller employment to the labour in rural parts but will prevent the present unhealthy and irrational exodus of labour from rural to urban areas.

While the heavy and basic industries meet the needs of her industrial expansion, the small, cottage and home industries will confine their attention to the manufacture and production of consumer goods which will mostly be in the private sector and will cater to the

increased demand for these goods from all sections of the people. The purchasing power which had gone too low has already shown symptoms of an increase and is sure to improve in each of the succeeding years of the Second Plan period, thereby providing the necessary means to purchase the large output of consumer goods, turned out by these small-scale and cottage industries.

Since cottage and home industries are likely to provide fuller employment to the already unemployed and under-employed, the contention that the heavy industries are likely to delimit the scope of small and cottage industries and thereby come in the way of large-scale and fuller employment cannot be substantiated. Rapid industrialisation and fuller employment can go hand in hand with a proper and clear understanding and co-ordination between these two categories of industrial units.

In addition to drawing the objectives and aims, the Planning Commission has also indicated the investment requirements to achieve the targets of production and their reactions on the employment problems and economic structure of the country. These targets and assumptions are tentative and require to be modified and revised in the light of the experience gained in the process of implementation. In fact, Planning is a continuous process, review and revision on the basis of the actual performance with reference to the targets assumed. They originally assumed a net investment of Rs. 5,600 crores and furnished also an allocation of the same in the various sectors. They further indicated the phasing and priorities in the implementation of the Plan during the Second Plan period.

We in Mysore are, however, fortunate to have the experience of planning for nearly half a century. Much of her present development—industrial and economic—may be traced to the efforts made in the past to utilise the abundant natural

resources with meagre finances available to the best advantage of the State as a whole.

The First Five-Year Plan of Mysore envisaged an expenditure of Rs. 48 crores over the Plan period, the main object being achievement of self-sufficiency in food production as the State was found to be highly deficit so far as her food requirements are concerned. So far, a little more than Rs. 38 crores have been spent. Most of the schemes included in the First Plan except some major irrigation projects will be completed by the close of the current financial year. Assuming that Budget provision of Rs. 12.80 crores for the year 1955, on all development schemes will be fully spent, the overall progress of the Plan in Mysore, is nearly Rs. 45 crores, the shortfall in expenditure being only Rs. 3 crores. Judged by this performance, the progress of the First Five-Year Plan is really satisfactory.

While the Five-Year Plan was drawing to a close, the Planning Commission considered it desirable to draw a "Peoples Plan" containing the felt-needs of all interests and regions. With this object in view they sent out circulars to all State Governments calling for the required information. Their intention was to draw up District and Taluk Plans with reference to all sectors and administrative units so that the co-operation and contribution from the people may be forthcoming to the maximum extent. Though this idea was a laudable one, the implementation was rather difficult in the sense that the needs of the people are so many and the anticipations so high that the money investment would run to several thousands of crores, apart from the required personnel to man the development scheme. In fact, a rough estimate of the felt needs of people in terms of money reached as high a figure as twelve thousand crores and it was difficult to find the required finances. A similar estimate was made in respect of Mysore which required a financial outlay

of nearly Rs. 251 crores. While this compilation served a definite purpose in ascertaining the felt-needs of all interests, it was not possible to undertake all of them within a given period and to the extent anticipated. It was therefore necessary to prune the plan and phase the programme after fixing the priorities of the several schemes so as to fit them within the financial resources available in the country as well as in the State. So far as Mysore is concerned, the final draft of the Plan for the Second Five-Year is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 85 crores apart from the outlay of Rs. 12 crores proposed to be incurred in respect of the several expansion schemes of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati and Rs. 4 crores on Urban Water Supply Schemes. It may, therefore, be assumed that the overall

estimate of the Second Five-Year Plan for Mysore will be more than Rs. 100 crores.

In conclusion, the panacea for economic ills in India cannot be ensured either by the First Plan or by the Second Plan but by successive Five-Year Plans to be sponsored hereafter. India's poverty is simply appalling. But resources are available in plenty. The result is "Poverty amidst Plenty". It should be the earnest duty of every citizen of India to see that this paradoxical expression summing up of India's economic situation is removed as early as possible by strenuous efforts in solving the economic problems of the country by sponsoring successive Five-Year Plans and eradicating poverty altogether from this land of ours.

By courtesy. A.I.R. Bangalore.

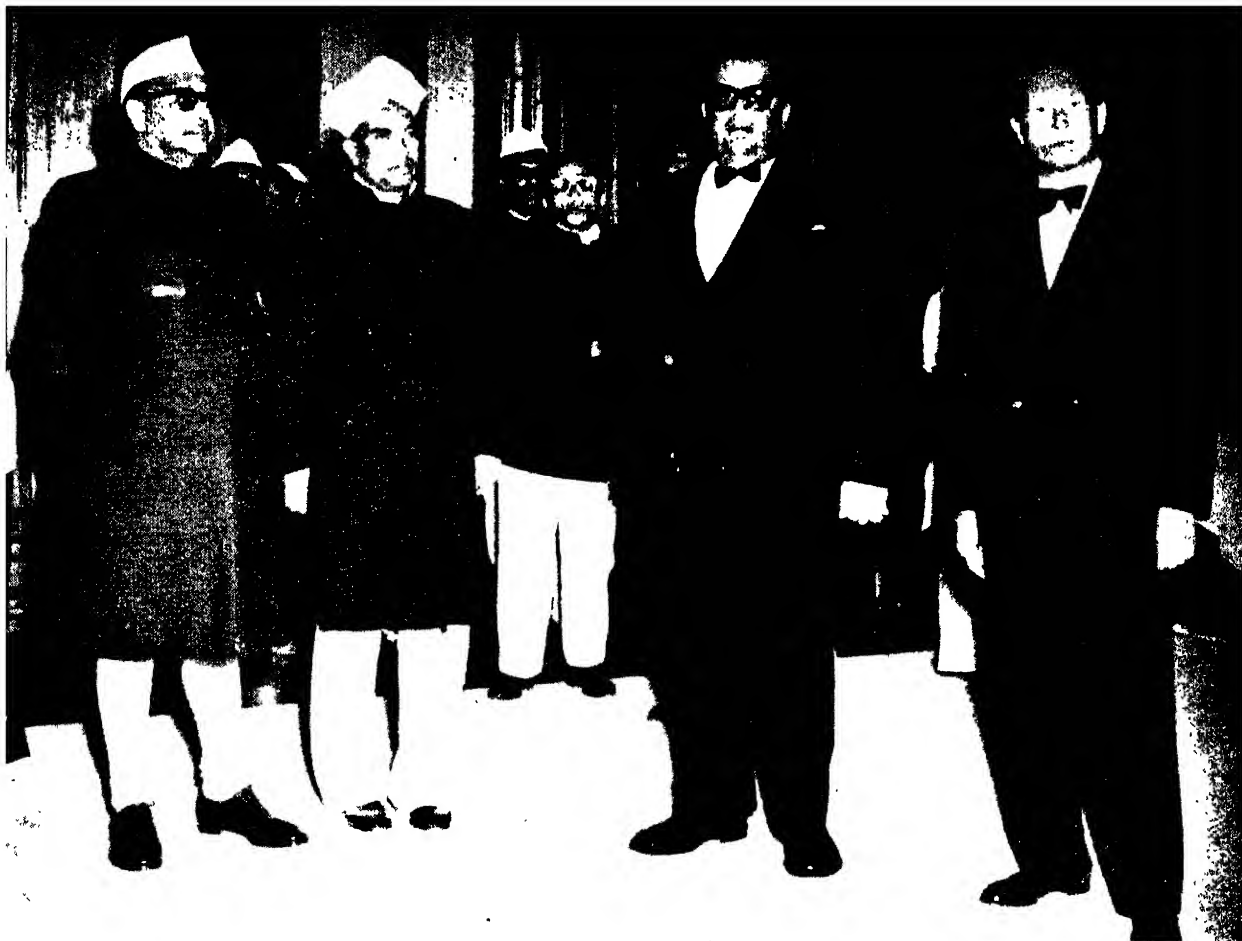


Photo taken on the occasion of the dinner party given at the Residency.

Secretary General of the
O. and the Minister for
the Affairs at the Horticul-
Show, on 1st February
1956.





Sri M. Krishnappa, Mayor
Bangalore Corporation, pre-
siding an address to Mr.
Hammarshkjöld, Secy
General of the U.N.O. at
Bangh on 1st February 1956

A Dinner Party was given in honour of the delegates of
the EC AFE Conference, Bangalore, on 2nd February 1956



Prospects of the Second Five-Year Plan

Food and Clothing

BY SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYAM, I.A.S., *Secretary to Government,
Planning Department.*

Work on the Second Five-Year Plan has now been in progress for nearly two years. In April 1954, the Planning Commission requested State Governments to arrange for the preparation of District and Village Plans, especially in relation to agricultural production, rural industries and co-operation. The preparation of such plans was undertaken as it was felt that local initiative in formulating the plans would stimulate the availability of local resources in carrying them out to the maximum extent possible.

The basic objectives of the Second Five-Year Plan were defined by the National Development Council at its meeting held in May, 1955. It was generally agreed that (i) the Second Five-Year Plan should be drawn up so as to be capable of leading to an increase in national income of about 25 per cent over a period of five years and of providing employment opportunities to 10 to 12 million persons; (ii) the Second Five-Year Plan should be drawn up so as to give concrete expression to the policy decisions relating to the Socialistic Pattern of Society; and (iii) the targets in respect of the national income and employment set out in the draft "Plan-frame" should be accepted and every effort made to raise necessary resources and ensure the pattern of development which would lead to such targets being realised.

Plans which had been drawn up by Central Ministries and State Governments keeping the above basic objectives in view, were examined by the Planning Commission in consultation with the

Central Ministry or State Government as the case may be and as a result of these discussions, a broad picture has emerged.

So far as the common man is concerned the main criterion for assessing the Plan will be whether he can obtain, without any difficulty, adequate quantities of food and clothing which are the prime essentials of every man, and whether his earning power is increased so as to enable him to purchase adequate quantities of food and clothing. The Plan must ensure not only that food and clothing are available to all in sufficient quantities but also that the purchasing power of the people is increased. In this talk I will restrict myself to the first one, namely, the steps that are proposed to be taken to make adequate quantities of food and cloth available to every one in India.

The Second Five-Year Plan contemplates a total expenditure of Rs. 1,800 crores in the Public Sector. About 21 per cent of this Plan expenditure, i.e., Rs. 1,023 crores will be on agriculture and irrigation. The First Five-Year Plan was formulated in an environment of acute shortage of food and essential raw materials. The highest priority was, therefore, given to the development of agriculture. The results have been so satisfactory that self-sufficiency in food was achieved long before the close of the Plan. In spite of the improvements that have taken place in recent years in the supply of agricultural products, there cannot be any relaxation in the efforts to increase agricultural productivity in view

of the steady increase in population, the limited area available for cultivation, uncertain monsoons and low nutritional standards. The several schemes proposed to be undertaken during the Second Plan are expected to result in an increase of about 18 per cent in agricultural output over the plan period. The production of foodgrains is expected to increase by 10 million tons or 15 per cent. The increase in the production of sugar is expected to be 29 per cent and that of oil seeds 27 per cent. The allied occupations of fisheries and dairying which are very important from the point of view of nutrition are also expected to register increase in production. The more significant aspect in the development of agriculture in the next Plan is the sizeable increase in irrigation and institutional facilities for improved techniques of production. The area under irrigation will register an increase of 31 per cent from 67 to 88 million acres.

The principal targets of agricultural production in the Second Plan are as follows.—

Foodgrains.—The estimated production for 1955-56 is 65 million tons and during 1960-61 it is expected to be 75 million tons registering an increase of 15.4 per cent. The additional production of 10 million tons will comprise about 4 million tons of rice, 2 million tons of wheat, 2.5 million tons of other cereals and 1.5 million tons of pulses.

Oil Seeds.—The estimated production for 1955-56 is 5.5 million tons and for 1960-61 it is expected to be 7 million tons registering an increase of 27.3 per cent.

Sugarcane (Gur).—The estimated production for 1955-56 is 5.5 million tons and for 1960-61 it is expected to be 7.1 million tons registering an increase of 29.1 per cent.

The increase in food production to the extent of 10 million tons is expected to be

achieved broadly from the following means :—

(1) Major irrigation	...	2.4 million tons
(2) Minor irrigation	...	1.8 do
(3) Manures and Fertilisers...		2.5 do
(4) Improved seeds	...	1.0 do
(5) Land reclamation and land development.		0.8 do
(6) Increased use of improved techniques including the application of soil-conservation methods and economic use of water.		1.5 do

The additional area under irrigation from minor works to be undertaken during the Second Plan will be about 9 million acres, the total additional irrigated area during the Second Plan being about 21 million acres. This includes an area of 1.2 million acres to be irrigated by about 4,000 tube-wells to be constructed during the Second Plan. The consumption of ammonium sulphate will increase three times from 610,000 tons to over 1.8 million tons per annum at the end of the Second Plan. Plant protection measures will be intensified.

At the end of the Second Plan, the level of consumption of foodgrains is expected to increase from 17.2 oz. per adult at present to 18.2 oz.; and of sugar (in terms of raw sugar) from 1.4 oz. (1955-56) to 1.75 oz.

In a country like India it is estimated that the normal food intake should have a value of 2,250 calories. This would require about 18.75 oz. of cereals in addition to other food. The availability of cereals at the commencement of the First Plan was only 12.7 oz. per adult. By the end of the First Plan this will have reached an average of 17.2 oz. The completion of the Second Plan would result in a further improvement of this figure to 18.2 oz. of cereals.

Apart from the increase in the quantity of cereals available, it is very necessary to improve the quality of food generally consumed by the people of India by

making available larger quantities of nutritious food like milk, fruits, vegetables, eggs and fish. Though the cattle population of our country is very large, quantities of milk available for human consumption are very meagre. The per capita consumption is 5.45 oz. against the minimum requirement of 12 oz. The distribution of available supplies is far from satisfactory. Better controlled breedings, better feeding and better protection from disease will do much to improve the quality of milch cattle. In the vicinity of large towns it is proposed to organize village producers' co-operatives for milk production and to give them advances for purchasing improved milch cattle. These village co-operatives will supply the marketable surplus of milk at roadside collecting depots (within a reasonable distance), established and run by Government or by co-operative unions. The dairying programme includes the establishment of 37 co-operative milk unions, 4 cattle colonies with dairies, 14 co-operative rural creameries and 7 drying plants.

The plan also provides for the expansion of area under orchards and vegetables. Over 100,000 acres are to be brought under new orchards and efforts will be made to rejuvenate old orchards. The production of vegetables will be encouraged in areas in the neighbourhood of towns. Schemes have also been formulated for fruit and vegetable preservation.

Factory production of sugar is expected to register an increase of 40 per cent during the Second Plan period, the production target for 1960-61 being 2.3 million tons as against 1.7 million tons during 1955-56. Vegetable oil and Vanaspati are also expected to register substantial increases, the former from 1.5 to 2 million tons and the latter from 250 to 350 thousand tons.

The fisheries programme is proposed to be expanded in the Second Plan with

a view to increasing the availability of fish and fishery products.

Having dealt with the main aspects of the Plan relating to food, I will mention a few facts relating to the clothing aspect of the Plan. Cotton textiles are mostly used in the country and increased production of cloth necessarily requires increased production of cotton. Hence, the Plan envisages an increase of 31 per cent in the production of cotton, from 4.2 million bales in 1955-56 to 5.5 million bales in 1960-61. The production of woollen cloth is expected to increase from 15 million yards in 1955-56 to 20 million yards in 1960-61 registering an increase of 33 per cent. With a view to encouraging the handloom industry which has a large employment potential, the plan has not made any provision for large expansion of cloth mills. Nevertheless, the schemes included in the Plan are expected to result in an increase of 6 per cent in mill-made cotton cloth, the production increasing from 5,200 million yards in 1955-56 to 5,500 million yards in 1960-61. The Plan has got an ambitious programme for increasing the production of handloom cloth by more than 100 per cent, the production targets during 1960-61 being 3,250 million yards as against 1,550 million yards during 1955-56. This increased production of handloom cloth can be achieved only by increasing production of cotton yarn in the mills and the production of cotton yarn in mills is expected to increase from 1,600 million lbs. in 1955-56 to 2,080 million lbs. in 1960-61. Khadi production is also expected to increase by 50 per cent from 40 million yards in 1955-56 to 60 million yards in 1960-61.

For 1950-51, average availability of cloth was at a low level of 9 yards, because of low production and large exports. For the subsequent years, the quantity available for consumption shows an upward trend. The First Plan set a

target of 6,400 million yards (mill production 4,700 million yards and handloom 1,700 million yards), for 1955-56, based on a *per capita* figure of 15 yards, after allowing an export quota of 1,000 million yards. With the expected production of 8,750 million yards of cloth (mill production 5,500 million yards and handloom production 3,250 million yards) during 1960-61, the *per capita* availability will be 18 yards even after allowing for an export target between 1,000 and 1,200 million yards.

As the population of India is steadily growing at a rate much more rapid than that of the other countries and is expected to register an increase of 15 millions

during the Plan period, it would be a task of no mean magnitude even to keep the *per capita* availability of food and cloth at the existing level without any reduction. But we are not satisfied with that, and are planning to provide for a substantial increase in the standards of consumption, as indicated above. With widespread participation and the enthusiasm and co-operation of all concerned, we are confident of achieving the targets, as we did in respect of the First Plan. The interest stimulated by the discussions preceding the formulation of the Second Five-Year Plan is perhaps the best augury for its fulfilment.

By courtesy : A.I.R., Bangalore.

The Men on the Job

Personnel who help Implement Community Development Programme.

The Community Development Programme in India, which has now been in operation for more than three years, is essentially a people's programme. From the very outset, however, it was realised that Community Development, as envisaged in the First Five-Year Plan, was no ordinary task and had to be handled by workers who had received not only training for the specific jobs they were expected to carry out but had also undergone a change of outlook which would enable them to get into the spirit of the programme. Also, it is of the essence of the scheme that those engaged in carrying it out should be able to transform the outlook of the people and not merely show results in the field of physical achievements. They should be able to create in the people a desire for a better way of life and make them feel that the best way to achieve that objective was through their own efforts. Training institutions were, therefore, established where people are being trained for work in Community Projects and N.E.S. Blocks. With these workers in position, an administrative set-up has emerged which is responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the development programme.

At the base of this structure is the Village Level Worker and on him depends the strength of the whole organisation. The Village Level Worker, or VLW as he is known, is ultimately responsible for putting into practice plans formulated for the development of villages under his charge and, as the person directly in contact with the village people, it is he who can make them fully appreciate the

significance of the programme and draw them out to take a leading part in its implementation.

The VLW is a multi-purpose worker. He is the villagers' adviser on agriculture, education, public health, veterinary aid, co-operation, housing, extension methods and, in fact, on all problems that may confront them in their work. He has to develop with them a relationship of complete mutual trust. In order to function effectively, he has to indentify himself with the people for whom and with whom he works without, at the same time, allowing his activities to cut into the sphere of accepted village leadership.

It is because the VLW has to have specialised training that there was difficulty in the beginning in giving the Community Development Programme a start on a wide scale. Now, with a number of training institutions at work, there are about 10,000 Village Level Workers operating in the field and steps are being taken to meet the greatly enlarged demand for such workers under the Second Five-Year Plan. The annual output of VLW's trained at various institutions is expected to be about 8,000.

In order to meet the special needs of women in villages, women VLW's are also being trained and for this purpose special wings have been established in some of the training centres.

Another type of worker required for the Community Development Programme is the Social Education Organiser whose function is to create among the people a consciousness of the need for undertaking the development work. For this purpose, he has to organise a large variety of

activities in the villages under his charge. These include educational and literacy programmes, cultural and recreational activities, distribution of informative material, youth, women and child welfare work and so on.

Five centres have been set up for training Social Education Organisers, both men and women, and two more will soon be added. There are at present about 2,000 Social Education Organisers each looking after the needs of nearly 50 villages.

At a higher level, acting as "the elder brother" to the VLW and the SEO, is the Block Development Officer. He is in charge of a whole Community Development Block consisting of 100 villages, and is, in fact, the link between the village and the State or the village and the Planning authorities at higher levels. On him devolves the responsibility of over-all supervision of development work in his area.

In addition to these functionaries, there are also subject matter specialists who help in the implementation of the programme by making available to the village people specialised knowledge of certain subjects. These include veterinary doctors, sanitary inspectors, doctors, Lady Health Visitors, midwives, multi-purpose overseers and panchayet inspectors.

An important aspect relating to provision of suitable personnel for the programme is to ensure that such personnel do have the necessary attitude and approach for its implementation. Apart from the training that is provided at the institutions for developing the necessary outlook and approach, the Community Projects Administration sponsors a series of seminars at the State level, the project level and regional level in which officials engaged in the programme from the village level upwards freely participate. Discussions throw out new problems. The officials benefit from mutual experience and a spirit of camaraderie on an all-India basis, even though an official is working in a group of small villages in the remotest corner of India, is developed. In these seminars non-officials are also encouraged to participate and in fact in some of the seminars contributions of such non-official workers have been substantial.

The requirements of trained personnel for Community Development are going to increase enormously during the Second Plan Period, the present estimate being about 3,49,000 persons of different categories, but the Men on the Job above have shown that they are equal to the task entrusted to them and have set an example to those that follow.

NEWS IN BRIEF

I. ANTI-CORRUPTION BRANCH

At the commencement of December 1955, there were 551 petitions pending in the Branch. During the month, 167 petitions were received, making a total of 718 petitions. Out of these, 77 petitions containing vague allegations were referred to the concerned departmental officers for necessary action. Among the other petitions examined or enquired into, allegations made in 53 cases were found to be either false or incapable of proof. Enquiries or action instituted in 2 cases resulted as follows :—

(1) The pay of a District Weaving Supervisor was reduced from Rs. 90 to Rs. 75 and his increments have been stopped for two years. Further it is ordered that he should not be placed in charge of any important office dealing with accounts.

(2) Fifty per cent of the salary drawn by a typist of the Public Works Department was ordered to be recovered from him. If the recoveries cannot be effected, as the official is no longer in service, it is ordered that the amount should be recovered from the Engineer and the Manager of the office concerned.

On completion of preliminary enquiries, charges were framed against the following :—

Two Sub-Inspectors of Police, one Police Daffadar, one Police Constable, one Chief Warder and one Sub-Overseer.

Surprise Inspections.—1. A surprise raid was conducted in Nandagudi area in Hoskote Taluk and illicit tapping of toddy in 21 coconut trees near Sulibele village and in 164 date trees near Chokkasandra was detected. Action is being taken by the Excise Department.

2. A surprise inspection of a Cinema House in Bangalore Civil Area was made and it was seen that the entertainment tax stamps found on the admission tickets were not defaced while tickets were torn near the gates. The matter is being investigated by the Police.

3. A surprise check was conducted and a case of smuggling 106 charcoal bags in a lorry was detected. The matter has been referred to the Forest Department.

Action was taken against one Government bus and three private buses for infringement of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act.

II. EFFICIENCY AUDIT BRANCH

The following offices were inspected :—

1. The Office of the Commissioner for Transport in Mysore, Bangalore.

2. The Deputy Commissioner's Office, Chikmagalur (Registration and Bus Section).

3. District Forest Office, Chikmagalur.

4. Revenue Sub-Division Office, Hassan.

5. Taluk Offices at Mudigere, Alur, Nagamangala and Gundlupet.

Inspection notes in respect of these offices have been sent to the Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners concerned to take needful action. Serious irregularities noticed are being brought to the notice of Government.

A surprise visit was paid to the Sub-Registry Offices and Taluk Treasuries at Shimoga, Channagiri, Bhadravati and Chikmagalur. Irregularities noticed have been brought to the notice of the Heads of Departments concerned for taking necessary action.

Enquiries were made regarding the following :—

1. Allegations against the Manager, Imangala Khadi Centre, Imangala.

2. Allegations against the Public Works Department staff at Hassan.

3. Allegations against the previous Amildars of Channagiri and Tiptur Taluks.

4. Allegations against the Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry Services, Shimoga Circle.

PREPARATION OF ORANGE JUICE POWDERS

A new method for the preparation of Orange Juice Powder has been standardised at the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.

The juice powders can now be fortified with Vitamin C and can be used for the preparation of sweetened orange juice. The powders prepared under the new method compare favourably with similar imported products.

Orange juice is valued highly for its vitamin C contents and orange juice concentrate. Orange juice powders are important articles of trade in countries like the U.S.A. Vitamin C is sensitive to heat. It is generally lost if the processing and the storage are not done at a sufficiently low temperature.

The Institute studied the changes that take place in vitamin C contents during processing of juice. The studies were conducted with three varieties of Indian Oranges, namely, Coorg, Nagpur and Sathgudi.

It was also revealed that Sathgudi orange juice concentrate has a much higher vitamin C contents than Coorg or Nagpur varieties.

The fuller details of the study are contained in the latest (January, 1956) issue of the Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research.

FREE EYE CAMP AT HASSAN

On a representation made by a few doctors and surgeons in the State and observing that there were a number of cases of preventable blindness, the Department of Public Health has been organising free eye-camps, wherever necessary with the co-operation of the Ophthalmological Society and the Medical Department. One such camp was conducted at Hassan from the 18th to the 28th December 1955. This was the ninth camp held by the Ophthalmological Society.

With the assistance of the Deputy Commissioner, an influential Committee consisting of the Municipal President, councillors, leading citizens and some officers of the District was formed a month earlier to run the Eye-Camp. Due arrangements were made to give publicity to the camp, to notify the sufferers and also for their transport, stay and food, etc.

The examination of cases and operations were done in the General Hospital, Hassan, and the operated cases were admitted to the Boys' and Girls' High Schools, Hassan, which were temporarily rigged up to serve as Wards. All the patients and one attendant for each patient were freely fed at the camp.

Three doctors from the Ophthalmological Society and doctors from the Health and Medical Departments helped in screening the cases and giving necessary relief. The active work of the camp was started on 17th December 1955. Though the camp was closed on 28th December 1955, there were seven patients who were not completely cured and they had to be admitted to the General Hospital, and were discharged only when they were considered perfectly safe for discharge.

In all, 2,150 cases were examined for various eye complaints and 359 operations were performed.

Of the operations done 76% were for Cataract. The number of persons examined for defect of the eye and for whom glasses were prescribed was 637.

LOAN FACILITIES TO THE POLICY HOLDERS.

Cash loans on the security of the policies are granted to the Insured persons in the Public Branch of the Mysore Government Insurance Department subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The amount of loan will be limited to 90 per cent of the surrender value for policies in force and 60 per cent of the surrender value in case of paid-up policies. No loans for less than Rs. 50 will be granted.

(2) Whenever a cash loan is granted, amounts, if any, advanced for adjustment towards premium under the provisions of non-forfeiture scheme or otherwise with interest outstanding thereon will be recovered from such cash loan.

(3) The rate of interest to be levied on loans advanced is 6 per cent per annum compounded half-yearly. Interest on the loan is payable in cash in half-yearly instalments on dates synchronising with the premium due dates. A grace of one calendar month is however allowed for payment.

(4) The policy in respect of which a loan is asked for should have been in force at least for three years at the time of application for loan.

(5) No loan is granted on the security of a lost policy or a copy thereof.

(6) The loan is treated as a primary charge on the sum assured and will be deducted at the time of settlement of claim. It is, however, open to the borrower to repay the loan in cash at any time before the policy becomes a claim.

(7) An assignment deed assigning the policy in favour of the Secretary, Mysore Government Insurance Department, as security for the loan taken has to be executed by the Insured and Policy will be retained in the Office till such time as the loan is completely discharged. Assignment of a policy in favour of the Secretary will not cancel a nomination.

(8) Cash loans are granted in the Department with the utmost promptness. The amount of the loan granted during the year 1954-55 amounted to Rs. 17.76 lakhs and the total outstanding loan at present amounts to about Rs. 80.0 lakhs.

(9) The idea of advancing cash loan on the securities of the policies is primarily to tide over the financial difficulties of the Insured at times of emergency, as the primary purpose of taking out a life assurance policy is to cover the life risk and not to serve as a bank account. Should the Insured die when the policy is fully encumbered, then the nominees or heirs of the Insured are not

likely to get the full benefit of the insurance money since the cash loan advanced on the policy is a first charge on it and only the amount remaining after the recovery of loan and interest outstanding is payable to the heirs. It is, therefore, advisable for policy-holders who take loans to arrange to pay the interest regularly and also repay the principle in easy instalments.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIVE HEPATITIS

The Director of Public Health, Government of Mysore, Bangalore, writes that the Department has been keeping a close watch on the possible outbreak of Infectious Hepatitis in the State. Infective Hepatitis is a disease caused by the living poison-virus which attacks the liver and it is conveyed through food and drink. Its symptoms are anorexia, nausea, headache, malais, constipation, fever and lastly yellow discolourisation of the skin.

Immediately after the outbreak of this epidemic in Delhi, the Department of Public Health has requested all the doctors working in the State Service to watch for any cases of Infectious Hepatitis and report the incidence promptly, so that control measures may be undertaken at once.

In the meantime, the public are requested to see that the living quarters and the environment are kept clean. They must avoid eating contaminated food exposed and sold along the roads and in Jattras. They should take care to use only boiled and cooled water for drinking and culinary purposes. Measures to control fly-breeding will be essential. Personal cleanliness is of great importance as the virus may also spread in the early stages by indiscriminate coughing and sneezing without covering the mouth and nose with handkerchief.

The public are also requested to contact the nearest dispensary or health unit doctors or any doctor as soon as any symptoms of the disease are noticed.

ADMISSION OF SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBE STUDENTS IN PRINCE OF WALES MILITARY COLLEGE, DEHRA DUN

The Government of India, Ministry of Defence, have decided to show considerable reduction in respect of fees to be paid by the Cadets belonging to Scheduled Castes seeking admission to the Military College, Dehra Dun. The normal fees that is being charged by the Prince of Wales Military College, Dehra Dun, is Rs 3,200 per annum per cadet, but a privileged rate of Rs. 1,500 is being charged to those cadets whose parents give an

undertaking that the cadets would join the Armed Forces after the completion of their training. In view of the fact that the cadets belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are not at present studying in the Prince of Wales Military College, and with a view to encourage the cadets of this category to avail themselves of the opportunity provided to undergo training in the Military College, the Government of India have decided to reduce the fees from Rs. 1,500 to Rs 750 to the cadets of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes whose parents execute the usual agreement seeking admission to the Prince of Wales Military College, Dehra Dun.

Even with this concession, the Scheduled Castes and Tribes students will have to spend Rs. 1,550 per annum, that is, Rs. 750 towards tuition fee plus Rs. 800 for uniforms, pocket money, books, washing, etc. In order to afford further suitable financial assistance to deserving candidates of this category, this Government has sanctioned for a period of one year in the first instance two scholarships of Rs. 750 each per annum to Scheduled Caste students and five scholarships of Rs. 750 each per annum to Backward Class students of the Mysore State who qualify for admission to the Prince of Wales Military College, Dehra Dun.

In view of the concessions thus granted, this Government hopes that suitable Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates as well as Backward Class students would come forward to join the Military College.

FOOD PRODUCTION DRIVE

A brief review of works undertaken to increase food production is given below :—

The total number of works completed under the sinking of subsidized irrigation wells during the month of December 1955, in the several districts in the State was 27 and subsidy sanctioned was Rs. 5,550.

Against a target of 22 big tanks, 16 were under progress. An expenditure of Rs. 1,46,206 has been incurred during December, aggregating to an expenditure of Rs. 14,17,486 against the budget grant of Rs. 23'66 lakhs for the purpose during the year.

Against a target of 800 minor tanks, 522 were under several stages of progress and 13 were completed during the month. An outlay of Rs. 1,35,802 was incurred during the month bringing the total outlay incurred to Rs. 11,58,472 against the budget grant of Rs. 19'45 lakhs during the year.

Desilting of 36 tanks was under progress during the month and 4 works were completed, against a target of 25 works for the year. An expenditure of

Rs. 5,191 was incurred during the month bringing the total outlay to Rs. 1,03,935 against the budget grant of Rs. 1,28 lakhs for the purpose during the year.

One hundred and twenty-one works relating to construction and improvement of river, tanks and feeder channels were under several stages of progress during the month. An outlay of Rs. 85,068 was incurred during the month bringing the total outlay to Rs. 7,56,578 against the budget grant of Rs. 20,22 lakhs for the year.

The total number of irrigation pumpsets serviced with electricity during the month was 123.

Under the Hire Purchase System, 43 Electrical pumpsets were supplied to the agriculturists by the Electrical Department.

Fifty-four pallas and 45 seers of improved seeds of Paddy, of 2 pallas Ragi, and 53 seers of Jola were distributed during the month.

Fertilizers distributed during the month include 341 tons and 48 maunds of Ammonium Sulphate, 56 tons and 13 maunds of super phosphate, 1 ton 54 maunds of manure mixture and 38 tons 48 maunds of Urea.

The total quantity of compost prepared by 117 Urban Compost Centres during the month was 7,000 tons, bringing the total production to 51,899 tons during the year.

During the period, food crops affected by pests or disease extended over a total area of 430 acres and 50 guntas. Of this, treatment was afforded to an area of 370 acres and 50 guntas.

PRICE SUPPORT POLICY FOR RICE PADDY

1. After decontrol of rice in July 1954, there has been a slight fall in the prices of rice. In view of favourable seasonal conditions this year, the rice crop throughout India is good and it is likely that the prices of rice/paddy may further decline. The Government of India have considered it necessary to arrest the fall in prices of rice/paddy to safeguard the interest of cultivators. With this object in view they have introduced a Price Support Policy scheme for rice.

2. Under the Price Support Policy Scheme, the Government of India are purchasing medium and coarse varieties of rice at Rs. 11 per maund at rail-heads. Considering the open market prices of rice and the prices at which the Government of India are purchasing wheat-gram and other food-grains, they have fixed this price as a suitable minimum price. The intention of the Government of India is that only the common varieties of rice should be purchased and if the prices of such common varieties of rice are stabilised at or above the Government purchase price, the prices of superior and inferior varieties of rice would

automatically find suitable levels. As the scheme is intended purely for the benefit of the agriculturists, purchases of rice/paddy are made from those who voluntarily surrender grains whenever and wherever prices come below the above economic level and they are therefore at liberty to sell their grains at any higher price in the open market.

3. In accordance with the decisions of the Government of India, Government of Mysore have made the following arrangements for the purchase of paddy in the Mysore State:—

(1) Common varieties of paddy yielding white rice only that will be purchased are:—

- (i) Halabhalu
- (ii) Mysore Ka'dy
- (iii) Hassan 1 appa
- (iv) Kembu:hi
- (v) Karu
- (vi) Farm Kaddy
- (vii) Dabbanasala

(2) The purchases are for the present restricted to the districts of Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Shimoga and Tumkur.

(3) The purchase price of the above varieties of paddy is fixed at Rs. 13 6-0 per palla at rail-heads; and wherever purchase depots are situated at a distance from the rail-head, this price is subject to a deduction of the actual transport charges from the purchase depot to the rail-head.

The actual purchase prices of paddy at each depot will be fixed by the Deputy Commissioners and notified in due course at the purchase depots for the information of the public.

(4) Paddy offered for purchase should be free from chaff, stone, dust and other impurities and should not be damaged, discoloured or weevilled.

As the intention of Government is that the cultivators should get not less than the minimum price fixed by Government in this behalf, the agriculturists are advised to take advantage of the price support scheme.

ENROLMENT OF VOTERS IN GRADUATES' AND TEACHERS' CONSTITUENCIES

According to an Ordinance promulgated on 30th December last amending the Representation of the People Act, 1950, the 'qualifying date' for enrolment of voters in the Graduates' and Teachers' Constituencies has been changed from the 1st April to the 1st January of the year. This has been done with a view to enable as many graduates and teachers as possible to get themselves registered as voters before the biennial elections to the Legislative Council which are due to be held in April-May 1956.

As the preliminary steps for the conduct of the coming biennial elections will have to be taken early in March, it is essential that the revision of the rolls should be completed by the end of February. The revised rules provide that every person qualified to be and desirous of being registered in the rolls of the Graduates' and the Teachers' Constituencies should submit an application in this behalf before the 15th of January 1956 to the Electoral Registration Officers concerned.

Copies of the form of application can be had from the Chief Electoral Officer of Mysore, Attara Kacheri, Bangalore. After being filled in the application forms should be forwarded in the case of the Graduates' Constituency to the Registrar, University of Mysore, Mysore, who is the Electoral Registration Officer of that Constituency and in the case of the Teachers' Constituency to the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, New Public Offices, Bangalore.

ADOPTION OF THE METRIC SYSTEM IN MYSORE STATE

The Indian Standards Institution has recommended the adoption of the Metric System throughout the country within a period of 15 years, the first five years to be devoted to intensive education and dissemination of information about the metric system, the next five years for the change-over, and the last five years for bringing the country entirely over to the metric system. The Planning Commission considered this proposal and recommended to the Government of India to adopt the metric system. The Government of India have approved this recommendation in principle and have constituted a Standing Metric Committee at the Centre.

At the instance of the Standing Metric Committee, the Government of Mysore have also constituted a State Metric Committee to consider the several problems which are likely to be encountered in the State in the process of change-over from the Foot-Pound system to the metric system. The State Committee which has the Minister for Industries as the Chairman, met this afternoon in his Chambers at the Attara Kacheri, Bangalore. After preliminary discussions, it was agreed that the most important portion of the work was to prepare the country for the change-over so that when actually the change begins, the proper psychological atmosphere is ready. For this purpose, a sub-committee consisting of the Revenue Commissioner as the Chairman and the Director of Industries, the Director of Public Instruction, the President, Mysore Chamber of Commerce, the Chief Engineer, the Chief Marketing Officer and the Principal Information Officer as Members, was constituted. This sub-committee will take up immediately the preliminary work connected with the change-over. It was also decided that this committee may request Heads of all Departments to give their ideas on the implementation of the change over, in so far as it affects the administration of their respective departments. So far as continued publicity which may help to impress the desirability of the change-over was also considered very necessary. The sub-committee was also authorised to issue, if necessary, a suitable Questionnaire inviting suggestions for the implementation of the proposal.

WORKING DAYS AND HOLIDAYS IN SCHOOLS

In accordance with the Scheme approved by Government the following will be the annual vacation, Summer, Dasara and other holidays during the year 1956:—

	<i>All schools other than Primary Schools.</i>		<i>Primary Schools.</i>	
(1) Annual Vacation ...	December 15th, 1955 to January 29th 1956 (46 days).		December 23rd, 1955 to 29th January 1956 (38 days).	
(2) Summer ...	April 15th, 1956 to May 14th, 1956 (30 days).		April 15th, 1956 to May 14th, 1956 (30 days).	
(3) Dasara ...	14 days from Mahalaya Amavasya of 1956.		14 days from Mahalaya Amavasya of 1956.	
(4) General Holidays ...	Boys ... 15 days.		15 days.	
(Vide Appendix 'A') ..	Girls ... 18 days.		18 days.	
(5) Partial Holidays ...	Boys ... 12 days.		12 days.	
(Vide Appendix 'B') ..	Girls ... 11 days.		11 days.	

(This is in addition to Saturdays and New Moon days on which non-Urdu Schools will work in the mornings).

(6) All Urdu Schools for Boys or Girls will have uniformly full holidays on Fridays and half holidays on Thursday in lieu of Sundays and Saturdays in General Schools.

(7) In addition to the above holidays, the heads of all High Schools and other Institutions and the District Educational Officers are permitted to grant holidays up to a maximum of 10 days in the case of all schools other than Primary Schools and five days in case of Primary Schools during the period when sowing operations are on in the various localities so as to enable the pupils to engage themselves in the work connected with these operations as part of social service and manual labour activities.

(8) The Heads of High Schools and the District Educational Officers are permitted to organise labour weeks or Social Service Programmes during the sowing season or at any other suitable time during the year. The Deputy Directors and the District Educational Officers are permitted to grant holidays to High Schools and Primary, Middle Schools and other institutions under their respective charge up to a maximum of ten days for the purpose.

(9) The Heads of Institutions are further empowered to grant full holidays or partial holidays up to a maximum of 5 days in the year in connection with local festivals, visits of important personages, etc., as provided in the manuals.

(10) The latitude given in respect of 10 and 5 days under para 7 *supra* may be utilised for adding the same to the Summer holidays wherever necessary.

(11) The Sanskrita Institutions will have separate system of holidays as already announced.

In the light of annual vacation, Summer and Dasara Holidays commencing as indicated above, the period up to June 30th 1956 will constitute the first term and the period from 1st July to the end of the year Second term.

I. LIST OF GENERAL HOLIDAYS IN SCHOOLS.

Boys' Schools.

- 1 Mahasivaratri.
- 2 Lunar New Year's Day.
- 3 Good Friday.
- 4 Buddha Jayanti.
- 5 Ramzan.
- 6 His Highness the Maharaja's Birthday.
- 7 Upakarma.
- 8 Independence Day.
- 9 Last Day of Muharam.
- 10 Ganesha.
- 11 Gandhiji's Birthday.
- 12 Id Meelad.
- 13 Deepavali.
- 14 Balipadyami.
- 15 Bakrid.
- 15 days.

Girls' Schools.

- 1 Mahasivaratri.
- 2 Lunar New Year's Day.
- 3 Good Friday.
- 4 Buddha Jayanti.
- 5 Ramzan.
- 6 His Highness the Maharaja's Birthday.
- 7 Upakarma.
- 8 Independence Day.
- 9 Last Day of Muharam.
- 10 Ganesha.
- 11 Gandhiji's Birthday.
- 12 Id Meelad.
- 13 Deepavali.
- 14 Balipadyami.
- 15 Bakrid.
- 16 Gowri.
- 17 Bhoomana Amavasya.
- 18 Varamahalakshmi Vratam.

18 days.

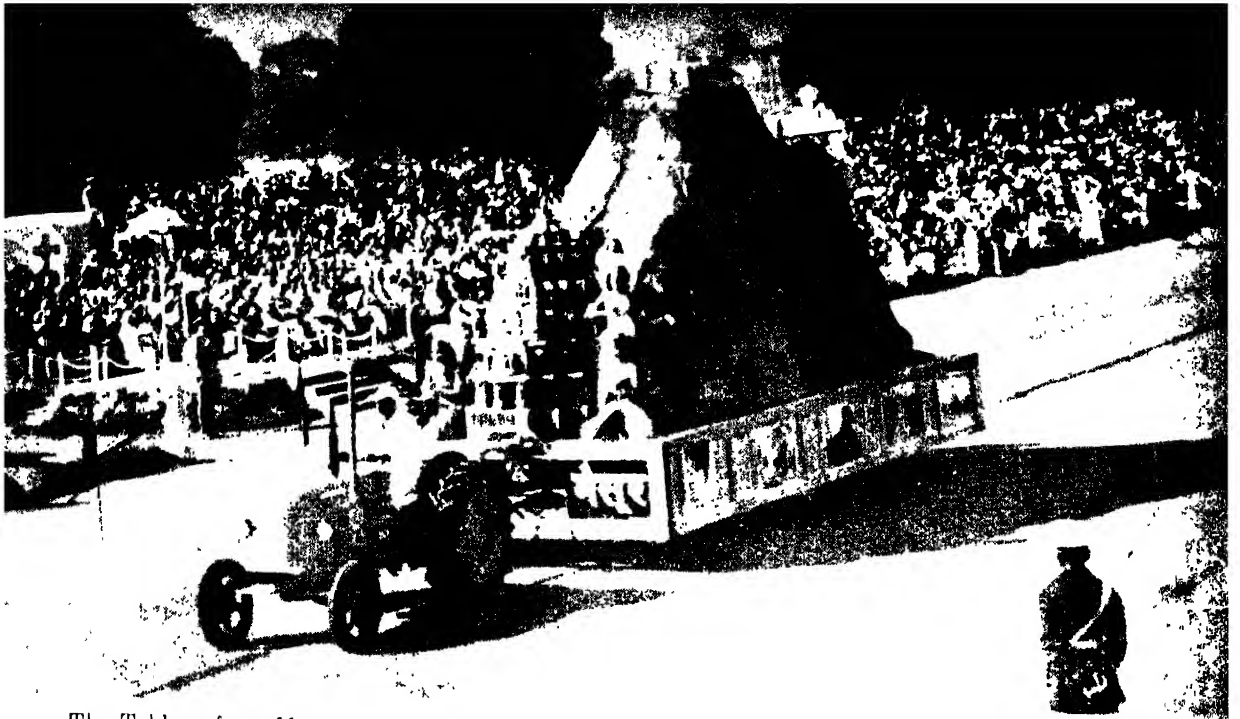
II. LIST OF PARTIAL HOLIDAYS IN SCHOOLS.

Boys' Schools.

- 1 Holi feast.
- 2 Sri Ramanavami.
- 3 The day after observance of the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
- 4 Apasthambha Upakarma.
- 5 Krishna Jayanti.
- 6 Tamil New Year's Day.
- 7 Garuda Panchami.
- 8 Akhri Charshumba.
- 9 Ash Wednesday.
- 10 Shab-e-Barat.
- 11 Varamahalakshmi Vratam.
- 12 Gowri.

Girls' Schools.

- 1 Holi Feast.
- 2 Sri Ramanavami.
- 3 The day after observance of the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.
- 4 Apasthambha Upakarma.
- 5 Krishna Jayanti.
- 6 Tamil New Year's Day.
- 7 Garuda Panchami.
- 8 Uttana Dwadasi.
- 9 Akhri Charshumba.
- 10 Ash Wednesday.
- 11 Shab-e-Barat.



The Tableau from Mysore attracted great attention at the Republic Day Celebrations in New Delhi.

The Dollu Kunitha Troupe from Shikaripur Taluk.





Mahishasura Mardhini Tableau from Mysore at the Republic Day Celebrations in New Delhi.

PUBLIC CALL OFFICE AT CHAMARAJANAGAR

A Public Call Office which is connected to Mysore Exchange, has been opened at Chamaraj-nagar on December 26, 1955.

The fee per call booked between Chamaraj-nagar and Mysore is annas fifteen and from Chamaraj-nagar to Nanjangud is annas nine.

GRANTS TO HARIJAN WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

Thirty-eight Harijan Welfare institutions have been sanctioned grants totalling Rs. 55,550 in the course of the year 1955 by the Ministry of Home Affairs for activities relating to child welfare, women's welfare and welfare of the handicapped.

These grants have been sanctioned on the recommendation of the Central Social Welfare Board.

An arrangement was arrived at between the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Central Social Welfare Board early in 1955, according to which the Ministry agreed to allocate a part of the funds at its disposal for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, for sanctioning grants to Harijan institutions screened by the Central Social Welfare Board.

The 38 institutions that have received grants are distributed over a number of States, including Andhra, Bombay, West Bengal, Travancore-Cochin, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Saurashtra and Mysore.

MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

LABOUR GAZETTE SECTION

January—February 1956

Contributory Provident Funds for Industrial Workers

BY

S. N. MUBAYI

Central Provident Fund Commissioner.

"I heartily endorse the proposition that any plan which exploits the raw materials of a country and neglects the potentially more powerful manpower is lop-sided and can never tend to establish human equality."

MAHATMA GANDHI

During the intense political movement in India culminating in the freedom of the country it was inevitable that there should be among the industrial workers widespread impatience with their working conditions which were unsatisfactory in every way. Inadequate wages enabled the workers at best to eke out a precarious living but nothing was left for the time when the worker would be too old for gainful employment. He was, therefore, forced to lead along with his dependents a life of utter destitution, humiliation and misery. Again, when the bread-winner passed away or was inflicted with physical or mental ailment which rendered him unfit for earning a livelihood, his dependents were reduced to abject penury.

It was, therefore, considered essential after independence that side by side with the rise in wage standard, provision for other amenities should also be made for post-retirement benefits in some form. The best solution of the problem seemed to lie in the provision of a compulsory contributory provident fund.

The Beginning

A beginning was, thus, made with the coal industry where the conditions of workers were found to be the worst. An ordinance, namely, the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes

Ordinance was promulgated in December, 1948. The Ordinance, which was later repealed by an Act, authorised the Central Government to frame a Scheme for bonus and another for Provident Fund in coal mines. The schemes framed were given retrospective effect from about the middle of May, 1947 in coal mines in Bihar and West Bengal. Soon afterwards, the Schemes were extended to coal mines in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh and Assam.

The workers in coal mines are notoriously transient. The provision of bonus, therefore, on the basis of attendance for a prescribed minimum number of days in a quarter is an incentive towards more regular attendance besides qualifying a worker to be a member of the Coal Mines Provident Fund. Originally the rate of contribution both by the worker and his employer was one anna per rupee of the basic wages. This was felt to be inadequate as in the lower categories dearness allowance forms 150 per cent of the wages. In July, 1955, the rate was altered to an anna per rupee of the total of basic wages, dearness allowance and the value of food concessions in cash or in kind. This trebled the rate of contribution for about 95 per cent of the workers. About 3.5 lakhs of colliery workers are members of the Fund,

The fund has been invested in Central Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 5.5 crores and a sum of Rs. 29 lakhs has been refunded to nearly 31,000 outgoing members or their nominees. Needless to say that with the much higher rate of recovery and longer periods of membership, the amounts refunded would assist in ensuring a care-free old age. It should be possible for a coal miner to receive over Rs. 2,500 after 25 years' membership.

Although the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme was ushered in the midst of persistent warnings from the prophets of gloom, its success has been beyond expectations. The workers who initially considered the deduction of provident fund from their wages to be some sort of a compulsory levy have now come to realise that provident fund will really be the best friend of their old age.

Employees Provident Funds

Encouraged by the success of this scheme, the Central Government started late in 1952 another parallel scheme for workers in six of the major industries, *viz.*, Cement, Cigarettes, Electrical, Mechanical and General Engineering products, Iron and Steel, Paper and Textiles. This is the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme framed under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952. This Scheme applies to factories which have been in existence for three or more years and employ fifty or more persons. The qualification for membership is a year's continuous service or 240 days' attendance in a year.

The Employees' Provident Funds Act covers about 1,950 factories of which 532 factories have been permitted to run their own schemes of provident fund on the condition that the benefits under those schemes are not less than those under the statutory scheme, that the fund vests in boards of trustees on which the

employees' representation is equal to that of the employers and that the investments would be made in Central Government securities only.

The total number of workers covered is 15.4 lakhs of whom 9.8 lakhs are in the exempted factories. The total amount of contribution till the end of December, 1955 is estimated at Rs. 55 crores. The Employees' Provident Fund allows advances for payment of life insurance premia. There is a proposal to grant non-repayable loans to members from their accumulations for the construction or purchase of a house.

The rate of contribution is the same as for the Coal Mines Provident Fund, *viz.*, one anna per rupee of total emoluments. Members of both Schemes receive interest at 3½ per cent on their accumulations in their respective funds. In both Schemes, the members are allowed full refund of their accumulations after 20 years, membership and a proportionate amount of the employers' contribution is paid for a shorter period of service. In cases of superannuation, mass retrenchment, permanent disability due to physical or mental ailment or on death of a member, the full amount is paid immediately; in other cases, a short waiting period is prescribed to induce the worker to continue his membership by obtaining employment in another covered coal mine or factory.

Administration of Schemes

Both the Schemes—the Coal Mines Provident Fund and the Employees' Provident Funds—are administered by a tripartite Board of Trustees, consisting of representatives of the Central and State Governments and of employers' and employees' organisations. The Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, is the chairman of both of these Boards.

The organisational set up of the two Schemes, however, is entirely different. The Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme is administered by the Coal Mines Provident Fund Commissioner with a central office at Dhanbad.

The Chief Executive Officer of the Employees' Provident Funds Organisation is its Central Commissioner with a central office at Delhi. He is assisted by 20 Regional Provident Fund Commissioners who have their offices mostly in the capitals of various States. The Regional Commissioners at Bombay, Madras and West Bengal are whole-time officers; the other Regional Commissioners are generally senior officers of the State Governments concerned and work part-time for the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme. Both Schemes have inspectors to make on the spot inspection by visiting coal mines and factories. In both Schemes, the expenses of administration are met from a special levy made by employers at 3 per cent of the total of their and employees' contributions; exempted factories, however, pay only $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

What makes the administration of both of these Schemes difficult is the fact that contributions have to be obtained from 850 owners of coal mines and 1,418 factories spread all over the country. The success of both of these Schemes has been

due in a large measure to the co-operation of the employers. Nevertheless, some employers do commit default and the penal provisions of the Acts and the Schemes have, therefore, to be invoked for the prosecution of the employer.

Extension of Schemes

The Planning Commission, the Indian Labour Conference and the Labour Ministers at their twelfth session have all recommended extension of the scope of the Employees' Provident Funds Act so as to cover workers in other industries. With this object in view, surveys for the extension of the Employees' Provident Funds Act and the Scheme to workers in many other industries, plantations, mines, commercial establishments, have been conducted by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation and Government are actively considering proposals for such extension. The extension should double the number of beneficiaries.

Our aim should be to secure the benefit of provident fund as far as possible to every industrial worker as a measure of social security. If we have set ourselves to achieve Gandhiji's ideal, namely, 'to wipe every tear from every eye', we must not countenance the neglect of these workers in their old age after they have given the best years' of their lives in the service of the nation.

1955-Another Good Year for World Labour

ILO Director-General's Review

In a year-end review of the world labour scene, Mr. David A. Morse, Director-General of the ILO, stated at Geneva that 1955 was another good year for world labour. Mr. Morse pointed out that employment, productivity and wages attained new high levels and consumer prices generally maintained the stability they had shown in recent years.

Industrial disputes, though exceeding the very low level established in 1954, were well below the recent five-year average.

Although the general picture was one of labour gains in 1955, the evidence of these gains was most clear in Western Europe and North America. Statistics for Asia, the Middle East and Latin America were in most cases fragmentary or non-existent, but available information pointed to certain gains in these regions as well, along with troublesome problems which in some cases were intensified. However, in many parts of the world there were still millions of able workers who were unemployed, insecure, or receiving an insufficient wage to maintain a bare minimum of existence.

Mr. Morse's conclusions were based on national statistics transmitted periodically to the ILO by its member countries, or appearing in national publications. For the most part the analysis depends on an average of the figures for the most recent three months for which data are available, compared with an average of the same period in 1954. In the majority of cases the data represent the picture as of the autumn of each year, though in a few cases midsummer figures are the most recent presently available.

Important Gains

Here are some of Mr. Morse's principal conclusions :

Employment increased in 21 of the 22 countries reporting, showing an average (median) gain of 3 per cent from 1954 to 1955. All regions appeared to share in this gain, the picture being especially favourable in Europe. Employment conditions were spotty in Asia, where the indicated slight increases were insufficient to absorb the additions to the labour force.

Unemployment dropped in all but 7 of 31 reporting countries. Among the countries achieving a reduction in joblessness were several in which the unemployment figures had recently been causing some concern. These include Canada, the United States, Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany. Even Italy, where unemployment has come to be regarded as a chronic problem, achieved a slight reduction from 1954 to 1955. Most of the increases in unemployment were in Asia, where the recent rise in the number of totally unemployed is aggravated by the presence of untold thousands of underemployed.

Consumer Prices Stable

Consumer prices were generally stable from 1954 to 1955, with half of the 72 reporting countries showing a change of less than 3 per cent. The largest price increases (more than 10 per cent) occurred primarily in Latin America and in a number of Asian countries, most of which have been affected by war or disorders.

A number of countries with a record of several years of price stability, however, have experienced recent small increases

which may herald another upturn in consumer prices.

Gain In Real Wages

Real wages, as reflected in reports for manufacturing in 20 countries, marked up an average gain of 3·5 per cent from 1954 to 1955. Liberalization and extension of social insurance, vacations with pay and other social programmes contributed substantially to the economic betterment of the workers.

Industrial disputes increased moderately during the year. The 28 countries which report regularly in this field appear to have lost about 55 million man-days in 1955 as compared with 49 million in 1954, appreciably less than the 5-year average of 70 million for the period 1950-54.

Industrial injuries were at a relatively low level in 1954. Scattered preliminary data for 1955 are as yet insufficient to indicate the recent trend.

World's Labour Force

Mr. Morse said that between 12 and 15 million persons were added to the world's labour force during 1955.

Although a large number of the new additions were in Asia and are poorly represented by available statistics, such data as can be assembled indicate that in most countries employment rose more rapidly than the labour force, with the result that unemployment declined. Total employment was undoubtedly at its all-time high.

Among the countries reporting the largest increases were the United States (5 per cent) and Canada (4), in both of which there had recently been concern over an increase in unemployment, Japan (4), Austria (4), the Federal Republic of Germany (6) and Luxembourg (7).

Trends in the general level of employment were definitely upward in North America, Western Europe and Oceania.

In some countries in these regions labour shortages in construction and certain other industries prevented even greater increases.

Employment in Latin America also appears to have been on the up-trend, though this conclusion is based partly on inference from production and financial statistics.

The Union of South Africa reported a gain of 2 per cent.

In Asia the few available indicators suggested that employment was generally rising but less rapidly than the labour force.

Manufacturing Boom

Manufacturing employment was booming in most of the world. In the third quarter of 1955, the weighted average for 22 countries stood well above the figure for 1953, the previous peak year.

Employment in Manufacturing (1953=100)

Region	1953	1954	1955†		
			1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter
Total 22 countries*	100	99	100	102	103
North America...	100	93	93	95	97
Western Europe...	100	103	104	106	107
Oceania...	100	105	107	108	108

* Includes countries in regions not shown separately.

† Provisional.

Unemployment Drops

Unemployment declined in most of the world except Asia from 1954 to 1955. The drop was especially welcome in a number of countries in which unemployment has been a matter of special concern in recent years.

Joblessness in the United States in late 1955 was approximately 700,000 below the level of the preceding year.

In Canada the number of unemployed dropped from 186,000 in 1954 to 147,000 in 1955 (Average August-October). Unemployment in Belgium was reduced by nearly 50,000 in Germany (F.R.) by more than 300,000 and in West Berlin by more than 40,000. Even in Italy, where a labour surplus has persisted for many years, a slight drop was reported (from 1,826,000 in June-August 1954 to 1,812,000 a year later).

In Asia increasing unemployment in all of the five countries submitting recent reports gives warning of the existence of economic and social maladjustments whose influence may be very broad.

Country	Months on which comparison based	1954	1955
Burma	Aug.—Oct.	2,530	4,149
Ceylon	July—Sept.	58,221	68,252
India	Aug.—Oct.	586,344	690,882
Japan	Aug.—Oct.	676,667	700,000
Pakistan	Oct.—Nov.	98,001	110,429

He pointed out that unemployment reports from Asian countries are often incomplete, and in the present case the increases in the number of unemployed seems small in relation to the vast numbers of the labour force.

"The small numbers reported in some countries, however, may represent larger numbers who do not get into the statistics," he said. "In addition, the labour market in Asia is characterised by underemployment of serious dimensions. Rising unemployment in Asia must consequently be regarded as a serious problem, which will justify continuing attention."

Purchasing Power of wages

Consumer prices are of great importance to the worker because they determine the purchasing power of his wages—held relatively stable in most countries, as they have for several years, the survey said. Half of the 72 countries supplying recent data reported changes of less than 3 per cent from late 1954 (3-month average) to late 1955, and these included several decreases. Inflation has been checked, at least temporarily in a number of countries, including Colombia, Greece, Iran, Israel and Uruguay. Price increases in excess of 10 per cent were concentrated largely in Latin America and in Asia, two areas in which inflationary forces have been strong for many months.

Countr	Period on which comparison is based	Per cent increase 1955 over 1954
Argentina	June—Aug.	13
Bolivia	June	80
Brazil	June—Aug.	17
Chile	Sept.—Nov.	77
China (Taiwan)	July—Sept.	12
Honduras	Aug.—Oct.	10
Indonesia	Aug.—Oct.	40
Korea (South)	Aug.—Oct.	77
Mexico	July—Sept.	17
Paraguay	June—	27
Thailand	Aug.—Oct.	11
Yugoslavia	Sept.—Nov.	13

Danger of inflation

Mr. Morse went on to warn that the outlook might not necessarily remain rosy. He said:

"Despite the moderate price changes recorded by most countries, there was reason for apprehension as the year closed. In some cases it was feared that swollen purchasing powers stimulated by full employment, rising wages and liberal consumer credit would outrun production. In some areas crop failures were

responsible for higher food prices. Currency circulation in many countries has increased, and certain wholesale prices have been moving up for many months.

"There is indeed some evidence that consumer prices may already have turned upward in a number of countries which have recently enjoyed price stability. In the United Kingdom consumer prices rose by more than 5 per cent from late 1954 to late 1955, after experiencing only a 3 per cent rise in the preceding twelve months.

"Prices in Sweden rose only 1 per cent in the 12 months prior to December 1954 but increased nearly 5 per cent during the following year. Comparable figures for Denmark are 1 and 6.

"Germany, France, Portugal, Switzerland and Australia are other countries which have experienced small recent upturns in consumer prices after extended periods of stability or falling prices.

"Recrudescence of inflation must thus be regarded as a danger to be guarded against in 1956."

Wage Trends

The ILO Director-General's survey said that of 20 countries reporting on wage developments in manufacturing from 1954 to 1955, all showed increases (usually expressed in terms of earnings or rates per hour). In every case but one (that of South Korea, where recent inflationary movements preclude any sound appraisal of real wage changes) wages rose more than prices, implying an increase in real wages. Real wages in 1954 were already some 25 per cent on the average, above the pre-war level, and there is little doubt that real wages in manufacturing in many industrialised countries in 1955 surpassed all previous levels.

The median increase from late 1954 (3-month average) to late 1955 was 3.5 per cent. Among the countries

indicating the largest increases in real wages were Finland and France, where real wages rose about 9 per cent. Others were Norway (6), Germany (5), the United States (5), Austria (5), and Belgium (4). In Brazil both wages and prices rose rapidly but the real wage position of the workers apparently improved during the year.

There are no comparable statistics to show to what extent the rise in real wages was shared by workers in countries other than the 20 which reported; there is some evidence, however, that workers in many non-reporting countries also experienced modest increases in real wages.

Social Benefits

The year 1955 was a good year for gains in social benefits, which augmented the workers' real income or increased their security. A national family allowance system went into effect in Germany and increased family benefits were paid in France. More liberal unemployment insurance benefits were approved by the Canadian Parliament.

In the United States many thousands of workers in the steel and automobile industries won increased protection against unemployment in "guaranteed annual wage" contracts.

In Burma a general social security system was established for the first time; in its initial phase, it covers some 55,000 industrial and transport workers in the Rangoon area.

These are only some of the more striking aspects of a trend which brought greater security, vacations with pay or other benefits to millions of workers.

Productivity Record

Along with the moderate increase in employment in 1955, world industrial output rose rapidly to attain record levels. Output per man consequently expanded

and in many countries was at an all-time high.

Figures suitable to indicate productivity trends are available from only a few countries, and even for these the margin of error is considerable.

In the United States, it appears that manufacturing production in the first 9 months of 1955 was about 11 per cent higher than in the comparable period of 1954. Since manufacturing employment was only about 3 per cent higher, on the average, the apparent increase in output per man was 8 per cent.

In Canada increases of 7 per cent and 2 per cent respectively in production and employment indicated an increase of about 5 per cent in output per man. Both France and the Federal Republic of Germany achieved gains in output per man of more than 10 per cent, while Belgium, Italy and Norway made gains almost as great.

Provisional figures for Western Europe as a whole (11 countries) suggest an increase in output per worker in manufacturing of roughly 8 per cent.

In Japan too, manufacturing production rose more rapidly than manufacturing employment, indicating an increase of about 5 per cent in output per man. Data from most other countries are too meagre to provide a basis for even rough estimates.

Industrial Disputes

Industrial disputes were somewhat more numerous in 1955 than in the extremely peaceful year of 1954, but compared favourably with most other post-war years. In the 28 countries which regularly publish statistics on man-days lost through industrial disputes (and which account for a very large percentage of the

world's disputes) the total of days lost was expected to rise from 49 million in 1954 to perhaps 55 million in 1955.

The new total will still be well below the average of 70 million during the past five years. Man-days lost in the 28 countries in recent years are as follows:—

1949	...	...	96 (million)
1950	...	...	95
1951	...	...	52
1952	...	...	94
1953	...	...	61
1954	...	...	49
1955	...	...	55 (est.)

Industrial Injuries

The year 1954 witnessed a decline in industrial injuries in several reporting countries, and appears generally to have been one of the best years on record in this respect.

The trend from 1954 to 1955 is still unclear, but the fragmentary data available suggest little change from the relatively low levels established in 1954.

However, Mr. Morse said, "It is gratifying to note that recent injury rates in reporting countries (applying chiefly to mines, manufacturing and railways) have been very generally lower than before the Second World War. In 8 countries out of 10 for which data are available fatal injuries in manufacturing per thousand employed, have been appreciably fewer than in the late 'thirties. And the same general picture prevails for mines and railroads'."

Non-fatal accidents in mines, on the other hand, have increased in the number of countries and fail to disclose any definite trend as compared with pre-war years.

Fervent Efforts to Settle Industrial Disputes

Labour News from Mysore State for the Month of December 1955

The work connected with the re-survey of family budget of the working class, in Bangalore Corporation Area is continued.

The management of Srinivasa Soap Factory, Chamarajpet, Bangalore-2, have closed down the factory from 6th December 1955. Workers involved were 20.

Working Conditions were peaceful and normal.

Work Stoppages.—There were three strikes in Kolar Gold Fields demanding (1) that Roadmen of different shafts should be put on a bonus scheme and (2) Gifford's Hoistingmen demanding increase in the strength of hoisting gang. Number of workers involved 5,083 and man-days lost were also 5,083.

Labour Administration and Labour Statistics:

(a) Factories Act, 1948.

(i) Number of factories visited and inspected.	154
(ii) Number of warnings issued ...	25
(iii) Number of complaints or petitions received.	nil
(iv) Number of factories visited at odd hours.	8
(v) Number of cases filed in the court	2
(vi) Number of cases pending at the court.	7
(vii) Number of convictions obtained for infringement of Section 52(1).	1
(viii) Number of accidents:—Minor ...	46

(b) The Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

	Rs.
(i) Number of shops and Establishments inspected.	2,636
(ii) Number of irregularities noticed	177
(iii) Number of show cause notices issued.	159

	Rs.
(iv) Number of warnings issued ...	178
(v) Number of prosecutions launched	26
(vi) Number of convictions ...	16
(vii) Number of petitions received ...	39
(viii) Number of cases pending before the court.	6
(ix) Number of settlements effected	11
(x) Total amount of fines realized	190
(1) Number of cases pending at the beginning of the month.	34
(2) Number of cases taken on file during the month.	20
(3) Number of cases disposed of during the month.	17
(4) Number of cases pending at the end of the month.	37

Of the cases disposed of, 4 cases ended in compromise, 2 in settlement out of Court, 3 were withdrawn by the parties while the other 8 cases were dismissed on merits.

(e) Minimum Wages Act.

(1) Number of Scheduled Industries visited.	51
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Machinery Installations:

(i) Number of applications pending at the beginning of the month	44
(ii) Number of applications received during the month.	25
(iii) Number of applications disposed of during the month.	27
(iv) Number of applications pending disposal at the end of the month.	42

Implementation of the provisions of the Industrial Statistics Act.

(i) Number of returns received during the month.	43
(ii) Number accepted	40
(iii) Number of returns sent back for rectification.	3
(iv) Number of visits to factories ...	22

Judgments, Awards, Notifications, Etc.

The following notifications have been published during the month under report :—

(1) Government Notification No. L.S. 9423—L.W. 66-54-8, dated 20th December 1955, ordering reference to Industrial Tribunal a dispute between the Workers and the Management of seven beedi factories of Channapattana.

(2) Government Notification No. L.S. 8166 L.W. 66-54-6, dated 26th November 1955, ordering reference to Industrial Tribunal a dispute between the Workers and the management of Kirloskar Electric Company, Ltd., Bangalore.

(3) G.O. No. L.S. 8815 —L.W. 161-54-4, dated 8th December 1955, publishing the award of the Industrial Tribunal, dated 8th October 1954, in I.C. No. 6—54 being a dispute between the Staff and the Management of the (1) Minerva Mills, Ltd., Bangalore and (2) Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ltd, Bangalore.

(4) The award in respect of the dispute between the Motor Employees' Union, Chikmagalur and the Proprietor of Manjanatha Motor Service, Archally, was published.

(5) The Industrial Dispute existing between the Workers and the Management of Sovereign Beedi Factory, Mysore, was referred to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication with the following terms of disputes :—

(i) Whether the Proprietor of Sovereign Beedi Factory, Mysore, was justified in closing down his factory from 1st July 1955.

(ii) To what relief, if any, are the 40 workers entitled to? (*Vide* Government Notification No. L.S. 8533—L.W. 177-55-2, dated 20th November 1955).

(6) The Industrial dispute existing between the Workers and the Management of Peer Beedi Factory (Main), Mysore was referred to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication with the following terms of dispute :—

(i) Is the Proprietor justified in discharging the workers, *viz.*, Amanulla and Nurulla Baig from 25th and 28th May 1955, respectively.

(ii) If not, to what relief are the said workers entitled (*vide* Government Notification No. L.S. 7429—L.W. 66-55-10, dated 20th December 1955).

(7) It is ascertained that the Appellate Tribunal, Madras, had announced its award on 10th December 1955, in respect of the dispute between the Nundydroog Mining Company and their workers. It is understood that the Appellate Tribunal confirms the award of the Dikshitula Tribunal which fixed the minimum and maximum wages of surface workers at Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4-0 and for underground workers at Rs. 1-4-0 and Rs. 1-8-0 with an annual increase of one anna. Further the tribunal had framed a scheme of gratuity to all categories of workmen including monthly-rated employees at the rate of half-a-month's basic wages for each year of service in addition to the Provident Fund benefit. The scheme of gratuity and wage increase has been awarded with retrospective effect from 1st April 1954. A bonus of one month's wage has also been awarded by the Tribunal for the year 1952.

Industrial Relations

Conciliation proceedings were held during the month in respect of industrial disputes between the workmen and the managements of the following concerns.—

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) Bangalore Hotel Workers' Association and the Managements of 12 Hotels. | In progress. |
| (2) Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries, Ltd., Vs. their Association. | Do |
| (3) Standard Brick and Tile Company, Ltd., Yelahanka Vs. their Association. | Failed. |
| (4) Parade Stores and Cafe Vs. Restaurants and Cafeworkers Union. | In progress. |
| (5) Mysore Electrical Industries, Ltd., Vs. Electrical, Mechanical and General Engineering Employees' Trade Union. | Do |
| (6) Sri Krishna Bhavan Restaurant, Quadrant Square, Bangalore-1 Vs. their Workmen. | Settled among themselves. |
| (7) Kabadi Cafe, Chickpet, Bangalore-2 Vs. 11 employees | In progress |
| (8) Kala Cafe, Chickpet, Bangalore-2 Vs. 14 employees | Do |
| (9) Post and Telegraph Canteen Vs. One employee | Do |
| (10) Mysore Machinery Manufacturers Ltd, Vs. their workmen | Settled. |
| (11) Restaurants and Cafe Workers Union, Crown Cafe, Brigade Road, Bangalore-1. | In progress. |
| (12) Indian Telephone Industries Employees' Union Vs. their Management. | Do |
| (13) The Proprietor, Maruthi Touring Talkies, Kadur Vs. Two employees. | Failed. |
| (14) Bangalore Firebricks and Tile Workers Union Vs. their Management. | Parties themselves have come to a settlement. |
| (15) Conciliation proceedings were held in respect of an Industrial Dispute between the Proprietor of Rahamania Hotel, Mysore and Mysore City Hotel Workers' Association, Mysore in respect of grant of bonus to workers and an agreement was brought about between the parties to the dispute by the Conciliation Officer, Mysore Division, Mysore on 5th December 1955. | |
| (16) Sri Satiba Rao, General Merchant, Mysore Vs. C. Chaluviah, Worker. | Settlement was brought about on 12th December 1955. |
| (17) Employees and the management of Sri Krishnarajendra Mills Ltd., Mysore. | Conciliation efforts by the Conciliation Officer Mysore Division, were not successful. |
| (18) Conciliation proceedings in respect of the dispute with reference to dismissal of certain workers in Gaffar and Jahangir Bendi Factory, Mysore, posted for 10th December 1955, was postponed to a later date at the request of the Management. | |
| (19) Conciliation proceedings were held in respect of an Industrial Dispute between the Presidents of 10 Town Municipalities in Mandya District and Mandya District Municipal Workers Union, Mandya on the issue of Notice of demands issued by the latter, on 23rd January 1955. The conciliation proceedings in respect of Mandya Town Municipal Council have been postponed to a later date. | |
| (20) Out of the two disputes pending conciliation in Shimoga Division at the close of the previous month, one dispute ended in a settlement. | |

Collective Agreements

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Mysore Chrome Tanning Company, Ltd., Bangalore Vs. their Association. | The agreement provides for fixation of Minimum Wage at Rs. 0-12-0 per day, 15 days' bonus for the year ended June 1953 and an increment of one anna per day to all employees from 1st April 1954, and an enhancement of festival holidays from 4 to 7. |
| (2) The Bangalore Firebricks and Tile Works Ltd., Bangalore Vs. their Association. | The agreement provides an extra allowance of one anna per rupee from 10th September 1955. |
| (3) Sri P. S. Pinto, Coffee Planter, Mangalore Vs. One worker. | The complainant was paid a sum of Rs. 90 as an <i>ex-gratia</i> amount in full settlement of his claims. Agreement reached on 22nd December 1955. |

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>(4) Sri K. Veerappa, Lorry Owner, Tarikere Vs. his worker</p> <p>(5) Bahamania Hotel, Mysore, Vs. All the workers employed therein</p> <p>(6) Sri Satish Rao, General Merchant, Mysore Vs his workman.</p> <p>(7) Sree Gajanan Motor Transport Company, Ltd, Sagar Vs its workman</p> | <p>Agreement reached on 23rd December 1955. It was agreed that the complainant should be paid a sum of Rs. 110 in full settlement of all his claims</p> <p>Agreement reached on 8th December 1955. The Proprietor of the Hotel agreed to pay Bonus to the workers of his hotel.</p> <p>Agreement reached on 12th December 1955. The Proprietor of the shop agrees to pay a compensation of Rs 360 to the discharged worker of the shop.</p> <p>Agreement reached on 5th December 1955. The company has agreed to pay in full settlement of the claims of the worker.</p> |
|--|--|

Trade Unions

The statistics of Trade Unions for the month of December 1955 —

Number of Trade Unions at the beginning of the month	181
Number of Unions registered during the month	3
Total number of Trade Unions at the end of the month under report	184

The names of Unions registered during the month —

1. The Boinah Basaviah Workers Union Mysore
2. The New India Assurance Company, Ltd, (Bangalore Branch) Employees Union, Bangalore
3. Bangalore Defence Civilian Employees Union, Bangalore.

The change of address of the India Oxygen and Acetylene Company, Employees' Union has been registered during the month

The alterations in the Rules of the Sri Krishnarajendra Mills Labour Association has also been registered during the month

Standing Orders

(1) The Standing Orders of the Hunsur Plywood Works, Hunsur, were settled during the month under report

(2) Hearings in respect of the following concerns were fixed during the month —

(i) Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Ltd., Channapatna.

(ii) Bangalore Firebrick and Tile Works, Bangalore.

(iii) Parade Stores and Cafe, Bangalore

(iv) Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing, Company, Ltd, Bangalore

(3) Notices were issued to 31 concerns, Government and Private owned to have their Standing orders settled under the Mysore Labour Act, 1942, revised in accordance with the present enactment.

(4) No new standing orders from any concern were received in this office for certification during the month under report

Complaints Received and Investigated

During the month under report, 57 complaints received out of which 3 related to plantations. All of them related to termination of services, non-payment of wages, etc., 10 cases were disposed of and the remaining were investigated

Other Information

The Assistant Commissioners of Labour of all the 5 Divisions have been empowered to hear appeals arising under sub-section (2) of Section 41 of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948, within their jurisdiction except Bangalore city and Civil Area which is administered by the Headquarters Assistant to the Commissioner of Labour.

Labour Absenteeism for October 1955

TEXTILES

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work	2,16,206	1,50,175	11,994	32,777	4,60,752
Total number of man-shifts absent	30,331	17,705½	921	4,257	53,214½
Total number of late-arrivals			...	85	85

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings (including D A)	Number of man shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs 15	41	66	203	66	376
Above Rs 15 and up to Rs 30	47½	316	972	1,336	3,144½
Above Rs 30 and up to Rs 45	591	290	984	2,230	4,083
Above Rs 45	1,100	5,624½	5,960	9,936	46,610½
Total	5,344	6,336½	28,106	13,568	53,214½

ENGINEERING

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work	7,096	6,002	1,911	1,04,586	1,89,595
Total number of man-shifts absent	4,355	477	75	10,846	15,753
Total number of late-arrivals	578	128	10	1,757	2,473

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings (including D A)	Number of man-shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs 15	4	49	44	115	211
Above Rs 15 and up to Rs 30	935	10	1,316	470½	2,848½
Above Rs 30 and up to Rs 45	1 170	92	2,049	471	3,782
Above Rs 45	2 150	1,81	4,249	938½	8,916½
Total	1,559	1,11	7,69	1,685	15 768

FOOD AND DRINK

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work	5,551	5,845	5,637	28,612	45,645
Total number of man-shifts absent	16	475	62	2,98½	4,418½
Total number of late-arrivals					...

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings (including D A)	Number of man-shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or accident	Social or Re- ligious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs 15 and above Rs 30	22	16	46	4	88
Above Rs 30 and up to Rs 45	12	23	59	16½	109½
Above Rs 45	108½	769½	2,297	98	4,246
Total	1,115½	808½	2,401	118½	4,418½

GOLD MINING

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

	1st shift	2d shift	3d shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man shifts scheduled to work	318107	8103	29632	60147	446567
Total number of man shifts absent	31741	6539	1067	7513	46700
Total number of late arrivals	19		1	58	189

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings (including D A)	Number of man shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Religious cause	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs 15	..				
Above Rs 15 and up to Rs 30	..				
Above Rs 30 and up to Rs 45	19196	11	7004	10546	46661
Above Rs 45	19196	11	7004	10546	46661
Total	19196	11	7004	10546	46661

MINERALS AND METALS

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man shifts scheduled to work	11790	1370	1100	1040	16010
Total number of man shifts absent	7100	1817	1405	851	10973
Total number of late arrivals					

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings (including D A)	Number of man shifts absent due to				
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		Total
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs 15 ...					...
Above Rs 15 and up to Rs 30	582	822	677	2,032	4,113
Above Rs 30 and up to Rs 45	779	1,700	1,143	2,534	6,236
Above Rs 45	1,270	2,714	1,955	3,003	8,942
Total	2,631	5,310	3,775	7,569	19,291

CHEMICALS AND DYES

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man shifts scheduled to work	1510	1616	1810	6618	22066
Total number of man shifts absent	148	111	10	1315	1674
Total number of late arrivals					..

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Number of man shifts absent due to					
Monthly earnings in Indian D A)	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		Total
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs 15 and under Rs 30				1	1
Above Rs 30 and up to Rs 45	93½	60	163	330½	653
Above Rs 45	118	99½	314	188½	1,020½
Total	241½	300	563	520	1,674½

WOOD AND CERAMICS.

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work	47,051	3,600	2,900	13,270	66,921
Total number of man-shifts absent	3,258	270	239	962	4,729
Total number of late-arrivals	11	8	1	194	214

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings (including D A)	Number of man-shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Reli- gious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs 15					
Above Rs 15 and up to Rs 30	17	246	1 071	202	1 654
Above Rs 30 and up to Rs 45	302	280	1,213	433	2,276
Above Rs 45	106	151	326	226	712
Total	515	600	2,693	931	1 722

MISCELLANEOUS.

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work	24,158	16,904	4,950	70,533	1,16,555
Total number of man-shifts absent	1,513	1,557	358	6,246	9,644
Total number of late-arrivals	92	54	35	260	411

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings (including D A)	Number of man-shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Reli- gious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs 15	2		1	2	5
Above Rs 15 and up to Rs 30	4	19	3	1½	27½
Above Rs. 30 and up to Rs 45.	349	641½	915½	556½	2,472½
Above Rs 45 ...	2,551½	811	3,159½	624	7,179
Total	2,902½	1,471½	4,109	1,194	9,684

Consolidated absenteeism statement of Plantations

1. Number of undertakings which have sent the statement .. 16
2. Total number of labourers in the check-roll including Mustries 7,679
3. Average daily total of workers during the month 6,692
4. Absent with leave—average daily total ... 267
5. Absent without leave—average daily total ... 376
6. Sickness—average daily total ... 343
7. Percentage absent during the month ... 12.85%

Consumer Price Index Number for Working Class for December 1955.

K. G. F.

AVERAGE PRICES FROM JULY 1935 TO JUNE 1936 100.

K.G.F. : INDEX : 343.02

A rise of 3.19 points

The consumer price index numbers for working class for K.G.F. area for the month of December 1955 works up to 343.02, thereby recording a rise of 3.19 points when compared with the index number for the previous month.

(1) The index number of the food group increased by 3.15 points to 355.02 due to an increase in the prices of blackgram dhall, Bengalgram dhall, greengram, jaggery, onions, vegetables, gingelly oil, chillies, and coriander.

(2) The index number of the fuel and lighting group increased by 5.79 points to 376.08 due to an increase in prices of firewood.

(3) The index number of the clothing group increased by 3.06 points to 279.7 due to an increase in the prices of shirting, cloth for pyjamas, sarrees and cloth for Jackets.

(4) The index number of the House Rent Group remained stationary at 1.36 points.

(5) The index number of the miscellaneous group increased by 2.71 points to 336.09 due to an increase in the price of Supari.

Group	Weights proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		Nov 1955	Dec 1955
1. Food	70.9	351.87	355.02
2. Fuel and Lighting	6.2	370.29	376.08
3. Clothing	9.1	270.61	279.67
4. House Rent	2.1	1.36	1.36
5. Miscellaneous	11.0	333.38	336.09
Total	100.00	...	...
Consumer price Index Number		339.83	343.02

FOR BELLARY.

AVERAGE PRICE FROM JULY 1935 TO JUNE 1936 100.

BELLARY : INDEX 353.68

A rise of 12.85 points.

The consumer price index number for Working Class for Bellary for the month of December 1955 works up to 353.68 points thereby recording a rise of 12.85 points when compared with the index number for the previous month.

(1) The index number of the food group increased by 19.15 points to 368.27 due to an increase in the prices of rice, cholam, kora, dhall, vegetables, chillies, mustard, garlic, groundnut oil, and kusuma oil.

(2) The index number of the fuel and lighting group remained stationary at 321.27 points.

(3) The index number of the clothing group remained stationary at 469.87 points.

(4) The index number of the House Rent group remained stationary at 200.50 points.

(v) The index number of the miscellaneous group increased by 6.29 points to 328.68, due to an increase in the price of betel leaves.

Group	Weights proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		Nov. 1955	Dec. 1955
1. Food	63.92	349.12	368.27
2. Fuel and Lighting	8.60	321.27	321.27
3. Clothing	8.71	469.91	469.90
4. House Rent	9.36	200.50	200.50
5. Miscellaneous	9.48	323.39	328.68
Total	100.00	...	...
Consumer Price Index Number		340.83	353.68

FOR MYSORE CITY.

(AVERAGE PRICES FROM JULY 1935
TO JUNE 1936-100).

MYSORE CITY: INDEX 298 96

A fall of 2·83 points

The consumer price index number for working class for Mysore City for the month of December 1955 works up to 298·96 points thereby recording a fall of 2·83 points when compared with the index number for the previous month.

(i) The index number of the food group decreased by 5·29 points to 320·53, due to a decrease in the prices of rice, ragi, sugar, Tamarind and Chillies.

(ii) The index number of the fuel and lighting group decreased by 0·10 point to 264·4, due to a decrease in the price of castor oil.

(iii) The index number of the clothing group increased by 1·87 points to 264·26 due to an increase in the price of shirting and cloth for pyjamas.

(iv) The index number of the house-rent group remained stationary at 190·0 points.

(v) The index number of the miscellaneous group increased by 2·04 points to 275·80 due to an increase in the price of supari.

Group	Weight proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		Nov. 1955	Dec. 1955
1	2	3	4
Food	62 5	325 87	320 53
Fuel and Lighting	9 4	264 56	264 46
Clothing	8 0	262 39	264 26
House Rent	3 3	190 00	190 00
Miscellaneous	16 8	213 76	275 80
Total	100 0		
Consumer Price Index Number		301 79	298 96

FOR BANGALORE CITY.

AVERAGE PRICES FROM
JULY 1935 TO JUNE 1936—100

BANGALORE CITY: INDEX 312 42.

A fall of 1 87 points

The Consumer Price Index Number for working class for Bangalore City, for the month of December 1955 works up to 312·42 points thereby recording a fall of 1·87 points when compared with the index number for the previous month.

(1) The index number for the food group decreased by 2·26 points to 334·44, due to a decrease in the prices of raw rice, boiled rice, Ragi, avare-dhal, sugar, jaggery, vegetables, tamarind, garlic and soji.

(2) The index number of the fuel and lighting group increased by 2·01 points to 266·41, due to an increase in the price of castor oil.

(3) The index number of the clothing group increased by 1·49 points to 273·04, due to an increase in the prices of coating, shirting, cloth for pyjamas and cloth for jackets.

(4) The index number of the House Rent Group remained stationary at 241·5 points.

(v) The index number of the miscellaneous group decreased by 0·57 point to 319·26 due to a decrease in the prices of washing soap and supari.

Serial No	Group	Weight proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Number	
			November 1955	December 1955
1	2	3	4	5
1	Food	51 5	2 6 70	334 44
2	Fuel and Lighting	7 0	26 40	266 41
3	Clothing	13 8	271 55	273 04
4	House Rent	6 4	24 50	241 50
5	Miscellaneous	19 3	319 53	319 26
	Total	100 0		
Consumer Price Index Number			311 29	312 42

The Cost of Living Index number applicable to employees in employments scheduled under the Minimum Wages Act, 194 (Central Act XI of 1948) in Madras City for the month of December 1955 as ascertained and declared by the Director of Statistics under Section 2(d) of that Act.

IN MADRAS.

(BASE: YEAR ENDED JUNE 1936-100)

MADRAS CITY: INDEX 334

A rise of 7 points

The index for the food group rose by 12 points to 368 due mainly to a rise in the prices of rice, vegetables, meat and gingelly oil.

A fall in the price of firewood was responsible for a fall in the index for the

fuel and lighting group by 1 point to 440.

The index for the clothing group rose by four points to 320 due to a rise in the prices of shirting, upper cloth and sarrees.

The index for house-rent rose by 2 points to 213 due to a revision of the house-rent figure.

The index for the miscellaneous group remained unchanged at 258.

Group	Weight proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		Nov. 1955	Dec. 1955
1	2	3	4
Food ...	58.23	356.4	367.8
Fuel and lighting ...	8.12	411.1	439.8
Clothing ...	6.10	316.0	319.6
House rent ...	14.57	211.0	212.8
Miscellaneous ...	12.68	257.9	257.7
Total	100.00	...	...
Cost of Living Index Number		327.4	334.1

Strikes.

The following statement shows the Particulars of Strikes in Mysore State During the fortnight ended 31st December 1955.

Sl. No.	Name of the concern	Date of commencement of strike	Demand or purpose of strike	Number of workers participated in the strike	Number of man-days lost	When and how strike was called off
1	Mysore Gold Mining Co. Ltd., K.G.F.	7 a.m. on 19-12-1955	Demanded that Roadmen of different rent shafts should be put on a Bonus Scheme forth with.	Bellmen and 420 Roadmen directly involved in 1959.	2479	Unconditional resumption of work at 7 a.m. on 20th December 1955.
2	Champion Reef Gold Mines of India (K.G.F.) Ltd	6 a.m. on 19-12-1955	Gifford's Hoisting men demanding increase in the strength of Hoisting Gangs.	73	196	Returned to work unconditionally at 6 a.m. on 22nd December 1955.
3	Champion Reef Gold Mines of India (K.G.F.) Ltd.	6 a.m. on 21-12-1955	Apparent strike in supply of Gifford's Hoisting men demanding increase in the strength of Hoisting Gangs.	51	2531	

Closures of Non-Textile Mills.

The following statement shows the Closures of Non-Textile Mills and Factories due to reasons other than Industrial disputes for the month of December 1955.

Name of the Factory closed	Date of closure.	Reasons for closure	Nature of closure	No. of days on which the factory, shift or depart, remained closed	No. of persons on muster roll	Rate, if any, of the workers without closure	Compensation paid to the remaining workers
The Srinivasa Soap Factory, Bangalore-2.	6-12-1955	Slump in trade.	Permanent stoppage of work.	All the 26 days during the month from 6th December 1955.	20	All the workers excepting two salesmen	As per the provisions of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act 1953.

Labour Strike

Particulars of Strikes During the First Fortnight of January 1956.

...	Champion Reef Gold Mines of India (K.G.F.), Ltd.	Nandydroog Mines (K.G.F.), Ltd.
1. Demand or purpose of strikes.	No specific demand ...	The change of grade effected in the case of two workers of the Welding Section of the workshops of the mine after holding due trade test among a group of workers, was protested by others stating that they being seniors they should be promoted. In spite of explaining the workers were not satisfied and struck work.
2. Date and hours of commencement of strike.	2nd January 1956 at 6 A.M.	6th January 1956 at 7 A.M.
3. Number of workers participated in the strike.	492 (Bullens Section).	220.
4. Number of man-days lost ...	492 ...	220.
5. When and how strike was called off.	Unconditional return to work at 6 A.M. on 3rd January 1956.	Resumed work unconditionally at 8-30 A.M. on 7th January 1956.

The workmen engaged in the tanneries of Bangalore City numbering about 600 went on a token strike for one day from the morning of 5th January 1956 as a protest against the non-payment of minimum wages fixed under the Minimum Wages Act.

It is also learnt that the workmen engaged in all the hotels of Bangalore had worn badges on 14th January 1956 to

demonstrate a protest day and that about 300 workmen went on a procession in the night demanding Government to constitute a tripartite committee representing the Employers, Employees and Government officials for deciding labour problems or in the alternative to fix up a panchayat whose decision would be binding on all the Hotels of Bangalore and to enforce the same accordingly.

Annual Statement of Strikes, Play-offs, Retrenchments and Closures

Serial No.	Year (January to December).	Average daily No of workers employed in the registered factories of the State (latest available.)	Strikes			Play offs			Retrenchment			Closures		Remarks
			No strikes	No of workers involved,	Man-days lost	No of play off	No of workers involved	Man days Lost	No of factories affecting re trenchment	No of workers retrenched.	No of workers reinstated.	No. of closures	No of workers affected	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	1955	Not available	42	72,529	8,72,815	1	109	109	4	101	..	9	9,117	...
2	1954	89,788	39	17,828	60,892	13	11,605	11,700	9	241	48	20	4,686	...

Strikes

The statement showing strikes, play-offs, retrenchments and closures in Mysore State for the month of December 1955 is given below.

Strikes			Play-offs			Retrenchments			Closures	
Number of strikes in the month	Number of workers involved	Man-days lost	Number of play-offs in the month	Number of workers involved	Man-days lost	Number of factories affecting retrenchment in the month	Number of workers retrenched	Number of workers reinstated, if any.	Number of closures in the month	Number of workers affected
3	5,093	5,083					1	20

Edited by Sri B. N. Sri Sathyan B A (Hons), Principal Information Officer.

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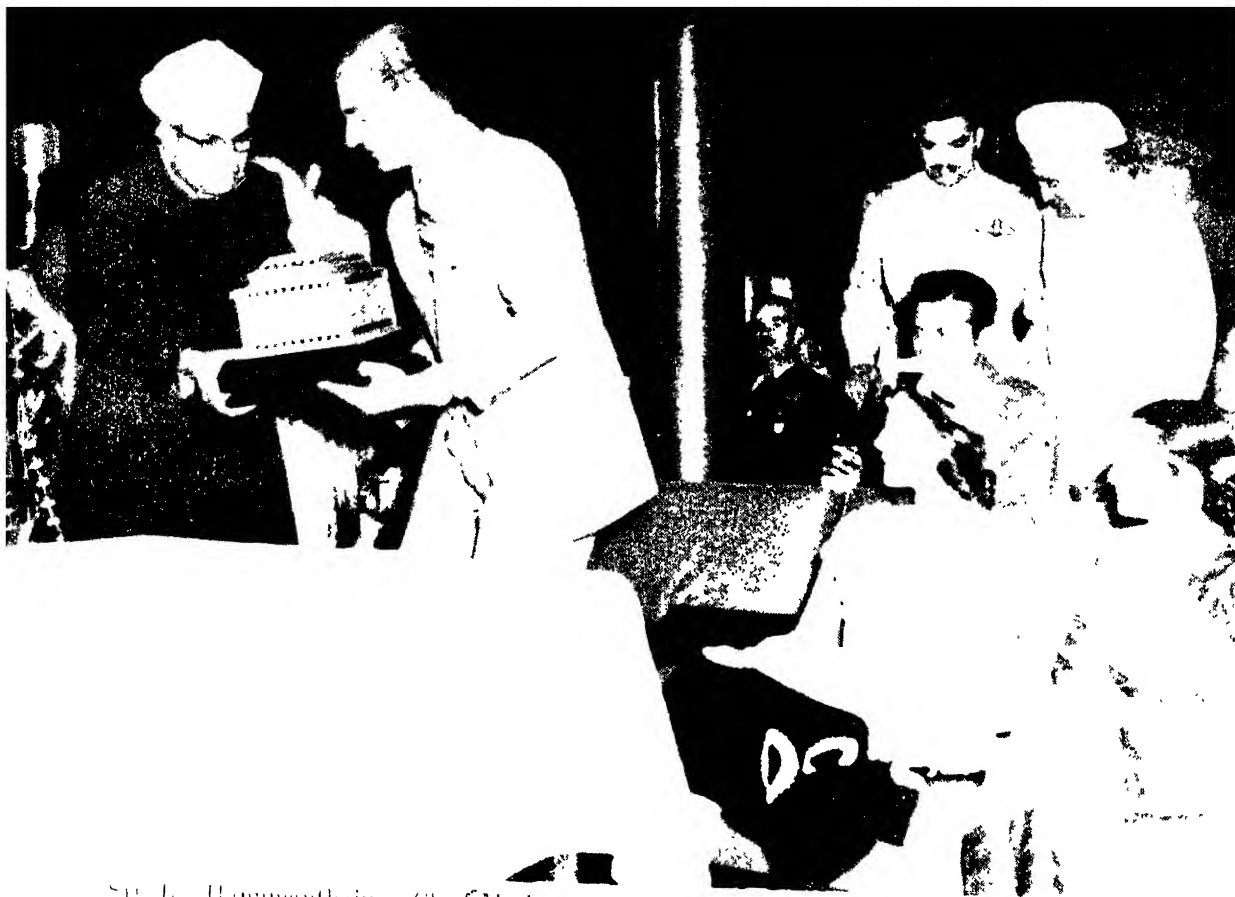
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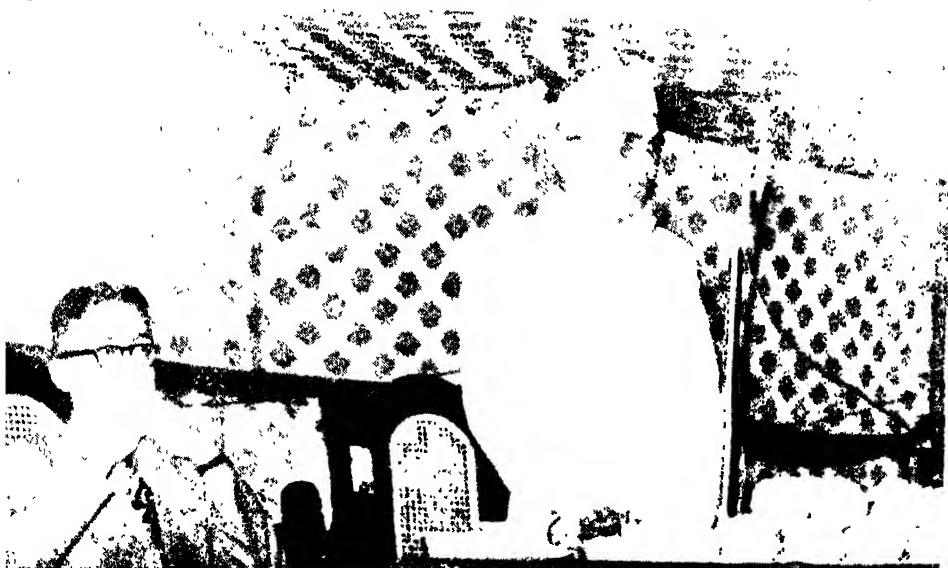


Their Imperial Majesties the Shah and the Queen of Iran at the Mysore Zoo, on 1st March 1956.



Sr. H. Hanumanthaiah, Chief Minister of Mysore, presenting a Sandalwood casket to His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Iran at Lal-Bagh, Bangalore, on 29th February 1956.

Sr. H. S. Madhavaiah, Minister for Home Affairs, laid the foundation-stone of the Sub-Office of the Mysore Government Road Transport Department at Goolbupura on 11th January 1956. Photograph taken on the occasion.



SALIENT FEATURES OF BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1956-57

REVISED ESTIMATES 1955-56

The budgeted figures for Revenue and Expenditure stand at Rs. 2296.16 lakhs and Rs. 2706.03 lakhs respectively. On the basis of the actuals of the first six months, it is expected that the Revenue will move up to Rs. 2399.45 lakhs and Expenditure will come down to Rs. 2668.26 lakhs. In the result, the anticipated deficit of Rs. 409.87 lakhs stands revised to Rs. 268.81 lakhs.

The reasons for variations between the revised and estimated figures under the several heads of accounts are set out in the Budget Memorandum.

Revenue

The improvement in Revenue of over a crore of rupees is to be welcomed. It is due mainly (1) to larger contribution secured from the Government of India for Centrally-aided schemes and (2) to increased receipts in the Sales-tax, Excise, Electricity and Forest Departments. The latter is an index of increased economic and industrial activity and improved business conditions during the year. In regard to Agricultural Income-tax, it took some time for the rules to be framed and the procedure for assessment and collection of the tax to be prescribed. The assessment work therefore commenced rather late in the year. This is inevitable in the first year of introduction of a fiscal measure of this kind. No appreciable Revenue being expected during the current year, the probable realisation in this year is taken into account in the estimates of the next year.

Expenditure

The revised figures show an increase over the estimates of Rs. 51.17 lakhs

under Civil Works and Rs. 19.32 lakhs under Rural Development. The former is due to the additional provision for Centrally-sponsored schemes which is covered by the larger Central assistance secured. Under the latter reference is already made to the special allotment sanctioned for accelerating the programme of Rural Communications during the year. This accounts for an increase of Rs. 14 lakhs under this item. An additional provision of Rs. 10 lakhs was made under the National Rural Water Supply Scheme also. There has been a decrease of expenditure under Education (Rs. 59.65 lakhs), Community Project and National Extension Service (Rs. 12.30 lakhs) and Medical (Rs. 11.68 lakhs). This is due to the provision made not having been fully utilised. The decrease under Education is due mainly to non-utilisation of the provision for starting Multipurpose High Schools as recommended by the Secondary Education Commission. The approval of the Government of India to the programme was received only on 16th February 1956.

However, there is reason to be satisfied that the expenditure estimate of the order of Rs. 27 crores made twelve months back has turned out to be as nearly correct as to require revision to the extent only of Rs. 38 lakhs.

Capital

A sum of Rs. 1241.52 lakhs was provided for Capital programmes during the current year. On the basis of progress of outlay in the first six months the figure stands revised to Rs. 850.79 lakhs. Reference has been made already to the shortfall in expenditure under Irrigation,

Electricity and Industries. It has to be remembered that expenditure in these departments usually reaches the peak in the latter part of the year. When therefore final accounts become available, the actual outlay may stand higher than what is indicated by the revised figure. Even as it is, the expenditure of Rs. 850 lakhs represents the highest ever incurred in the State upon Capital works in a single year.

Public Debt

In November last the 5 per cent 1955 loan for Rs. 163.44 lakhs was repaid partly in cash (Rs. 76.63 lakhs) and partly by conversion into the new Development Loan (Rs. 76 lakhs). The 4 per cent Development Loan 1967 was floated in two series, the first for the sum of Rs. 275 lakhs and the second for Rs. 50 lakhs in response to the request by investors. Both the series were over-subscribed on the opening day itself. The total of the amount raised from both the series was Rs. 351.90 lakhs.

Closing Balance

Starting with a balance of Rs. 625.15 lakhs at the commencement of the year and providing for net Capital expenditure of Rs. 845.79 lakhs, the year is expected to close with a balance of Rs. 229.90 lakhs against the anticipated Closing Balance of Rs. 124.11 lakhs.

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1956-57

The estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for 1956-57 have been placed at Rs. 2577.53 lakhs and Rs. 2966.59 lakhs respectively with a deficit on Revenue Account of Rs. 389.06 lakhs. Compared to the current year's Budget estimates, Revenue and Expenditure are higher by Rs. 281.37 lakhs and Rs. 260.56 lakhs respectively. They are also higher by

Rs. 178.08 lakhs and Rs. 298.33 lakhs respectively than the revised estimates of the current year.

There are several factors affecting the budgetary position next year.

(A) Revenue

Among the factors which will have the effect of reducing Revenue are (1) the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Bengal Immunity case impugning the power of the State Government to tax Inter-State transactions; and (2) extension of the Central Prize Competitions Act. Though the extension of the Central Act for regulating Prize Competitions does not take away the taxation power of the State Government under the existing Mysore Prize Competitions Act, the future revenue from this source will be unappreciable in view of the limitation of award of prize amounts to Rs. 1,000 per month. The State is to be prepared under this item to lose the whole of the present revenue of about Rs. 7 lakhs. As regards Sales-tax on Inter-State transactions, the normal receipt is on the average about Rs. 10 lakhs a year. But no provision is made in the estimates for next year pending the Central legislation to be passed by Parliament. The draft Bill for amending the Constitution in this behalf is expected to come up before the Parliament shortly. After the Constitution is amended and the Central law for the levy of tax on Inter-State transactions is enacted, the revenue to the State from this source can be known and taken into account.

The factors contributing to the increase of revenue are (1) adoption of the revised electrical rate structure, (2) extension of Estate Duty to agricultural lands in the State and (3) non-reduction of the guaranteed amount of "Revenue gap".

The revised electrical rates as recommended by the Thacker Committee

are expected in due course to raise the net revenue from Electricity to 7 per cent on the capital invested. For 1956-57 an additional revenue of Rs. 18 lakhs has been taken on this account.

Estate Duty is already applicable to non-agricultural properties in the State. After the adoption of the Resolution by both the Houses at the last session of the Legislature, a notification has been issued by the Government of India extending the levy of Estate Duty to agricultural land in the State. Though the anticipated revenue from it during 1956-57 is negligible, i.e., Rs. 5,000, the Duty now applies to all properties agricultural as well as non-agricultural in the State. Towards the State's share of the duty from non-agricultural properties during next year, a sum of Rs. 6.45 lakhs has been taken as indicated by the Government of India. This is based on the same formula as is being followed in regard to Income-tax. The basis of future allocation of proceeds of the duty among the States is to be settled on the recommendation of the Finance Commission.

Under the scheme of the Federal Financial Integration, the guaranteed amount of Rs. 315 lakhs payable to this State under Act 278 of the Constitution was reducible at the rate of 8 per cent per annum after the first five years. This reduction should have taken effect from the current year. It has been pointed out in the last year's Budget speech that the Government of India had acceded to the State's request and agreed to the payment of the amount without any reduction for the current year. The House would be glad to know that the Government of India have been good enough to continue the payment of the sum of Rs. 315 lakhs without any reduction for 1956-57 also. Thus, an immediate diminution of revenue to the extent of Rs. 27.6 lakhs during the current year and of Rs. 55.2 lakhs during the next year, or Rs. 82.8 lakhs in all, has

been averted. The State Government are grateful to the Government of India.

(B) Expenditure

There are certain items of works the outlay on which was till now being accounted under Revenue. The outlay on these works will be transferred outside the Revenue Account or to Capital in accordance with the classificatory changes in the allocation of expenditure between Revenue and Capital to be adopted from 1956-57, as advised by the Government of India in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India. Under the definition of the term 'Capital' in the Audit Code, expenditure resulting in the creation of assets of a tangible nature is debitable to Capital. The accounting of such items of capital nature within the Revenue Account till now was only as a matter of convenience. This did not make any difference so long as there were surpluses on Revenue Account and the size of such expenditure was not large. But the continuance of the same procedure in the context of increasing deficits on Revenue Account and of expenditure year after year of considerable sums in the aggregate upon a large number of small works would distort the budgetary position. Under the new classification outlays on works like school, hospital and other buildings, roads, minor bridges, etc., which cost individually Rs. 20,000 and more, or a group of such works which together cost Rs. 1 lakh and more, will hereafter be shown outside the Revenue Account or under capital.

The year 1956-57 being the first year of the Second Plan, expenditure on development naturally looms large in the Budget. Since, however, the resources of the State have yet to be improved for sustaining a larger outlay on development, the expenditure on the schemes in the Plan has been phased to accord with the expected resources. The provision for

development schemes has been kept generally at the level of the revised estimates of the current year and not at one-fifth of the provision in the Second Plan. In the case of incomplete schemes of the First Plan carried over into the Second Plan, the provision required according to the stage reached in their execution has been made.

The anticipated deficit of Rs. 389.06 lakhs though less than that in the current year is sufficiently large to require explanation. The forecast of the State's resources for the Second Plan prepared by the Finance Department and placed before the House shows that at the level of Revenue and Expenditure reached during the current year, there will be a deficit on Revenue Account of Rs. 11.29 crores in the next five years. This works out to an average annual deficit of Rs. 2.26 crores in each of the 5 years commencing from 1956-57. The deficit is the result of projection into the next quinquennium of the budgetary trends and tendencies generated by the First Plan. The factors contributing to the deficit are (1) the increased expenditure of a recurring nature arising out of development schemes taken up under the First Plan which has now become a permanent commitment, and (2) the debt obligations in respect of loans raised for development so far. The latter will continue to be a charge on the State's Revenue until the loans are repaid. It is calculated that the commitment under item (1) will be slightly over a crore of rupees per annum and that under item (2) will also be of the same order. The State has thus to be prepared for deficits of a little over Rs. 2 crores a year in the next five years. The excess of the estimated deficit for 1956-57 over the forecast deficit of about Rs. 2 crores is due mainly to the expenditure of revenue nature on account of (1) new development schemes to be taken up under the Second Plan and (2) schemes of the

First Plan which have to be continued. The deficit has in the absence of resources necessarily to be left uncovered.

(C) Capital Expenditure

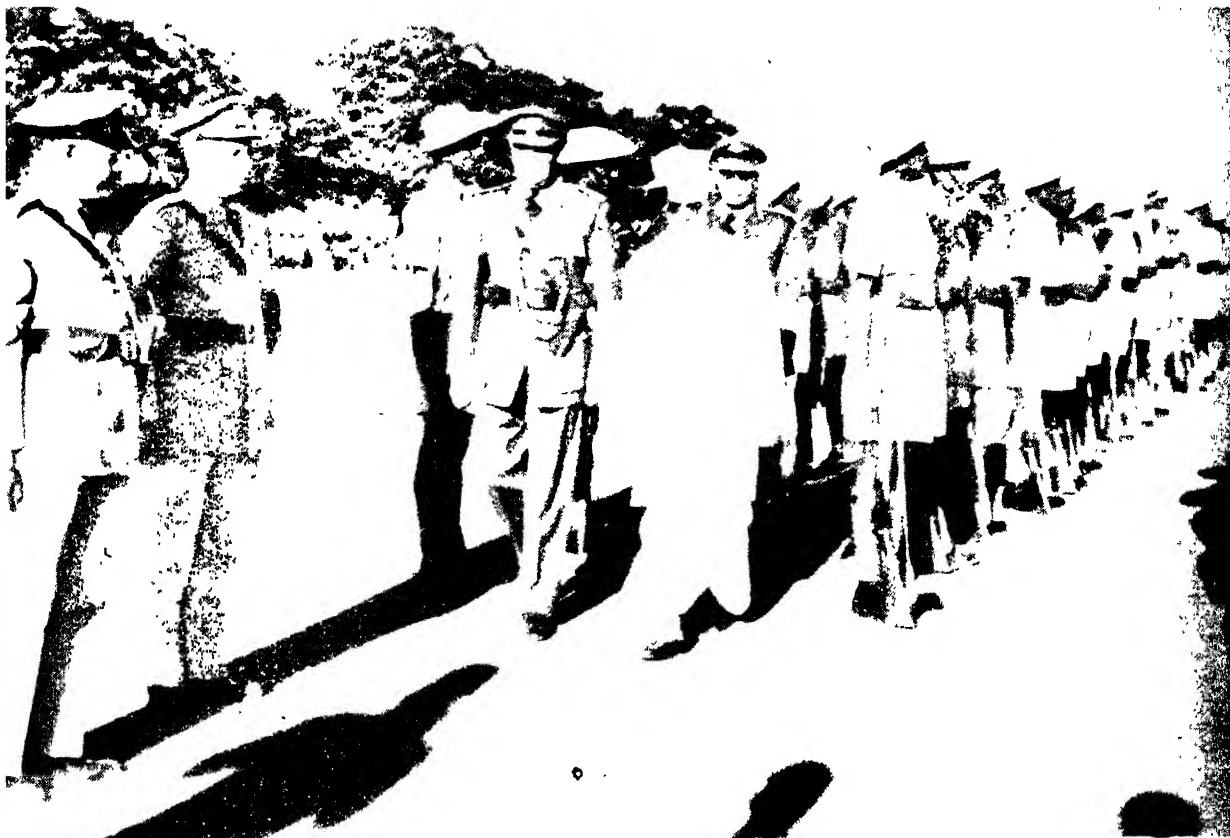
The capital grants for the coming year total up to Rs. 1,455.25 lakhs. The capital programme provides for continuation of work on the major irrigation, power and industrial projects now in progress and for new schemes to be started under the Second Plan. The more important of these schemes and the provision made for each are as detailed below :—

Rs. in lakhs.

1. Bhadra Project	... 360.00
2. Other major irrigational projects, <i>viz.</i> , Thungabhadra, Nugu, Thunga and Ambhigola	... 104.00
3. Power Transmission and Distribution Schemes including the electrification of towns and villages, power supply to irrigation pumps, etc.	... 250.00
4. Development Schemes of Mysore Iron and Steel Works	... 93.66
5. Development Schemes of other Government Industrial Concerns	... 61.00
6. Sharavathi Valley Power Project	... 150.00
7. Kabini Reservoir Project	... 25.00

A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs was provided in the current year's Budget for starting the State Finance Corporation. This could not be operated upon as the preliminaries took a much longer time to be settled than was anticipated. The draft Regulations have now been finalised in connection with the Reserve Bank of India and the Corporation is expected to be constituted early next year. Hence the provision of Rs. 30 lakhs is repeated in the next year's budget.

As from the year 1956-57 the rate of interest on the capital invested in all the Government industrial concerns, including the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and the Electricity Department, will be raised from 4 to 5 per cent.



Sir H. Selvaigesetty, Minister for Home Affairs, inspecting the Guard of Honour, presented by the Mysore Police Force, to the Governor of Madras at Bangalore, on 15th February 1956.

The Minister for Home Affairs, with the Inspector General of Police and the six Police Officers who were presented with Medals.





His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, addressing the joint session of the Mysore Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council at the Town Hall, Bangalore, on 20th February 1956.

Mr. and Mrs. Rushbrook Williams, members of the Editorial Board, 'Times of London' met the Chief Minister of Mysore, on 16th February 1956.





His Chief Minister of Mysore presenting the budget estimates for the year 1956-57 to the Mysore Legislative Assembly on 12th March 1956.



lasti Venkatesa Iyengar speaking at the closing function of the Mysore State
ressed Class Seminar at Kengeri, on 14th February 1956. The Chief Minister
presided on the occasion.

Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, Minister for Agriculture, Sri H. M. Channabasappa
Minister for Industries, and Sri T. Channiah, Minister for Local Self-
government and Public Health, inspecting the handloom fabrics at the
Handloom Exhibition at Bangalore, on 19th February 1956.



(D) Loans and Advances

The more important items of Loans and Advances and the provision made for each of them are noted below:—

	<i>Rs in lakhs</i>
1. Loan for Water Supply ...	50.00
2. Loans for Drainage and other purposes	10.50
3. Loan to the Corporation of the City of Bangalore ...	12.00
4. Loans to District Boards ...	10.00
5. Loans to Co-operative Societies ...	25.00
6. Loans to Raw Silk Marketing Co-operative Society ...	1.00
7. Land Improvement Loans ...	3.50
8. Takavi Loans ...	6.50
9. Loans for construction of irrigation wells	3.07
10. Advances for purchase of electric pumps, diesel oil engines, etc. ...	10.00
11. Loans for Minor Irrigation Schemes under N.E.S. ...	10.00
12. State Aid to Industries ...	22.00
13. Loans to Land Mortgage Banks...	20.00
14. Loans for Development of Handloom Industry ...	2.40
15. Loans to Labour Housing Corporation	25.00
16. Advances to Trust Board, for laying out extension ...	5.00
17. Loans for Housing Scheme to Low Income groups ...	60.00
18. Loans to Industrial Co-operatives	5.00
19. Surety Loans under R.I. Scheme	5.00

Substantially higher provision than during the current year has been made for Loans to Co-operative Societies, Loans for Minor Irrigation Schemes under National Extension Service, State Aid to Industries and Loan to the Land Mortgage Bank. The slightly reduced provision for Loans to Raw Silk Marketing Societies, for Handloom Industry and Advances to Trust Boards is on the basis of anticipated requirements. The lower provision under Loans for Housing Schemes is in view of indication of reduced Central assistance for the scheme.

But the provision may be increased according to the progress in physical terms to be achieved in the course of the year. The provision of Rs 12 lakhs for loan to the Corporation of the City of Bangalore is for the construction of the new Corporation building.

(E) Public Debt

In consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, it is proposed to raise a sum of Rs. 5 crores in the open market during 1956-57 for financing the bigger irrigation and power projects. The response to this loan will be as good as it was for the Development Loan floated this year.

The net incomes from the State's Savings Schemes have after Federal Financial Integration been on the decline. This, as the House is aware, is due to the withdrawal of the tax-free concessions which the State Savings Schemes enjoyed before integration. In the circumstances and on the advice of the Government of India, it has been decided to discontinue the Savings Certificate Schemes with effect from 1st April 1956 after which they will be replaced by the corresponding Central Government Savings schemes. The State's Savings Bank (Current Deposit) scheme will, however, be continued.

(F) Ways and Means

The Budget presented provides for (1) a net capital expenditure of Rs. 1450.97 lakhs, (2) a net disbursement under Loans and Advances of Rs. 266.62 lakhs outside the Revenue Account and (3) Rs. 120.15 lakhs for the repayment of Central Government loans falling due next year. Adding to this the anticipated deficit on Revenue Account of Rs. 389.06 lakhs, the total of the State's commitments during 1956-57 will be of the order of Rs. 2226.80 lakhs. The

following resources have been assumed for meeting the above commitments:—

	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
Public borrowings ...	500'00
Unfunded debt ...	76'07
Central assistance ...	1200'00
Net incomings from (deposits, surpluses, remittances, etc.) ...	325'17
Total ...	2101'24

The shortfall of Rs. 125'56 lakhs has to be met from the opening cash balance. On this basis the year is expected to close with a cash balance of Rs. 104'34 lakhs.

The assumed Central assistance of Rs. 1200 lakhs is provisional since a firm indication of assistance has been received so far to the extent of about Rupees three crores only. The Government of India have been moved to make the balance also available so that the Capital Programme for the next year may not be retarded on the score of inadequate finance. If, however, the resources assumed as above, are not forthcoming in the expected measure, a proportionate scaling down of the outlay on development schemes and consequent shortfall in the progress of the Second Plan during the year will become inevitable. It is hoped that this contingency will not arise.

Conclusion

This is the last budget for the State of Mysore as it now exists. The next budget will be for the reorganised State. The financial implications of the reorganisation have been touched upon in the report of the Fact Finding Committee. There have been some changes in the position since then. How good the financial position of the units of the other States which go to form the new State will be, time alone can show. So far as Mysore is concerned, its finances are now under review by the Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri N. Madhava

Rau, formerly Dewan of Mysore. The Report is expected by the end of March 1956.

A brief statement of the State's financial position is perhaps useful at this juncture. Taking the year 1952-53 when the present Ministry entered upon office as the starting point, it will be seen that in this period of four years, Government have made conspicuous efforts at raising the revenue resources of the State and securing economies in expenditure. Retrenchments and economy to the extent of Rs. 30 lakhs a year were carried out almost immediately after the present Government took office. Ten taxation measures for increasing the resources of the State were presented for the legislature's approval in the Budget Session of 1953-54. Of these only three measures were approved by the House. This was followed in 1954-55 by the proposal to introduce Agricultural Income-tax on plantation and selected commercial crops. This proposal was accepted. The full effects of these new taxation measures have yet to be watched for some more time. However the net revenue of the State which was about Rs. 15 crores in 1951-52 now stands at Rs. 18 crores. Allowing for the revenue of Rs. 85 lakhs which accrued to the State upon the integration of the Bellary District, the balance still represents a significant improvement in the State's Revenue in the last four years.

Public expenditure which stood at Rs. 14'28 crores in 1952-53 has now increased to Rs. 20'77 crores. It is, however, noteworthy that the maximum increase has taken place under development expenditure. The pattern of Government expenditure has thus been progressively geared to suit the requirements of a developing economy. The observation of the last Finance Commission that the cost of administration in Mysore is the lowest relatively to its resources may also be recalled here.

It is true that there have been deficits in the budgets of the last three years. Taking the first three years from 1952-53 for which final accounts are available, and setting off the deficits amounting to Rs. 53.70 lakhs in the two years 1953-54 and 1954-55 against the surplus of Rs. 75.23 lakhs in 1952-53, the net position is still to the good to the extent of Rs. 17.51 lakhs. What is really more important is that over these years in a row, Revenue and Expenditure have very nearly balanced each other in spite of various disturbing factors and the rising tempo of development expenditure. It is only during the current year that the deficit on revenue account on revision also remains high at Rs. 268.81 lakhs. Taking the four years from 1952-53 as a whole, however, the average annual deficit is about Rs. 50 lakhs. The budgetary classification of expenditure between Revenue and Capital, followed so far is also responsible for the emergence of deficits. If the reclassification of expenditure between Revenue and Capital now adopted is applied retrospectively to the budgets of the last four years, the deficits in the year 1953-54 and 1954-55 will disappear and that in the current year would be reduced to around Rs. 1½ crores. It may be contended that this will only be to transfer the deficit from the revenue to the capital side of the budget. But then the revenue budget would be freed from the distortions to which it has been subject all these years and a truer picture of the financial position would emerge.

It is needless to be too technical and insist that the financial position is excellent. After all the budget is only a reflection of the changing vicissitudes through which the State has been passing. Severe shortage of food and other essential articles persisted right up to 1953-54 and, as the House is aware, near famine conditions prevailed over large areas in the State in the years 1954-55 and

1953-54. The measures adopted for combating distress in this period cost the Government a crore of rupees. The collection of normal revenue in this period was considerably retarded and a sizeable revenue was lost on account of remission or suspension. It would have been surprising indeed if these adverse factors had not left any impression on the finances of the State in these years. Much of the financial difficulties the State had to face are undoubtedly due to circumstances beyond control.

The need for large resources to finance capital programmes of considerable magnitude under the Five-Year Plan accounts for greatly enlarged public debt. The State has had not only to borrow in open market, but also to obtain a considerable amount as loan assistance from the Government of India. The total debt outstanding is Rs. 46.28 crores. There is at the credit of the Sinking Fund a sum of Rs. 746.52 lakhs which is fully covered by investments. In view of increased debt obligations, the Sinking Fund has been strengthened by raising the rate of annual contribution to it from Rs. 18 lakhs as it stood for a long time in the past to Rs. 62 lakhs in 1955-56 by stages. All the public loans, including those obtained from the Government of India are being repaid punctually on the due dates.

The major portion of the amounts borrowed has been invested mainly in irrigation, industrial and power projects. In the case of such projects, there is necessarily a time-lag between investment and return which may extend to 15 or 20 years. In the case of irrigational projects, the return has to be reckoned not so much in terms of direct revenue to Government as of the immense and incalculable benefits and the prosperity they will bring to the people. Even the direct return to Government from such projects can in the very nature of things be expected to

accrue only in the long run. It would not therefore be quite fair to judge the financial position of the State in the present context of intensive economic development and nation-building activities on the basis of immediate return on the outlays incurred. The loss of immediate return to the State has to be balanced against the large and significant additions that are being made to the future irrigational, industrial and power resources of the State. There is little doubt as to which of the two will be preferred by those interested in the future development of the State.

These are the broad trends in the current financial position. There is

nothing in it to justify the allegations against the soundness of the State's finances. There is no need whatever to take a pessimistic view of the future. But at the same time, there is no room for complacency or for the belief that financial stability is assured automatically or that the State can relax in the efforts that it should make continuously for matching its financial resources with the ever increasing obligations that have to be faced in planning for a happier and brighter future."

Therefore, no new measures of additional or fresh taxation are proposed.



Then Imperial Majesties the Shah and Queen of Iran and His Highness the Rajpramukh going round the Chamaraajendra Technical Institut , Mysore, on 1st March 1956.

The Chie. Minister of Mysore inaugurating the Power Conference of the LCAFE at the Town Hall, Bangalore, on 7th March 1956.





The Chief Minister of Mysore opened the Water Works at Chennapatna, on 18th February 1956.
Photograph taken on the occasion.

ELECTRIC POWER FOR INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

Inaugurating the Electric Power Sub-Committee of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, on the 7th March 1956 at the Town Hall, Bangalore, Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister, extended a hearty welcome to the delegates from various countries and observed that it was in the fitness of things that the Government of India should have selected Bangalore for the meeting of the Sub-Committee on electric power. Mysore had been the pioneer State in the field of hydro-electric development in India and, indeed, in the East.

Economic development was to a great extent dependent on the development of electric power. In order to raise the standard of living of the common man, adequate means had to be provided for increasing the productive capacity of the country. Whether it was in the field of industry or agriculture, electricity was a vital factor in achieving that increase.

Tracing the history of power development in the country, the Chief Minister said that at the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan, the total installed capacity of all generating plants in India was 2.3 million K.W. The target for the First Five-Year Plan was fixed at 1.3 million K.W. of additional capacity. Of this, it was expected that about 1.1 million K.W. would have been achieved by the end of March 1956. Work on power projects which would bring an additional capacity of 1.29 million K.W. was in progress. In addition to this, during the Second Five-Year Plan, new projects would increase the generating capacity to the extent of 2.1 million K.W. Considerable progress had been made in the construction of transmission, sub-transmission, and distribution systems.

The total number of villages electrified during the First Five-Year Plan period stood at 6,500. The per capita production which was 14 units in 1950-51 was expected to rise to 25 units by the end of March 1956, and to 50 units at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period. As against a sum of Rs. 2,600 millions which would have been spent on power projects during the First Plan period, an expenditure of Rs. 4,350 millions had been proposed to be incurred during the Second Plan period.

The Chief Minister added that it would thus be seen that India had launched on a large programme of expansion of the power supply industry. It was but appropriate that the L.C.A.F.E. had taken up that subject for a study and arranged the meetings of the Sub-Committee on electric power every year to enable the power engineers of various countries of the region to meet and discuss.

Dwelling on the agenda of the meeting, the Chief Minister referred to the question of rural electrification and the peaceful uses of atomic energy and observed that unless electricity was made available to the remotest corners of a country, the lot of the common man could not be improved. He felt happy to know that there was no possibility of the power plants utilising nuclear energy replacing low-cost hydro electric plants in the near future and that each would have their respective parts to play in providing electric power at the cheapest rates practicable for the economic development.

Concluding, the Chief Minister wished success to the deliberations of the electrical experts of the region and hoped that they would enjoy their visits to the various industrial installations and power projects in the country.

THE MEDAL PARADE OF THE POLICE FORCES

As a fitting conclusion of the Mysore Police Sports a Medal Parade was held on Saturday the 18th February 1956, at the Mysore Armed Reserve Police Grounds, Bangalore, under the distinguished presence of Sri H. Siddaveerappa, Minister for Home Affairs, Government of Mysore.

On arrival at the Parade Grounds, the Minister for Home Affairs was received by the Inspector General of Police. The Parade commenced soon after and the Home Minister took the Salute and inspected the Parade.

The Inspector General of Police read out the following messages received on the occasion from His Highness the Raghunathaiah of Mysore and Sri K. Hanumanthaya, Chief Minister.

His Highness' Message

"I send hearty felicitations to the Mysore Police Force on the occasion of their annual sports and Medal Parade. I hope the good example of winners of Indian and Maharajas Police Medals and other prizes will inspire other members of the Force to attain distinction in service."

I wish the occasion all success.

Chief Minister's Message

"Sri K. Hanumanthaya thanks the Inspector General and officers of the Mysore Police Force for their kind invitation to be present on the occasion of the Medal Parade and Prize Distribution on the 18th February 1956 and regrets his inability to be present due to other pre-occupations. He wishes the function all success."

After presenting the Indian Police Medals and the Maharajas Police Medals, to the six police officers the Home Minister

distributed prizes to the winners in the various athletic events and expressed his happiness to participate in the annual event. He congratulated the officers and men who were lucky to have the distinction of the medals and appealed to the officers to keep up such traditions as long as they had the privilege of serving the Department.

The Minister added that the Police Department had grown into a Department of vital importance and the value of its services could not be measured in terms of money. Referring to the stress and strain under which the Department was functioning, he congratulated the officers and men of all ranks for the tireless way in which they handled difficult and provocative situations without losing their mental equipoise. The Minister assured the police force that the interests of all concerned would be safeguarded to the fullest measure. He expressed the hope that the officers and men of other ranks would serve the Department with the same zeal and loyalty that they had evinced in the past.

Following are the names of officers who were presented with the Maharaja's Police Medals —

1. Sri H. Veerabhadraiah M.A., I.P.S., Headquarters Assistant to the Inspector General of Police.

2. Sri B. N. Pattiswamy, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

3. Sri Kumbhadadasiah, Daffedar.

Following are the names of officers who were presented with the Indian Police Medals —

1. Sri K. Basavappa, Assistant Superintendent of Police.

2. Sri G. V. Venkatappa, Inspector of Police.

3. Sri K. Huchuraya B.A., Inspector of Police.

CELEBRATIONS OF THE THIRD ALL-INDIA HANDLOOM WEEK

The Third All-India Handloom Week was observed in Mysore State from 19th February 1956 to 25th February 1956. A sum of Rs. 7,000 was placed at the disposal of the Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, for defraying the expenses connected with the observance of the week. Arrangements were made to observe the week with great effect in all the District Headquarters and other places where Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies were functioning. Each Primary Weavers' Co-operative Society was allotted a sum of Rs. 10 for the observance of the week.

The following is a brief account of the observance of the week in Bangalore :—

The Third All-India Handloom Week in Bangalore City was inaugurated by Sri H. M. Channabasappa, Minister for Industries, Government of Mysore on 19th February 1956 at the premises of the Handloom Research and Designing Centre, Bangalore.

After invocation, Sri B. Beerappa, President of the State Society, Sri M. Shankariah, M.L.C., Vice-President of the State Society, and Sri D. Hanumanthappa, Vice-President of the Mysore Provincial Silk Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Bangalore welcomed the Minister for Industries, Minister for Agriculture and Co-operation and Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government and Srimathi Sivithibai Nagan Gowda and other distinguished persons gathered at the specially decorated pandal put up at the Research and Designing Centre, Bangalore.

The messages from Sri K. Hanumanthappa, Chief Minister, Sri H. Siddaveerappa, Minister for Home, Sri K. R. Manjappa, Minister for Revenue and Public Works, Sri K. T. Bhishyan, and others wishing the function success were read out.

As an adjunct to the Handloom Week, an Exhibition of Cotton Silk, and Woollen Handloom fabric and demonstration of Andhra Charkas had been arranged. Besides these, the products of the Patta Makkai Factories were also displayed. Demonstration of the working of the improved types of looms and accessories were also arranged in the Handloom Research and Designing Centres in order that the public may be acquainted with the new technique in the manufacture of fabrics on handlooms.

Sri H. M. Channabasappa, Minister for Industries, addressed the gathering and explained them the significance and the purpose of the observance of the week. He said that the week was being celebrated in order to focus the attention of the public to the problems confronting the handloom industry. He also gave a brief account of the policy of the State Government as well as the Central Government in respect of the handloom industry. He explained as to how best the different sectors of the Textile industry can be correlated to the personal advantage of each sector. He stressed the employment potential in the small-scale industries. In the course of his analytical and most impressive speech the Minister explained how each rupee which a man spent for the purchase of handloom

cloth would help the weaver and his dependants and provide employment to the distressed weaver. He also touched the problem of competition between the Mills. He also stated that reservation of certain varieties of cloth for the handloom industry goes a long way to avoid competition to a greater degree. He exhorted the wealthy class to patronise the handloom cloth in order that the poor weavers may be benefited. He also exhorted the handloom weavers to wear only handloom cloth and try to improve quality and evolve new patterns in order to suit the tastes of the different sections of society. It was only then that this industry, which is next to agriculture, could flourish. Concluding his speech, he appealed to the public to co-operate with the Government and its agencies in implementing various schemes for the development of the handloom and other cottage industries, like Khadi, etc. He made a special appeal to the weavers outside the co-operative fold to enrol themselves as members of the Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies and derive the benefits accruing from the Mill Cess Fund Schemes. He thanked the Director, Rural Industrialisation, for having given him an opportunity to associate himself with the weavers on the memorable occasion.

Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, Minister for Agriculture and Co-operation, who presided over the function, spoke on the paramount importance of the handloom industry, the development of the industry through the co-operative method. After singing the National Anthem, the function came to a close.

On all other days of the week, programme of music, dance and speeches by distinguished persons were arranged. Sri P. Gopalakrishna Setty, Deputy Chairman, the Mysore Legislative Council, and Sri H. S. Rudrappa, Speaker, the Mysore Legislative Assembly, presided over the

functions held subsequently. The handloom exhibition continued throughout the week. Lavanis written on the subject of handloom industry were also sung. The propaganda-cum-sales van passed throughout the city and proclaimed the programmes of each day in connection with the handloom week.

The week was observed with great enthusiasm in all the District Headquarters. Local Officers and prominent people participated in the observance of the week.

Posters, banners and handbills were displayed in every street and corner of the Cities and District Headquarters. Processions of handloom weavers proclaiming slogans on the importance of the handloom industry were arranged. In fact, the Handloom Research and Designing Centre in Bangalore City was a centre of attraction during the entire week. The premises was overcrowded with people. Several members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council witnessed the celebrations of the Handloom Week.

A special rebate of Re. 0-2-0 in the rupee was allowed on the sale of fabrics in order to induce the public to patronise the handloom fabrics. During the week, fabrics of the value exceeding Rs. 22,000 were sold by the State Society.

A procession of weavers, accompanied with a party of Horse Dance, was arranged in Bangalore City on 23rd February 1956. On 24th February 1956 the President of the State Society gave a Radio talk on the handloom industry. Radio talks by Sri M. Shankariah, M.L.C., Vice-President of the State Society, and Sri S. K. Lakshminarasimhaiah, Director of the State Society, were also broadcast.

A documentary film depicting the plight of the handloom weavers of Maindargi Village, Bombay State, was screened on the occasion of the Handloom Week.

The valedictory address was delivered by Sri A. S. E. Iyer, Secretary, the All-India Handloom Board, on 25th February 1956. Sri H. M. Channabasappa, Minister for Industries, presided over the function.

After invocation Sri B. Beerappa, Director, Rural Industrialisation, Bangalore, and President of the State Society, welcomed the invitees. In the course of his speech, he apprised the public of the various problems confronting the handloom industry. The advantages and the economic implications of the industry were explained. The several schemes recommended by the All-India Handloom Board and sanctioned by the Government of India for the amelioration of the conditions of the handloom weavers were also narrated by the President. He also brought to the notice of the public that the Government of India had sanctioned funds to the State Government for the development of woollen and silk handloom industry. He made a special appeal to the weavers to join the Co-operative fold, work unitedly in order that this indigenous industry may flourish and help to solve the unemployment problem.

Afterwards, Sri A. S. E. Iyer, Secretary, the All-India Handloom Board, spoke on "The place of Handloom

industry in the economic structure of India."

He explained the paramount importance of the handloom industry in India, the purposes for which the All-India Handloom Board was formed and the nature and extent of the financial assistance by the Government of India made available for the development of the handloom industry and amelioration of the handloom weaver. He also explained briefly the progress achieved in implementing the schemes and in solving the problem of unemployment of the weavers. In short, he gave an overall picture of the handloom industry and the part played by the Handloom Board and the State Governments in the development of the industry and improving the conditions of the distressed weavers.

Sri P. Mariappa, Ex-Minister and the Director, the Mysore Provincial Woollen Handloom Weaving Co-operative Society, distributed prizes to the best working production centres, Salesmen who conducted the maximum sales, Designers of the Pattern Making Factories, Demonstrators, Designers among Weavers' Co-operative Societies, etc.

After the President's speech, a dance and music performance was held. A drama written by "Parvathavani", depicting the life of the weavers was also enacted.

MYSORE UNIVERSITY BILL, 1956

BY SRI A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK, M.L.A.

Learning has been held in the highest esteem in all civilised countries. In ancient India, some thousands of years ago, our forefathers declared that there was nothing comparable to knowledge. Many centres of learning flourished around sages and seers where the most varied and the highest type of knowledge was thought out and disseminated to the pupils who came from different corners of the country. Thus in ancient times, there grew up many such centres in different parts of India.

Centres of Learning in Ancient India

Later, there grew up well organised centres of learning like Nalanda and Takshashila, which became famous not only in India but all over the civilised world. Pure as well as applied branches of learning—like Philosophy, religion, literature, agriculture, military science (method of warfare), astronomy and astrology, medicine (Ayurveda), etc., were taught. These flourished up to the first few centuries of the Christian era.

There was a decline in later centuries. Hindu and Buddhist centres of learning gradually faded away with the advent of Muhammadan Rule. Naturally, this decline had very severe and serious repercussions on Hindu society, religion and cultural institutions. New and life-giving ideas ceased to spring up, with the result that society became static. Ignorance and superstition replaced knowledge and reason.

Beginning of English Education in the Country.

With the advent of the British rule in India, however, a new era started.

Macaulay came to the conclusion that education of the Western type taught in English would be more helpful to India, even though he was fully aware that the spread of English education might mean the end of the British rule by awakening an ambition for national emancipation amongst Indians and by the demand for the establishment of independent political institutions in India. His prophetic words no doubt came true, which clearly indicate the intimate relationship between education and life—how education can make heroes of men and nations out of individuals.

Starting of Universities in India

Educational institutions were started by the British Government in India in the principal presidency towns, where advanced instructions were imparted not only in humanities and sciences but also in medicine, engineering and law. Many Christian missions also started educational institutions on the same lines. The number of students began to grow. It was then thought that the time had come for the establishment of universities in India for the purpose of conferring degrees, as evidence of attainment by the candidates of higher education in different branches of learning like, arts, sciences, engineering, medicine, etc. Thus, in 1857, the three premier Universities at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were established. These consisted merely of a Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and a Senate on the model of the London University of that period, but without colleges of their own.

These Universities were of the purely affiliating type and their primary function

was to conduct examinations and confer degrees. Soon afterwards, the London University established constituent colleges of its own, whereas these three Indian Universities continued to be affiliating and examining Universities till a late period. It was not until 1916 that the Calcutta University started direct teaching by establishing post-graduate departments, manned by Professors and Lecturers appointed by the University, under the inspiring leadership and initiative of late Sir Asutosh Mukherji.

Organisation of the Mysore University

It fell to the credit of Mysore to start just about forty years ago the fifth University in India and the first University in Indian or the then princely India. It has, further, the distinction of being a teaching University, almost entirely organised and maintained by the State. It is only in recent years that a few private colleges have sprung up. Hence, we might say that the Mysore University is primarily a teaching and only secondarily an affiliating University. We, thus find this fundamental difference between our University and those in the presidency towns.

It was, therefore, but natural that the Government which started and maintained the University with all its constituent colleges should have had a very close and intimate connection with it. Though we have a constitution similar to those of all other Universities in that we have the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Registrar, the Senate, the Syndicate, the Academic Council, etc., still we find that the Government have reserved to themselves important powers, like appointing University staff, approving Ordinances and Statutes, sanctioning Budget estimates, etc., which, in the opinion of many a competent critic, has led to the belief that our University at present is effectively bereft of academic autonomy and

unfettered freedom in matters of administrative and financial controls.

Our country is now a Sovereign Democratic Republic. This change in our status and dignity has made it necessary for us to plan our national life and work on all fronts. Educational planning has to be undertaken in the interest of the all round progress of the country which depends on the adequate supply of educators, technical men and enlightened citizens. Though University education may seem to affect directly only a small fraction of the community, it is of vital importance because it is here that, not only scientists and professional men but also the teachers of the next generation have to be trained and perfected. For over a hundred years, not much more was demanded of University education than the production of a limited number of professional men and a larger number of office workers. Our young men and women now have to be trained for other things besides. First of all they have to be trained as the free citizens of an independent nation. They have also to be trained in science and technology on a level with their contemporaries among the most advanced nations of the earth. They have to be trained as nation-builders and social workers. They have to be trained in culture, both national and international, and endowed with the qualities necessary for citizenship of the country and of the world. The countrymen of Mahatma Gandhi have to be trained also in social service and the ideal of *Sarvodaya*. For the realisation of these objects, the University has to be reorganised and revitalised, keeping in mind the valuable experience of its own life of forty years as well as the experience of sister Universities in the country and abroad. The reorganisation of University education has been the subject of examination by several high authorities, and we have the monumental Reports of the Radhakrishnan

Commission, of Dr. C. R. Reddy and of the Mysore Educational Reforms Committee. The present Bill has been drawn up on the body of experience and reflection contained in these and similar productions.

The University Bill

The University Bill has to be considered in this context and it has to be examined how far these shortcomings and handicaps are removed. The Bill provides for a full-time Vice-Chancellor to be nominated by the Chancellor. This is a subject of some controversy as a number of prominent public men seem to favour an elected Vice-Chancellor. There are, however, very weighty arguments. In large affiliating Universities the Vice-Chancellors are, in many cases, honorary and part-time officers of the University. But, in teaching Universities their duties and responsibilities are far too heavy and onerous. They will have to take several decisions in an impartial and objective manner. A Vice-Chancellor has to keep the conscience and reputation of the University very high. He will have to deal with indiscipline and malpractices promptly and firmly. He must have the strength of character to resist without fear the many forms of pressure to relax standards of all sorts, which are being exerted upon the Universities today. For finding such a person of eminence, character and integrity, election is the least suited. It may lead to intrigues and cliques and the person so elected cannot be alike in his dealings with his supporters and with those who opposed him at the elections. Further, in taking decisions, he would have always in eye on the future elections which he would like to contest.

In the composition of the Syndicate, there ought to be a balance between the academic element and the representatives of the people. There should not be too great a preponderance of the latter as it

would then lead to administrative tendencies which are other than academic. The view that teachers of the University should not be associated with the administrative bodies cannot be considered to be sound, because the administrative and academic affairs of the Universities are so closely interwoven that the absence of the academic element in due proportion might lead, in many cases, to wrong or reactionary decisions. The present Bill has taken these considerations into account and seeks to establish that harmony which is so essential for a well ordered academic progress.

The constitution of a Board of Appointments is a new feature and seeks to remove the question of important appointments to the University from the purview of the Syndicate, where considerations, other than those of objective merit and qualifications, may have a chance of infiltration. The Board of Appointments would consist of the Vice-Chancellor, the Principal, the Dean, the Head of the Department concerned and two external experts in the appropriate subject and such a Board could be expected to take decisions in the best interests of the University.

The Bill has taken a bold step by the introduction of a scheme for Social Service for the University under-graduates. The scheme in the form incorporated in the draft Bill may not be perfect in every respect and might give rise to difficulties in its implementation on a large scale. Many constructive suggestions have been forthcoming for making it more practicable and acceptable. However, the principles on which it is based and the ideals it is intended to foster in the future citizens of the Sovereign Democratic Republic of India, are unexceptionable.

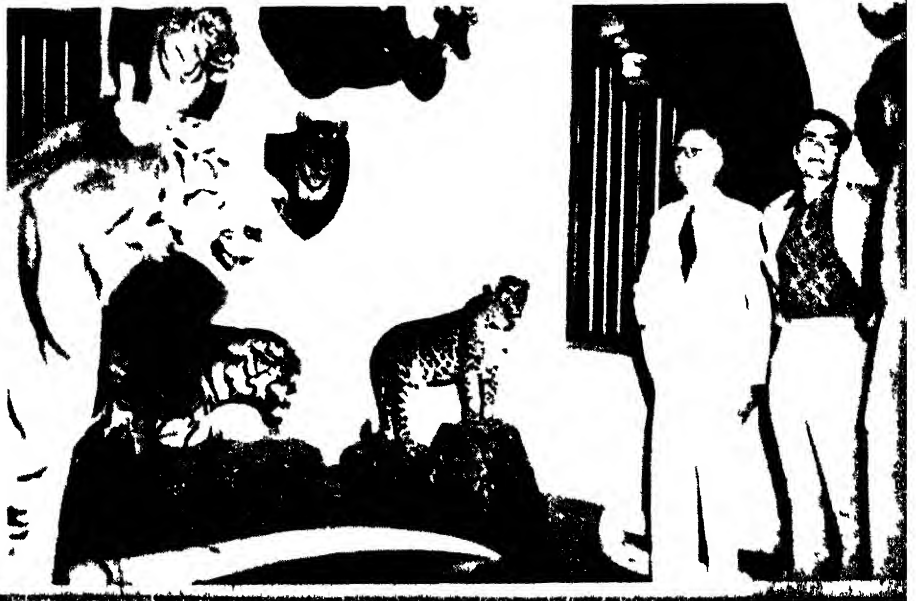
Constructive Suggestions

A few constructive suggestions, however, might just be mentioned here. Since the main objectives are (1) a realisation by



Sri I Chinniah Minister for Public Health and Local Self Government presiding at the Mysore State Depression Class Seminar at Gurukulashree, Kengeri on 11th February 1956. Sri S. S. Sankaralingam of Siddaganga Mutt presided on the occasion.

His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Iran at the Van Ingen Factory Tax demonstrators, Mysore, on 4th March 1956.





Sri P. Govinda Menon, Chief Minister of Travancore-Cochin, laid the foundation-stone of the Vokkaligara Sangha General Hostel, on 15th February 1956.

Sri H. M. Channabasappa, Minister for Industries, opening the Handloom Exhibition at Bangalore during the Third All-India Handloom Week celebrations, on 19th February 1956.



the students of their obligations to Society in a Welfare State, and (ii) the inculcation of a spirit of service to their country and countrymen in the students that go out of the University. It might not be necessary or desirable to start the scheme of social service after the collegiate education is over. It should not be necessary to spend an additional year before getting the degree. It should be possible to give students the necessary training in social service by utilising the holidays and vacations during the University course for the first degree which might last from 3 to 5 years as the case may be. This would mean considerable economy to the State and to the students concerned. Further, such a course or modification of the scheme would not come in the way of students seeking employment or in their pursuits of higher education and research. It is also necessary to be very cautious in this matter, lest any step which is not in consonance with human psychology might create mental barriers and defeat the very purpose for which the scheme is sought to be introduced. Perhaps, many of the criticisms levelled against this scheme could be satisfactorily met by making the training for social service co-extensive and concurrent with the academic course.

In the matter of finances also, the Bill contemplates the grant of a lumpsum non-lapsable grant every year, taking the various needs of the University into accounts. This is a great step forward and gives the much-needed financial autonomy. Approved schemes and plans need not be subject to any uncertainty on the score of finances owing to the non-lapsable nature of the grant.

Further, in all academic and administrative matters the approval of the Government would no longer be necessary if this Bill is passed into law. The Bill thus confers on the University autonomy in an effective form under which we all hope it will flourish and achieve greater glory and eminence.

The University has to train large number of young men who would be able to tackle satisfactorily and successfully the innumerable problems that face the country and humanity. To meet these pressing demands of the age and the country, we have to equip the University with powers commensurate with its responsibilities. We have to create an academic climate in which it can function with single-minded devotion to the achievement of the high and noble objectives it has set before itself.

I will conclude by quoting Sir Stafford Cripps :

"The Universities have a great contribution to make towards national economic recovery. We look to them to continue with unabated vigour the search for new knowledge and the education of increased numbers of young men and women from all classes of the community. For it is on the advances that we make in scientific knowledge and on the energy, initiative, directive capacity and courage of these young graduates that the economic future of the country will largely depend."

I sincerely hope that this Bill will help in the creation of a University and of University men and women visualised by Sir Stafford.

By Courtesy—A.I.R., Bangalore.

CO-ORDINATED EFFORTS FOR ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT OF PEOPLE

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE PROGRESS OF THE FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

The First Five-Year Plan of Mysore contemplated an expenditure of Rs. 47.96 crores. The expenditure during the Plan period (the figures for the last quarter for 1955-56 are approximate) has been of the order of Rs. 40.33 crores. The percentage of expenditure when compared with the total estimated outlay over the Plan period comes to Rs. 84.08. The achievements under physical targets and financial expenditure are as follows :--

Agriculture

Five schemes estimated to cost Rs. 49.83 lakhs were included in the original plan under Agriculture. As revised from time to time, these schemes are estimated to cost Rs. 36.39 lakhs. Two more schemes relating to Bellary District costing Rs. 4.71 lakhs were added after integration of Bellary District with Mysore in 1953. The total estimated provision for Agriculture in the First Plan has been of the order of Rs. 41.10 lakhs.

The first scheme relates to intensive propaganda for Grow More Food Campaign, started at the beginning of the Plan when there was acute food shortage in the country. This scheme has since been given up from the year 1954-55 as self-sufficiency in food was achieved. The second and third schemes relate to starting of an Agricultural College and Agricultural Schools and their expansion in order to impart training for the technical personnel necessary for agricultural extension service and research work so very necessary for improvement of agriculture on scientific lines. By imple-

mentation of these two schemes, 95 agricultural graduates were trained in the Agricultural College up to end of 1954-55 and 40 more are expected during 1955-56. In Agricultural Schools, 113 candidates were trained and 50 are under training for being employed as village level workers in National Extension Service Blocks. Fourth scheme relates to research on many important crops like tuber crops, groundnut breeding, sugarcane breeding, cotton physiological scheme, arecanut and cocoanut nursery scheme and matters relating to Biological control of insects and pests that destroy crops. Work has been carried on in this behalf during the First Five-Year Plan though many of the investigations had to be terminated in the middle of the Plan period. Under the Cocoanut Nursery Scheme, 8,614 seedlings were distributed during the year 1953-54 and 15,000 seedlings are available during the current year. The studies under the Cotton Physiological Scheme have indicated progressive increase in yield of Egyptian Cotton. Biological Control of insect pests has been carried out extensively. Many studies relating to parasites on plant pests were continued or initiated. Many experiments to study the growth of areca were started and continued. Under the scheme of Experimental Farms, two farms at Haradanahalli and Yelawara are working. Two schemes relating to Bellary District, viz., increasing the cotton production and development of sugarcane are under operation.

The cost of schemes under Agriculture in the First Five-Year Plan and the expenditure incurred under these schemes for four years and nine months of the Plan period is shown below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)					
	Plan provision	Expenditure for 4 years	Expenditure for nine months 1955-56	Expenditure for three months 1955-56	Total
Mysore ..	36'39	22'28	2'38	3'03	27'69
Bellary ..	4'71	1'58	0'18	0'06	1'82
Total ...	41'10	23'86	2'56	3'09	29'51

Out of the budget provision of Rs. 10'56 lakhs for the current year, a sum of Rs. 2'56 lakhs has been spent during the nine months of 1955-56. Another sum of Rs. 3'09 lakhs will be spent in the course of January, February and March 1956. The progress of expenditure when compared with the Five-Year budgeted outlay of Rs. 30'39 lakhs works out to 97 per cent and when compared with the Plan provision, it works out to 71 per cent.

Food Production

Fifteen schemes were envisaged for Food Production in the State at an estimated cost of Rs. 368'15 lakhs as per original Plan, in the First Five-Year Plan. As revised from time to time, the cost of these schemes now stands at Rs. 358'84 lakhs for the total Plan period. Most important of these are, the schemes relating to tractor and lorry service, compost, multiplication and distribution of improved varieties of seeds, plant protection, preparation and distribution of manure mixture, irrigation well construction and restoration of new tanks, restoration of tanks by desilting, construction

and improvement to channels from the river, tank, etc. Besides 9 Malnad Development Schemes were also taken up at a cost of Rs. 14'52 lakhs.

The expenditure incurred on these Food Production schemes and Malnad Development Works during the four years and 9 months of the Plan period is given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)					
Plan provision	Expenditure for four years	Expenditure for nine months 1955-56	Anticipated expenditure for three months 1955-56	Total	
358'84	279'58	34'89	19'15	333'62	
14'52	14'66	0'10	0'04	14'80	
373'36	294'24	34'99	19'19	318'42	

It is seen from the above that a sum of Rs. 279'58 lakhs has been spent during the first four-years of the Plan period and Rs. 34'89 lakhs during 9 months of the last year of the Plan period respectively. Another sum of Rs. 19'15 lakhs is likely to be spent during the remaining three months, bringing the total to Rs. 333'62 lakhs.

Nine Malnad Development works costing Rs. 14'52 lakhs were taken up and a sum of Rs. 14'76 lakhs has been spent so far. Most of these works have been completed. Out of Rs. 0'92 lakh provided in the budget for 1955-56, Rs. 0'10 lakh has been spent for 9 months of 1955-56 and another sum of Rs. 0'04 lakh will be spent during the remaining three months of the year.

Budget provision for the fifth year of the Plan on Food Production schemes, i.e., for 1955-56 is Rs. 61'98 lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 34'89 lakhs has been spent for 9 months of 1955-56 and a sum of Rs. 19'15 lakhs is expected to be spent during the remaining three months making a total of Rs. 54'04 lakhs.

Under the scheme of Agricultural Statistics, Crop Cutting Experiments were carried out extensively to estimate the yield of crops correctly. The schemes relating to Direction (Food Production Department) and the staff for Grow More Food Works relate only to the employment of staff to carry on the activities connected with Food Production Schemes effectively and efficiently. Out of 55,000 acres fixed as target for 5 years under Tractor and Bull-dozer Service Scheme, 27,800 acres have been tractor ploughed, yielding 1,518 tons of food grains during the four years of the Plan. Another 1,001 acres are tractor ploughed during 1955-56 so far. As against the target of 2,25,000 tons of Compost to be produced during the plan period, 2,30,313 tons have been produced during the four years of the Plan benefiting 16,262 acres resulting in additional production of 11,567 tons of food. Under Plant protection measures, 1,36,919 acres have been benefited during the four years of the Plan. Ten thousand three hundred and eighteen acres are benefited during the current year. Twelve thousand nine hundred and twenty-three tons of improved seeds were expected to be produced and distributed to the rayats under the scheme of multiplication and distribution of improved varieties of seeds. Five thousand two hundred and thirty-six tons of improved varieties of seeds have been distributed benefiting 1,72,510 acres yielding additional production of food to the extent of 8627 tons, during the four years and 521 tons during the current year so far. Under the scheme for preparation and distribution of manure mixture, 87,590 tons of manure mixture was fixed as target for five years of the Plan. During the four years of the Plan, 51,675 tons of manure mixture have been distributed benefiting 5,16,950 acres resulting in 61,591 tons of additional food production. Eleven thousand nine hundred and twenty tons are distributed

during 1955-56. The scheme regarding the construction of irrigation wells (subsidy and loans) was expected to give aid for construction of 6,850 wells during the Plan period. So far 2,566 wells have been constructed benefiting 5,132 acres resulting in 2,817 tons of food products during the four years. Two hundred and twenty-three wells have been completed and 1,000 wells are in progress during the current year up to December 1955. Under construction and restoration of tanks, 2,965 works are to be completed. Out of these 769 works have been completed during the four years of the Plan. 68 works are completed and 522 works are in progress during the current year. Under the Scheme of Desilting of tanks, out of 1,178 tanks programmed, 609 tanks have been desilted during the four years of the Plan. 10 tanks are completed and 36 works are in progress during the current year. Under the scheme for construction and improvement to tank, river and feeder channels, 1,495 works have been completed during the last four years. 14 works are completed and 121 works are under various stages of progress during the current year. Six thousand acres have been reclaimed during the four years of the Plan. The scheme relating to the grant of loans for cultivation of fallows was not implemented.

As a result of these measures, the food position in the State has greatly improved. The production of 2,44,927 tons of food-grains has been achieved during the four years against the target of 97,000 tons fixed for the State under the First Five-Year Plan.

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Development

Ten schemes of the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department were included in the First Five-Year Plan with a plan-target of Rs. 53.75 lakhs. After the merger of Bellary District with Mysore State, one more scheme, District Farms

at Bellary, has been added. There are three Central Schemes implemented by the Department. The revised provision for the Plan period has been fixed at Rs. 62.65 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 55.10 lakhs has been spent from April 1951 to the end of December 1955. A sum of another Rs. 1.07 lakhs is likely to be spent during the remaining three months of the year. The total progress during the Five-Year Plan period would be Rs. 59.17 lakhs.

The achievements during the four years are described hereunder. One hundred and forty-six bulls have been distributed. Four lakhs thirty thousand six hundred and fifteen heads of cattle and sheep have been dosed against parasitic diseases. Thirteen lakhs fifty-six thousand eighth hundred and seventy-five poultry birds were vaccinated to protect them against ranikhet disease. Eight hundred and fifty breeding cows have been maintained to encourage breeding of Amritmahal cattle and as a result 196 breeding bulls have been produced. Six thousand four hundred and three heads of cattle were artificially inseminated at the existing four centres.

There is a Composite Live-stock Farm at Hessarghatta, where 1,078 cattle have been maintained and about 5,54,474 lbs. of milk has been drawn. One hundred and nineteen bull-calves have been born. One thousand five hundred and thirty three sheep were maintained and 283 lambs have been produced. At the Poultry Farm 3,276 layers have been maintained, supplying 56,592 hatching eggs, 2,78,918 table eggs and 18,740 birds including chicks.

The Key Village centres have been established at Ajjampur and Hessarghatta. Four thousand nine hundred and six bulls were castrated and 66,639 cases treated. Forty-four thousand six hundred and sixty-six inoculations against contagious diseases have been done. Five thousand one hundred and forty-five animals have

been artificially inseminated and 3,021 calves were born under artificial insemination and natural methods.

Mass inoculation to eradicate underpest was inaugurated on the 13th March 1955 and 9,693 vaccinations were done.

Eight students are trained in Veterinary Colleges and 2 students are undergoing training in National Dairy Research Institute Bangalore. Twenty-eight bulls (6 Hallikar, 9 Amritmahal bulls, 8 Sindri bulls and 5 Munia buffaloes) have been distributed. One lakh twenty-seven thousand one hundred and ninety-eight animals have been dosed and 366 cattle have been treated for their diseases. Two hundred and sixty-nine heads of Cattle were artificially inseminated. Seven lakhs fifty-eight thousand three hundred and fifty-three Vaccinations have been done among poultry throughout the State. Eradication of underpest is being taken up in 1946 villages. Out of the cattle population of 9,13,638, 6,87,051 cattle have been inoculated. This works at an average of 75 per cent of the Cattle being inoculated.

In the Key Farms at Hessarghatta and Ajjampur 658 cows have been served. Artificial insemination has been administered to 1,205 cows and 327 she-buffaloes.

In regard to Fishery Development, 2,466 fishery licences have been issued. Ninety-four tanks have been auctioned and 6,75,775 lbs. of fish have been caught. Six lakhs fourteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-one Fish Fingerlings were collected and stocked. Seven hundred and sixty two and half shell grits have also been collected. So far a sum of Rs. 23,358.40 has been realised as revenue from the Fishery Department.

Forest

Four schemes have been included in the First Five-Year Plan for the Development of Forest in Mysore. The Department envisaged a Plan-target of

Rs. 8.30 lakhs which has been revised to Rs. 8.51 lakhs. On account of merger of Bellary District with Mysore State, two schemes which were under implementation in the Bellary District have been taken over by the State Forest Department and the Plan-target as revised stands at Rs. 8.38 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 7 lakhs has been spent so far.

A sum of Rs. 1.31 lakhs has been spent for four years on Central Sylvicultural Research Station. During the current year an expenditure of Rs. 0.26 lakh has been incurred till the end of January 1955 against the budget provision of Rs. 0.42 lakh. This is an experimental research station. Research work in sylviculture is carried on in this station both in the laboratory and in the field. Demonstration in several centres in the State both in Maidan and Malnad places was conducted and results recorded.

The scheme of afforestation of barren area is being implemented in the Districts of Bangalore, Tumkur, Kolar, Bellary. An expenditure of Rs. 3.20 lakhs has been incurred during the last four years. The expenditure during the current year is Rs. 1.03 lakhs (to the end of January 1956) against the budget provision of Rs. 1.47 lakhs. An area of 4,696 acres has been covered with forest, as against the plan target of 3,000 acres for five years. The trees like Casuarina, Eucalyptus, etc. have been planted. The main object of the scheme is to reclaim and rehabilitate the waste lands, helping nature to build up a more productive soil and to meet the local demand for fuel, by growing the maximum quantity of fuel in the shortest possible period at minimum cost. However, the implementation of this scheme has been useful to enrich the forest wealth of the State by making use of the waste land.

Steady progress is being made under the Cinchona cultivation scheme. A sum of Rs. 0.18 lakh has been spent for

the last four years. This year an expenditure of Rs. 0.02 lakh has been incurred to the end of January 1956 against the budget provision of Rs. 0.12 lakh. The cultivation has been taken up in places like Bangalore, Tumkur, Kolar, Bellary, etc. Over an area of 40 acres Cinchona plantation has been raised and for want of suitable land it was not possible to extend the area.

Under the Lac cultivation scheme the expenditure incurred for four years is Rs. 0.71 lakh. This year a sum of Rs. 0.14 lakh has been spent to the end of January 1956 against the budget provision of Rs. 0.24 lakh. A quantity of 2,400 maunds has been realised so far as against a plan target of 2,000 maunds. This Lac cultivation has been useful to provide raw material for several Industries in the State.

Two more schemes of Bellary District, which were included in the composite Bellary District of Madras province, were included in the Development Schemes of the Department, but they could not be worked out during the Plan period.

Co-operation

In the First Five-year Plan four schemes have been included in order to further the activities of Co-operative Development and to persuade people to secure the benefit of the Co-operative movement which was started some years ago. At the beginning of the Plan a provision of Rs. 7.10 lakhs was made and the same has been revised to Rs. 5.50 lakhs based on actual experience. A sum of Rs. 6.26 lakhs has been spent so far. The progress achieved so far is satisfactory.

Out of four schemes only two schemes, *viz.*, expansion of the activities of the Department including the organisation of M.P.C.S. and subventions to Co-operative Farming Societies have been implemented successfully and a sum of Rs. 5.09 lakhs

has been spent for the last four years. In the current year an expenditure of Rs. 1.17 lakhs has been incurred to the end of December 1955, against a budget allotment of Rs. 2.04 lakhs. Multipurpose Co-operative Societies were organised and valuable and useful services have been rendered by them. The lands were granted to the Farming Societies and the same were improved by bringing them under plough.

The scheme of subvention to the Mysore Provincial Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society was merged in the general estimate and hence dropped. The scheme for the organisation of Co-operative Societies for Talis and Oil seed growers was also dropped and hence no allotment was made in the budget estimates.

Rural Development

Only three schemes have been included under Rural Development, of which the target as per original plan was Rs. 81.05 lakhs and the revised target for the total plan period stands at Rs. 51.67 lakhs. Other three schemes pertaining to Rural Development which have been shown under Public Health and Transport are actually being implemented by the Commissioner for Local Self-Government. The target as per original plan for all these six schemes is Rs. 178.15 lakhs and the revised target for total plan period is Rs. 178.30 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 106.41 lakhs has been spent during the last four years as against the budget allotment of Rs. 92.86 lakhs. The expenditure has exceeded the budget provision by Rs. 13.55 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 33.38 lakhs has been provided in the budget for 1955-56 of which Rs. 22.36 lakhs has been spent up to the end of December 1955. It is expected that the full amount provided in the

budget will be spent by the end of March 1956.

Rural Water Supply.—This scheme is meant to provide drinking water wells in villages. 2,393 wells have been dug at an average cost of Rs. 2,000 per well during the last four years and about 464 wells are being dug during the current year thus bringing the total number of wells to 2,857 as against the plan target of 4,000 wells.

Rural Communications.—This scheme is meant to provide inter-village roads. 1,157 miles of inter-village roads has been constructed so far against the Plan target of 750 miles.

Rural Health and Sanitation.—This scheme was meant to provide drains and compost pits and to plant trees in rural parts. 39.60 lakhs of trees have been planted, 15,047 compost pits have been dug up and 406 drains have been provided as against the Plan target of 247 lakhs of trees, 10,000 compost pits and 2,500 drains.

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects

Thirty-five Major and Medium Irrigation Works were taken up for execution under the First Five-Year Plan commencing from 1951-52. These were formerly estimated to cost Rs. 746 lakhs. Of these 32 are medium sized and 3 are major irrigation projects, *viz.*, Bhadra Reservoir Project—First stage, Tunga Anicut and Nugu Reservoir Project. The cost of these irrigation projects is estimated at Rs. 1.169.64 lakhs as per revised estimates for the Plan period, with a view to increase the pace of progress of major irrigation works in the Plan in order to derive irrigation benefits soon. Of the 35 works taken up, 20 are in progress already and 15 are new works. Twenty-nine works will be completed by the end of the First Five-Year Plan period, *i.e.*, 31st March 1956. The following statement shows the progress of

expenditure during the Plan period under Irrigation

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Plan Estimate	Expenditure for four years	Expenditure for nine months 1955-56	Probable expenditure for three months	Total
1,169.64	680.58	236.56	102.96	1,019.20

Mention may be made of the rapid progress achieved in respect of the major irrigation works during the Plan period with the help of the Central Government.

The Bhadra Reservoir, a multipurpose project, is estimated to cost Rs. 1,775 lakhs. The implementation of the first stage taken up during the First Five-Year Plan is estimated to cost Rs. 586.55 lakhs. The total cumulative expenditure on this project to end of December 1955 is Rs. 530 lakhs. The dam is expected to come up to plus 67' above the river bed in flanks and 45' in the central portion during the First Five Year Plan period to impound water at the first stage and the Left Bank Channel. 50 miles long will have been completed in all respects to carry water and bring under irrigation 17,894 acres of land by June 1956. The excavation of the Right Bank Channel over a length of 47 miles is taken up.

Tunga Anicut works is estimated to cost Rs. 231.12 lakhs at present. A sum of Rs. 169 lakhs has been spent up to end of December 1955. The weir and head works have been completed. Excavation of Left Bank Channel up to a length of 63 miles and 15 miles length of Right Bank Channel are all completed. Water is allowed to 10,000 acres for irrigation. The work is proposed to be completed by 1957.

Nugu Reservoir is estimated to cost Rs. 244.25 lakhs as revised. The outlay up to end of December 1955 on this project is Rs. 205 lakhs. The dam masonry has come

up to top level of 114 feet of the flanks, while at the flood gap, the masonry has come up to plus 90', above the riverbed. The full length of 57 miles of the channel is practically completed and water has been made available for irrigation of 2,000 acres, and the full extent of Rs. 20,000 acres will be commanded by June 1956.

Ambligola Reservoir in Shikaripur Taluk estimated to cost Rs. 56 lakhs has been taken up during the Plan period. This project, when completed, will irrigate 6,894 acres. The outlay up to end of December 1955 is Rs. 7 lakhs and the project is proposed to be completed by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan.

The two other schemes, *viz.*, Naranapur Anicut and Kariyala Tank which are carried into the Second Plan will be completed during the First Year of the Second Plan. The other 29 works will be completed by end of the Plan period.

As a result of execution of all these Irrigation Projects, 33,110 acres have been brought under irrigation during the period of the First Five-Year Plan.

Electric Power Projects the Development

Nine schemes relating to the Electric Power estimated to cost Rs. 1,268 lakhs were included in the Five-Year Plan of Mysore originally. These are normal capital works—Mahatma Ghandi Hydro-electric Works, Frequency Conversion Scheme, Shimsha Extension Project, Survey of Projects, Extension of transmission lines, Step down Stations, Distribution and Supply of power to Towns and Villages and power supply to Irrigation pumps. After integration of Bellary with Mysore in 1953, two more schemes relating to Bellary District connected with the Tungabhadra Hydro Electric Scheme had to be taken up for implementation. The scheme relating to preliminary work of the Sharavathi Valley Project was also taken up. The total cost of these schemes

as revised stands at Rs. 1,376.19 lakhs at present. Out of the total estimated cost, a sum of Rs. 961.39 lakhs has been spent during the four years and 9 months of the Five-Year Plan period. During the remaining three months of 1955-56, a sum of Rs. 74.66 lakhs is expected to be spent. Thus the total outlay under the Electrical Power Projects will be Rs. 1,036.05 lakhs for the Plan period.

Of the schemes taken up, Shimsha New Power Extension Scheme could not be taken up for implementation. The Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Scheme has been completed and is the only project which is producing 1,20,000 k.w. of electric power to meet the increasing demand for power in the State. Frequency Conversion Scheme is almost implemented throughout the State. Home-maraadu Surveys under scheme of survey of projects is progressing. Out of the fourteen step-down stations planned 13 have been serviced so far. 368½ miles of Transmission lines have been laid as against 500 miles planned. 316 towns and villages have been supplied with electric power as against the Plan target of 370. 5,234 Irrigation pumpsets have been serviced as against the Plan target of 1,200. Fifty-seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-one lighting installations, 6,935 power installations and 13,083 street lights have been provided so far as against the target of lighting installations of 50,000, 5,000 power installations and 7,000 street lights fixed in the Plan. Preliminary works relating to Sharavati Valley are under progress during the current year. The two schemes relating to Bellary, *i.e.*, works relating to Transferred Territory and contribution to Tungabhadra were under execution.

Sericulture

The First Five-Year Plan includes nine schemes for the Development of Sericulture in the State. The estimated outlay

on these schemes, as revised from time to time, was of the order of Rs. 28.31 lakhs. The schemes are financed both by State Government and the Central Silk Board. A sum of Rs. 5.89 lakhs has been spent so far.

In brief, the progress achieved in respect of these schemes during the last four years is of the order as explained hereunder. In the Hill Stations at Krishnarajendra and Bilgirimangana Hills, 1,28,533 Cocoons were harvested. 63,000 Lbs. of Cocoons were sold in the Voluntary Cocoon Market at Ramanagaram. 5.02 crores of disease-free layings were prepared and distributed in 23 Government grainages and 21 aided grainages. 2,83,42,120 silk worm eggs were produced under the scheme of "Bonus to Aided Grainages" and a bonus of Rs. 1,61,617-6-3 was given.

There has been a steady improvement in progress during the year 1955-56. In different stations such as Bidadi, Kunigal, etc., 45 crores of Mysore seed Cocoons were produced. Mysore Race Disease-free layings were prepared to an extent of 20 lakhs in 7 Government grainages and they were supplied to 5,000 seed rearers free of cost and 3.23 lakhs of foreign disease-free layings were prepared and supplied to seed rearers free of cost. Eight aided grainages have been started. 1.71 lakhs of mulberry grafts of high yielding varieties of Japanese Mulberry have been distributed. In the Ramanagaram market 50,000 lbs. of reeling Cocoons were sold.

Rural Industrialisation

Sponsored by Dr. M. Visvesvaraya, this scheme was first introduced in the Districts of Bangalore and Kolar, in the year 1950-51 and in Mandya district in 1952-53 and in the remaining districts in 1954-55. The sole objectives of the Scheme is to increase production and thereby income from the rural industries in rural parts of the State.

The First Five-Year Plan originally provided Rs. 44.13 lakhs for the implementation of the schemes of this Department. As revised, the Plan now provides Rs. 45.12 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 48.33 lakhs was provided in the budget for the Plan period. Up to end of January 1956 a sum of Rs. 25.77 lakhs has been spent. Out of the current year's budget allotment of Rs. 20 lakhs the Department hopes to spend only about Rs. 10 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has been re-appropriated for Khadi Development in the State. Even then there will be a lapse of Rs. 4 lakhs. The physical targets fixed and the progress achieved are as follows:

During the Plan period up to end of December 1955, 16,701 industrial units have either been started or expanded during the last four and a half years, employing, 54,983 persons as against the Plan target of One lakh. Capital invested is Rs. 228.13 lakhs by people as additional capital on industries started or expanded. Target fixed for the collection of share amounts from public was Rs. 35.13 lakhs, and the target actually achieved is Rs. 19.44 lakhs. The number of share-holders enlisted is 91,210. Loans granted under the Rural Industrialisation Scheme from the Bank stands at Rs. 15,20,020 in 2,242 cases to industrialists. Target fixed for the production of goods in terms of money was Rs. 1,110.30 lakhs. As against this fixed target, goods valued at Rs. 388.81 lakhs were actually produced during the Plan period. Twenty-eight industrial craft co-operatives have been organised and registered under the Mysore Co-operative Societies Act up to end of December 1955, to increase production of each craft on a systematic basis and to provide remunerative employment to village artisans.

Cottage industries

The First Five-Year Plan originally provided for the Development of

Cottage Industries a sum of Rs. 31.25 lakhs. Subsequently, it was revised to Rs. 23.87 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 22.76 lakhs was provided in the budget for the Plan period. A sum of Rs. 13.69 lakhs has been spent on the scheme up to November 1955. Out of the current year's budget provision of Rs. 5.59 lakhs a sum of Rs. 93,700 will have to be reduced as the schemes are not being implemented during the current year because of the (1) Expansion of Rattan Industry (Rs. 26,300) and (2) Manufacture of Utilitarian Glassware (Rs. 7,900) were completely executed during 1954-55. A sum of Rs. 25,000 granted by the Central Government for the establishment of training-cum-production centres has been surrendered as per instructions of the Government.

The provision of Rs. 10 lakhs towards buildings for Cottage Industries is to be treated as dropped as no budget provision was made for this purpose.

At present there are 145 candidates undergoing training in the training centres as against a proposed target of 400 candidates.

Khadi Development

Under the First Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was envisaged to be spent for the Development of Khadi Industry in the State. This figure was revised to Rs. 4.70 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 6.34 lakhs was provided in the budget for the Plan Period. Out of this, only Rs. 1.35 lakhs has been spent up to end of December 1955.

Big Industries

In the First Five-Year Plan the expansion of three big industries such as (1) Government Electric Factory, (2) Government Soap Factory, (3) Government Por-

celain Factory were taken up in addition to starting of (1) Government Ceramic Factory and (2) Fruit Preservation Plant, to ensure further industrial advancement in the State. The cost of these schemes as revised is estimated at Rs. 87.70 lakhs for the First Five-Year Plan period and now stands at Rs. 111.6 lakhs. Only the scheme relating to the first three factories has been taken up for implementation and a sum Rs. 51.27 lakhs has been spent so far. The other two factories, *viz.*, (1) Government Ceramic Factory and (2) Fruit Preservation Plant were not started.

The scheme relating to the Government Electric Factory—Expansion of the transformer section—estimated to cost Rs. 10 lakhs was taken up for implementation in order to step up production of transformers from 30,000 K. V. A. to 80,000 K. V. A. by the end of the Plan period. An achievement of production of 70,000 K.V.A. has been realised. A sum of Rs 3.37 lakhs has been spent during 4 years and 10 months of the Plan period.

In regard to the Government Soap Factory at Bangalore, the estimated cost of the original scheme for the renovation of the Factory, as provided in the Plan, was Rs. 3.00 lakhs. This was revised to Rs. 12.6 lakhs because of shifting the factory to Rajajinagar and further expansion. A sum of Rs. 6.40 lakhs has been spent till the end of January 1956 and 450 tons of Soap have been produced as against a plan target of 750 tons. A new set of Toilet Soap Plant with a capacity of 4 tons per day has been imported from West Germany. A land of 20 acres has been acquired at the Industrial Suburb, Rajaji Nagar and preliminary work connected with building construction has already been started and the erection of machinery work is expected to be completed by April 1956. The production at the new Factory is proposed to be started in April 1956.

Expansion of Porcelain Factory.—There was a provision of Rs. 6.300 lakhs as per original plan which stands revised now at Rs. 84 lakhs. An expenditure of Rs 41.50 lakhs has been made till the end of January 1956. The factory is to manufacture 2,500 tons of high tension Insulators per annum. The factory building is expected to be completed by October 1956. Two Engineers and Assistants deputed by the firm Nippan Gaishi Kaisha Limited, Nagoya, Japan, have been engaged since August 1954 in the preliminary work of furnishing necessary drawings and designs. The shipment of plant and machinery estimated to cost Rs. 33.17 lakhs F. O. B. Nagoya is being cleared since July 1955. The construction of building is nearing completion. Installation of machinery is being taken up under the guidance of the Nippan Gaishi Kaisha Engineers. A production of 2,500 tons of high tension Insulators per annum is the target.

The Government Ceramic Factory.—The idea was to start a separate Ceramic Factory at an estimated cost of Rs. 2 lakhs at the Ghee Heating Centre, Krishnarajapuram, for the manufacture of Crockery. But this has been abandoned in view of the fact that crockery manufacture is being proposed to be stepped up at the Government Porcelain Factory with the use of the existing Tunnel Kiln which will not be used under the Expansion Project of the Government Porcelain Factory.

The scheme of Fruit Preservation Plant proposed to be started at an estimated cost of Rs. 3 lakhs has been recommended to be abandoned. In its place a scheme for starting a Fruit Canning Plant on a Joint Stock Company basis at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs (Authorised capital) is under active consideration. A sub-committee has been formed to examine in detail the question of location of the Fruit Preservation Industry in the

State and a report is awaited in this regard.

Geology

The Bellary Gold Mines Scheme is the only one scheme included under the First Five-Year Plan relating to mining industry.

An expenditure of Rs. 16.50 lakhs was originally envisaged but later on was revised to Rs. 8.87 lakhs based on actual performance.

A budget provision of Rs. 11.00 lakhs was provided for four years of the Plan *i.e.* 1951-55 out of which a sum of Rs. 7.10 lakhs has been spent.

As against a quantity of 2,600 ounces of gold proposed to be extracted, only 1,115 ounces of gold has been realised.

The operations of the Mines were given up on the 21st June 1954 due to the non-availability of ore at the mines.

Road Development

The six schemes relating to Road Development along with other two schemes of development of inland roads estimated originally to cost Rs. 291.40 lakhs were included in the First Five Year Plan. The revised estimate of the cost of these schemes stands at Rs. 479.12 lakhs, the two Malnad Road Development Schemes having been merged in the general schemes. The schemes contemplated (1) formation of new roads and improvement of existing roads (State High Ways) (2) Cement Concreting of roads (State High Ways and Ghat portions), (3) Asphaltting of roads (treating the sub-grade and preparing the surface), (4) Special repairs to roads including special asphaltting, (5) Construction of new bridges and improvements to existing bridges, (6) Purchase of tools and plant. The following statement shows the amount spent up to end of December 1955 during the First Plan period.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Plan Provision	Expenditure for four years	Expenditure for 9 months of 1955-56	Probable expenditure for 3 months	Total
479.12	302.76	95.03	10.00	437.79

It is expected that a sum of Rs. 437.79 lakhs will be spent during the five years of the Plan as against a Plan provision of Rs. 479.12 lakhs. So far 107 miles of roads have been cement-concreted, 23 miles and 4 furlongs of cement-concreting of roads are in progress, 429 miles 4 furlongs have been asphalted, and 12 major bridges have been constructed.

Social Services

General Education - There are 6 schemes under General Education estimated to cost Rs. 122.35 lakhs. With the merger of Bellary District with Mysore, the Bellary District schemes costing about Rs. 11.63 lakhs have been added on. Subsequently the original Plan target was revised to Rs. 88.25 lakhs and the Bellary District plan to Rs. 15.86 lakhs. The target of the Education Schemes, as revised from time to time, therefore, stands at Rs. 104.11 lakhs. Out of the seven schemes envisaged, the scheme regarding implementation of Dr. C. R. Reddy's proposal costing Rs. 10 lakhs was given up. The remaining six schemes under this *viz.*, (1) Primary Education, (2) Middle School Education, (3) High School Education, (4) Basic Education, (5) Adult Education, (6) Schemes in Bellary, are in progress.

2. A sum of Rs. 110.57 lakhs was provided in the budget for five years, out of which a sum of Rs. 75.48 lakhs has been actually spent up to end of November 1955. Another sum of Rs. 10 lakhs will be spent during the remaining four months of the current year. Therefore,

the total expenditure during the Plan period will be of Rs. 85.48 lakhs. The progress of expenditure when compared with the five-year budgeted outlay of Rs. 110.57 lakhs works out at 77.3 per cent and when compared with the revised Plan provision of Rs. 101.14 lakhs works out to 82.08 per cent. The overall shortfall in expenditure comes to Rs. 18.66 lakhs when compared with the revised Plan target and Rs. 25.09 lakhs when compared to the budget provision. The amount allotted in the budget has exceeded the revised Plan target by Rs. 6.43 lakhs.

Schemewar Review

1. *Primary Education*.—The Plan has Provided for the opening of 600 Primary Schools within the Five-Year Plan period. The number of schools opened during the last four years was 367, leaving a balance of 233 schools to be opened during the year 1955-56. The number of schools opened during the year was 233 thus reaching the Plan target of 600 schools for the five-year period.

The number of additional teachers proposed to be appointed for the entire Plan period to the existing Primary Schools was 300 against which the actual number appointed was only 100 till 1954-55. The balance of 200 teachers is proposed to be appointed during the year 1955-56. Hence, the Plan target of 300 teachers has been realised. Under the Teacher Training Programme, 40 students have been trained during 1954-55 and another 40 students are being trained during the year 1955-56.

2. *Middle School Education*.—The total target expected to be reached within the Plan period was 34 schools against which 18 have been opened till 1954-55 leaving a balance of 16 more schools to be opened during 1955-56 and 17 more schools have been started thus exceeding the Plan target by one school.

The Plan also provided for the conversion of 150 Primary Schools into New Type Middle Schools and till 1954-55 119 Schools have been converted, and during 1955-56, 31 schools have been converted. The Plan target of 150 schools has been reached.

One hundred and eighty S.S.L.C. teachers have been appointed during the Plan period thus completing the Plan target.

3. *High School Education*.—Nine High Schools have been started so far as against the Plan target of 10 High Schools.

4. *Basic Education*.—The Plan envisaged (a) the opening of 150 new Basic Schools and (b) training of 447 teachers in Basic Education. The target of the Plan has been realised since 150 new Basic Schools have already been opened and 482 teachers have been trained in basic education thus exceeding the Plan target by 35 teachers.

Another scheme sponsored by the Central Government to relieve unemployment among the educated people by starting One-teacher Schools in the State, appointing persons with S.S.L.C. qualification was put into action from the year 1953-54. The number of teachers and Social Education workers appointed during the year was 176 and 40 respectively. The scheme is continued during the years 1954-55 and 1955-56.

Though there is a short-fall in spending money, yet the physical targets envisaged under the Plan have been achieved.

University Education

The Development schemes of University Education in the First Five-Year Plan of the State contemplated an expenditure of Rs. 32.85 lakhs.

Out of six schemes contemplated under the original Plan two schemes regarding a Medical College at Bangalore and a new Course in Social Administration have not been implemented.

The remaining four schemes, viz., (1) Home Science College (2) Engineering College at Davangere, (3) Faculty of Indology, and (4) Expansion of existing Colleges on account of increased admissions are under implementation. A sum of Rs. 11.52 lakhs has been spent during the last four years. During the current year, a sum of Rs. 30,000 for the scheme of the Department of Indology, and Rs. 20,000 for the Scheme of the Department of Home Science and a sum of Rs. 2.59 lakhs on the B. D. T. Engineering College, Davangere, have been provided in the budget. As against this, a sum of Rs. 1.81 lakhs has been spent up to end of January, 1956, and Rs. 57,000 is likely to be spent during the remaining months of the year. Therefore, the total expenditure will be Rs. 13.90 lakhs for five years as against the revised Plan target of Rs. 14.32 lakhs

Technical and Vocational Education

The eight schemes relating to the expansion of the existing institutes for technological studies and starting of new institutes for imparting technical education in the State were taken up under the First Five-Year Plan. These are expansion of Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore, Occupational Institute, Hassan, Occupational Institute, Davangere, Occupational Institute, Mysore, Occupational Institute, Chintamani, Silver Jubilee Technical Institute, Bhadravati, Industrial School, Shimoga and Introduction of Specialisation in B.Sc. Textiles, III Year and in Diploma Courses in the Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute. After integration of Bellary with Mysore in 1953, a scheme relating to Poly-technic at Bellary was added. These schemes contemplate diversion of students to technical studies which would be useful to them in their future career. These schemes were

intended also to reduce the pressure of students for admission to the University Classes. The original cost of these schemes was estimated at Rs. 71.00 lakhs which is now revised to Rs. 54.03 lakhs for the Plan period. The Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute at Bangalore has been expanded and new courses of Technical studies have been started. Occupational Institutes have been opened at Chintamani, Hassan, Davangere, Bhadravati and Mysore. Poly-technic at Bellary and Industrial School at Shimoga are functioning. Specialisation courses have been introduced in the Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute. Necessary buildings have been constructed and additional equipment is installed. Provision for specialisation in each of the Degree and Diploma courses is available for 30 students. Two thousand seven hundred and forty-seven students have been admitted during four years of the plan as against 4,500 students fixed for Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute. Six hundred and four students in the Occupational Institute for Hassan, 677 students in the Occupational Institute at Davangere, 273 students in the Occupational Institute at Chintamani, 277 students in the Occupational Institute at Mysore, 413 in the Technical School at Bhadravati, have been admitted during the last four years and 48 students have been admitted to the Poly-technic at Bellary during 1954-55. The following statement shows the expenditure incurred on technical education during the period of the plan.

(Rs. in lakhs).

Plan provision	Expenditure for 4 years	Expenditure for 10 months 1955-56	Probable Expenditure for 2 months	Total
54.03	37.41	4.19	0.96	42.86

Under Technical Education, a sum of Rs. 42.86 lakhs is expected to be spent during the Five-Year Plan Period as against the Plan provision of Rs. 54.03 lakhs (revised).

Public Health

Five schemes have been included in the First Five-Year Plan of Mysore. Out of those five, two schemes of Rural Water Supply and Establishment, which were, hitherto shown against the Public Health Department, have been shown under Rural Development as they are being implemented by the Commissioner for Local Self Government.

Therefore there are now only three schemes under Public Health Programme at a total cost of Rs. 85.90 lakhs. The revised provision for the total Plan period is Rs. 16.70 lakhs. Out of these three schemes the Scheme for Establishment of Health Units under Malnad Development has not been taken up as the scheme has not been sanctioned. The scheme of Purchase of Insecticides was stopped in 1953 with the advent of the National Malaria Control Programme which was taken up in collaboration with the Government of India in 1953 and for which the Government of India supplies DDT free of cost.

The scheme of Establishment of Health Units at Mallisandra, and in the taluks of Sagar, Channarayana and Holenarasipura and taking over of Health Units hitherto working under the control of World Health Organisation, has been implemented and so far 12 Health Units have been opened as against the Plan target of 13 Health Units.

The schemes sanctioned after the Commencement of the First Five Year Plan have been taken as additional schemes under the Plan. These are

Implemented from

- 1 B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme ... October 1952
- 2 Malaria Control Scheme at Bellary October 1953
- 3 National Malaria Control Programme 1953
- 4 DDT Spraying March 1955
- 5 Central Leprosarium 1954-55
- 6 Health Units in Hiriyur, etc., 1954-55 and Milkennur Kailanchi 1955-56.
- 7 Combined Rural Health and Nursing Project 1955-56

A sum of Rs. 24.65 lakhs has been spent during the last four years and a sum of Rs. 7.63 lakhs to the end of December, 1955. The Director hopes to spend Rs. 3.60 lakhs during the remaining months of the year. Hence the total expenditure during the five years will be Rs. 35.87 lakhs. This expenditure includes the amount expended for implementing three schemes included in the original Plan and also the schemes subsequently implemented.

Thirty pupil midwives are being trained every year in the Department. If the Combined Rural Health and Nursing Project is sanctioned, it is proposed to increase the number of pupils to be trained to 80 to meet the existing shortage in the personnel and the increasing demand of the Department.

Medical Aid

Sixteen schemes were included in the Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 56.60 lakhs for providing medical relief in the State during the five-year plan period. The revised estimated cost stands at Rs. 50.07 lakhs. Out of these 16 schemes, four schemes, viz., starting of (1) General Hospital at Malleswaram, (2) General Hospital at Shimoga, (3) Pathology Block, Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and (4) Surgical Unit and Out-patient Department, Victoria Hospital were not implemented.

The budget provision for the schemes of the Medical Department for the year 1955-56 is Rs. 12.53 lakhs. The amount spent during the last four years was Rs. 18.34 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 4.12 lakhs has been spent up to end of December 1955 and the Director of Medical Services hopes to spend a sum of Rs. 6.98 lakhs during the remaining part of the year. Hence, the total expenditure for five years will be Rs. 29.41 lakhs as against the revised Plan target of Rs. 50.07 lakhs. The expenditure works out to 58.80 per cent.

1. *Opening of New Dispensaries.*—As against the Plan target of 57 new dispensaries 52 new dispensaries have been opened. Three more dispensaries are likely to be opened during the remaining months of the year.

2. *Opening of Itinerant Dispensaries.* During the last four years, three mobile dispensaries were opened and this scheme has not been taken up during the current year, as it is considered costlier than opening of a pucca dispensary.

3. *Maternity Hospital, Malleswaram.*—The bed-strength was increased from 50 to 75 during the Plan period. The new Labour Ward, Operation Theatre and Out-patient Department were newly constructed.

4. *S.D.S. Sanatorium, Bangalore*—It was proposed to increase the bed-strength of this hospital by 115 beds and as against this 110 beds have been provided during the last four years. As there is no accommodation, the bed strength has not been increased during the year 1955-56.

5. *Deputation of Officers.* Seven Doctors were proposed to be deputed according to the Plan for higher studies in medicine and they have been sent to foreign countries.

Other schemes, such as (1) Upgrading of Mental Hospital, Bangalore, (2) Nurses Training School, (3) Anti-tuberculosis

measures in the State are all under progress.

Housing

It was programmed to construct 3,550 houses under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme at a cost of Rs. 99,48,660. So far, 3,402 houses have been taken up for construction. A sum of Rs. 63,65,891-11-3 has been spent to the end of January 1956 and 2,104 houses have been completely built and the remaining houses are at different stages of construction.

Under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme, 701 houses are under construction. A budget provision of Rs. 80,00,000 has been made for the year 1955-56. The houses are at different stages of construction.

Welfare of Backward Classes

A provision of Rs. 100 lakhs was made in the Original Plan for providing housing facilities and other amenities to the depressed classes in the State, which is now revised to Rs. 109.68 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 112.11 lakhs was provided in the budget for the Plan period. Out of this a sum of Rs. 80.72 lakhs has been spent up to end of December 1955. About 33,000 houses were proposed to be constructed under the Plan. So far, 23,192 houses have been built.

The Mysore Iron and Steel Works

There are eight schemes financed entirely by the Central Government. Under the First Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 233.00 lakhs has been provided for the expansion programme. Amount provided in the budget for the entire Plan period is Rs. 281.75 lakhs. Out of this a sum of Rs. 112.41 lakhs has been spent up to end of January 1956.

Erection of the first pig iron furnace was completed only in October 1952 and the second was started in December 1955. Installation of the third furnace has been given up for want of power. Production target fixed was 66,000 tons per annum. As against this, actual production for the Plan period is 10,533 tons in 1952-53, 26,722 tons in 1953-54, 26,171 tons in 1954-55 and 21,907 tons up to end of December 1955.

The target fixed for the production of cement after expansion is 85,000 tons per annum. Target achieved is —

68,293 tons in 1951-52,
81,446 tons in 1952-53,

69,189 tons in 1953-54,
74,007 tons in 1954-55 and
59,065 tons in 1955-56 (from April to
December 1955).

The Acetic Acid Plant commenced its trial operation in April 1952. The target fixed for the production of acetic acid is 500 tons per annum. As against this, actual production is 157 tons in 1952-53, 236 tons in 1953-54, 248 tons in 1954-55 and 135 tons in 1955-56 (April to December 1955).

Machinery for the erection of Spun Cast Iron Pipe has been shipped by suppliers in West Germany and the local works are in progress.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

A REVIEW IN RETROSPECT

The Commissioner for Local Self-Government in Mysore has control over the administration of the following Local Bodies in the State —

1. Municipalities	..	106
2. District Boards	.	10
3. Village Panchayats	...	12,468

The Mysore Laws relating to Town and City Municipalities have been extended to Bellary District on 19th October 1955 with the result that the Bellary Municipality has been converted into City Municipality and the Hospet Municipality into Town Municipality with effect from 24th October 1955.

Section 17 of the Mysore Town Municipalities Act, 1951, has been amended by Government, providing for the appointment of a Special Officer when it is not practicable to hold a general election before the date of expiry of the term of office of the Councillors. The Special Officer will exercise the powers, discharge the duties and perform the functions of the Municipal Council and its President for such period not exceeding one year, as may be specified in a notification. No fresh taxation measures have been taken in respect of the above Local Bodies.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Road Re-classification Committee, the roads were classified into State Fund Roads and District Fund Roads. All the District Fund Roads were transferred to the control of the respective District Boards for maintenance. Further, the formation of all new roads in rural areas and the maintenance of the roads formed under Inter-Village Communication Scheme were made the sole responsibility of District Boards.

The District Boards have under their control a total length of 5,036 miles of roads and an outlay of Rs 2,54,069 was incurred by them for the maintenance of a length of 2,800 miles of roads up to end of October 1955.

In addition to this, a further sum of Rs. 2,18,597 has been spent on formation of new roads and special repairs of roads including construction of culverts and causeways. During the year 1954-55, a sum of Rs. 11,12,380 was spent towards road works.

With a view to improving communications in rural areas, Government have placed a sum of Rs. 17 lakhs at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts for improving the existing roads and forming fresh roads of urgent necessity. This amount will be spent mainly for improving communications in rural areas.

Co-operative Road Development Scheme

Proposals for formation of five roads in Hassan District under the 'Village Road Development Co-operative Schemes' with assistance from Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve, have been sanctioned. The total estimated cost of these road works is Rs. 2,18,500 and it is being met as follows —

1. Amount to be met by the Central Road Fund (Ordinary)	Rs. 72,832
2. State Government contribution	72,832
3. Contribution by Local Bodies	72,836
Total ...	<u>2,18,500</u>

Government have also called for proposals for formation of roads costing Rs. 2,35,000 to be met by the Central Government, State Government and

Local Bodies in equal proportions. Proposals are being received from the Special Officers of District Boards in this behalf and will be submitted to Government shortly.

Improvement of Medical Facilities

It is one of the obligatory functions of the District Boards to extend medical and health facilities to rural areas. Every year, the District Boards spend nearly Rs. 13 lakhs towards public health, safety and convenience. Contributions are being paid by District Boards towards the maintenance of Local Fund Dispensaries and Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries in rural areas. A sum of Rs. 5,66,209 was spent by District Boards towards the maintenance of dispensaries and hospitals during the year 1954-55. Under the control of the District Boards a sum of Rs. 2,33,036 was spent towards the maintenance of these dispensaries during 1954-55. Further 50 per cent of the maintenance charges in respect of these dispensaries is being subsidised by Government every year.

A sum of Rs. 2,13,607 has been spent towards the maintenance of these dispensaries up to the end of September 1955 during the year 1955-56.

Education

There are 48 High Schools under the management of District Boards in the State. A sum of Rs. 4,66,738 was spent by the District Boards on Secondary

Education during the year 1954-55, including High Schools under the management of the District Board, Bellary. A sum of Rs. 2,69,296 has been spent under this item up to end of October 1955, during 1955-56. Certain percentage of the expenditure in respect of these High Schools is being met by Government in the form of grant every year.

In addition to this, the District Board of Bellary has maintained 308 Elementary Schools in the District. The Board is also maintaining 48 schools under the scheme of compulsory education.

The expenditure on Education is met from the following sources: -

1. Education Cess: They are at the rate of 56 pies in the rupee of land revenue, to be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner, on the basis of L.R. realisations.
2. Government Grants.
3. Other receipts viz., endowments, and miscellaneous other receipts.

As against the total receipts of Rs. 6,25,427 during the year 1954-55, the total expenditure was Rs. 5,30,135. During the year 1955-56, the total receipts up to end of September 1955 was Rs. 1,64,660, as against the total expenditure of Rs. 1,25,645.

Municipal High Schools

There are 38 High Schools maintained by Town Municipalities in the State. An expenditure of Rs. 1,28,679 was incurred towards the maintenance of these institutions during the year 1954-55.

AMELIORATION OF THE DEPRESSED CLASSES' CONDITIONS

During the quarter ending with the 31st December 1955, the following works relating to the acquisition of lands and the construction of houses for the benefit of the Depressed Classes were carried out in the various Districts of the State.

During the previous quarter, a sum of Rs. 1,08,856-7-6 was spent for the construction of 810 houses and a sum of Rs. 32,084-8-2 was spent for acquisition of lands in the State.

Acquisition of lands for the construction of houses and Depressed Class Extension.

Name of District	Amount spent			No. of acquisition cases sanctioned.
	Rs.	a.	p.	
1. Chitaldrug	1,357	0	0	.
2. Mysore	25,791	6	0	3
3. Tumkur	198	8	0	...
4. Chikmagalur	1,766	7	3	4
5. Mandya	3,536	6	0	3
6. Bangalore	5,132	15	3	5
7. Hassan	1,981	6	3	1
8. Bellary	552	4	0	1
Total ...	39,726	4	9	17

No amount has been spent for the acquisition of lands in Kolar and Shimoga districts during the quarter under report.

Construction of houses

A sum of Rs. 2,24,985-8-3 was spent for the construction of 1,286 houses for the Depressed Classes during the quarter.

Name of District	Amount spent			No. of houses constructed.
	Rs.	a.	p.	
1. Chitaldrug	31,174	12	0	259
2. Mysore	26,235	1	0	209
3. Tumkur	39,655	5	3	243
4. Chikmagalur	12,846	7	0	105
5. Mandya	313	3	0	13
6. Bangalore	35,231	11	3	56
7. Kolar	39,810	8	3	291
8. Shimoga	4,428	3	0	63
9. Hassan	20,637	5	0	22
10. Bellary	5,550	0	0	13
11. Corporation, Bangalore	9,103	0	6	12
Total ...	2,24,985	8	3	1,286

The progress achieved in constructing houses for Depressed Classes is very poor in Mandya and Bellary Districts.

The balances as noted below are outstanding in each district out of the housing grants:—

Name of District	Amount allotted	Amount unspent
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Chitaldrug	1,05,000	82,374
2. Mysore	1,10,000	39,744
3. Tumkur	1,13,000	49,351
4. Chikmagalur	46,000	24,884
5. Mandya	55,000	45,799
6. Kolar	1,64,000	95,507
7. Bangalore	1,39,464	97,774
8. Shimoga	64,500	41,874
9. Hassan	65,000	32,857
10. Bellary	55,000	4,050
Total ...	9,16,954	5,14,215

There are heavy balances outstanding in Chitaldrug and Mandya districts. They have not spent even 25 per cent of the grants allotted to their districts.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF CORRUPT PRACTICES

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Banerji Committee appointed by Government for investigating measures to put down bribery and corruption in the public services of the State, Government set up an independent agency to be in charge of a scheme of Efficiency Audit and Anti-Corruption Measures, in the latter part of the year 1946.

The Efficiency Audit Department comprises of two Branches—Anti-Corruption and Efficiency Audit—with the Special Officer at its head.

Anti-Corruption Branch

Ever since its inception, this Branch has dealt with cases of corruption and of inefficiency in the services. So far, inquiries have been instituted into 3,300 petitions involving 457 Government servants, of whom 34 have been dismissed from service, in the case of 31 their services have been terminated, in the case of 46 retirements have been ordered, and in the remaining cases other forms of disciplinary or punitive action have been taken. The activities have been directed not merely against dishonest public servants but also against anti-social elements among the public such as hoarders, black-marketers and profiteers, etc. Several types of corrupt activities such as misuse of official position and authority for personal gain, extortion of illegal gratification in food acquisition work, misappropriation of Government money and property, acceptance of illegal gratification at Sub-Registry and other offices, receipt of bribes in the matter of giving appointments and transfers and in making grants of lands and well-subsidies have come under the purview of this Branch.

The continued functioning of this agency, with adequate public co-operation, has been contributing in a large measure to the realisation of the principal aim, *viz.*, prevention and control of corrupt practices.

Infringements of laws like the Motor Vehicles Act, the Prohibition Act and the Entertainment Tax Act which often go unnoticed and which are also a prolific source of corruption have also been detected, and the authorities concerned moved for taking necessary disciplinary action.

Efficiency Audit Branch

The chief objectives of the Efficiency Audit are the periodical inspection of departmental offices with a view to prevent delays in the despatch of Government business, detecting and preventing loss or leakage of Government revenue and the investigation of departmental irregularities, with a view to ensuring efficiency and quick despatch of work.

So far, over 718 regular inspections and 174 surprise inspections of several Government Offices and Institutions have been conducted. Inspections undertaken by the Efficiency Audit Section have served to tone up discipline and efficiency in the offices and ensure prompter despatch of official business.

A unique feature of the present set up of this department is the unification of the Anti-Corruption and Efficiency Audit under one Head which has proved to be particularly advantageous and effective in unearthing cases of large-scale fraud and misappropriation of Government money and property. The unification of two Sections is felt to be appropriate as the question of purity in the services has a close bearing on the problem of efficiency.

STORY OF B.C.G. VACCINE

India celebrated its third B. C. G. Day on 20th February 1956. For B. C. G. has given a new hope to the suffering millions against the "world's greatest scourge in sickening, killing and maiming mankind"--tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis as a disease existed as early as 2,500 years ago, but the causative organism T-Bacillus was discovered towards the close of the 19th century.

French Contribution

In 1908, two French scientists, Dr. Albert Calmette and Dr. Alphonse Guérin worked on tubercle-bacillus at Lille, France. They conducted experiments for 13 years and finally produced a "strain" of bovine T.B. germ. It was tried on different animals, including the most susceptible guinea-pig, which usually dies of tuberculosis infection.

The "strain" became known as Bacilli-Calmette-Guérin, abbreviated into B.C.G. In 1921, the vaccine was used for the first time in France on a child of a tuberculous mother.

By 1939 the practice to protect children through B.C.G. spread all over Europe, Indo China, China and Chile.

Controlled Studies

Before the World War II, investigations about the efficacy of B.C.G. were conducted in the U.S.A., Canada, Germany and Scandinavian countries. Extensive controlled studies among different races and under different conditions revealed that B.C.G. vaccination was harmless and devoid of any serious complications. Eighty percent of the vaccinated was protected for at least four to five years. Immediately following the

war, tuberculosis assumed vast proportions and B.C.G. vaccination began to be used on a mass scale as a preventive measure.

Mass Campaign

The International Tuberculosis Campaign Organisation was set up in 1948. As a member, UNICEF allocated five million dollars for the work; and the World Health Organisation provided technical assistance. In 1951, the Campaign was dissolved and the work taken over by WHO and UNICEF. The total number of B.C.G. vaccinated persons all over the world now exceeds 100 million.

On a mass scale, B.C.G. vaccination is now given in South America, Asia, Africa, U.S.S.R and Japan. In some of the countries like Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, Norway and Yugoslavia, B.C.G. vaccination has been made compulsory by law for certain population groups.

In countries where mass vaccination was carried out, a phenomenal decrease in tuberculosis morbidity and mortality has been recorded. The death rate in Japan fell from 280 persons to 82 persons per 1,00,000 in 1952, after seven years of mass campaign. In Soviet Russia, large scale B.C.G. vaccination has resulted in a drop in the tuberculosis mortality rate among infants by 50 per cent.

Meeting T.B. Challenge in India

In India, the incidence of the tuberculosis is frightening. One person dies every minute and one in every 150 suffers from it. Present plans aim at tackling this scourge on a national emergency level.

Before introducing the B.C.G. vaccination programme in 1948, the Government of India considered the recommendations of international bodies and eminent doctors and studied available scientific literature on the subject. In 1951, the programme was converted into a mass scale campaign.

In India, today, 131 B.C.G. teams are operating. Until December 31, 1955, 66.5 million people were tuberculin-tested and nearly 22.6 million B.C.G. vaccinated.

The tuberculin solution and the vaccine used in the mass B.C.G. campaign in India are prepared at Government of India's B.C.G. Laboratory Gundy, according to international standards laid down by W.H.O.

National B.C.G. Laboratory

A more intensified B.C.G. vaccination campaign is envisaged during the period of Second Five Year Plan to protect children of younger age-groups against tuberculosis. Nearly 66 million persons had been tuberculin tested and about a third of them vaccinated with B.C.G. in India by the end of 1955.

The National B.C.G. Laboratory at Gundy, Madras, prepared over 24 million

doses of B.C.G. vaccine in 1954-55. Sixteen per cent of the vaccine produced was exported to foreign countries at cost price and the balance supplied to the various States in India, also free of cost for use in the current mass B.C.G. vaccination campaign.

The Gundy B.C.G. Laboratory is one of the largest producers of B.C.G. vaccine in the world. The Government of India have now sanctioned the construction of a specially designed and larger building to house the laboratory at an estimated cost of Rs. 35 lakhs. When the laboratory moves to the new premises, it will function not only as a production centre but also as one of research.

The Gundy Laboratory exports vaccine to Ceylon, Burma, Malaya, Afghanistan and Pakistan and enjoys international importance and confidence regarding the safety and efficacy of its product. It has received support of UNICEF and the medical profession in the countries importing vaccine from India.

Top-priority is accorded to a large number of ice-filled insulated containers of B.C.G. vaccine shipped every week from Madras airport.

REPORTING AGENCIES ON AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

In a country like India which is predominantly agricultural, agricultural statistics must naturally find an important place in any scheme of economic development of the country. There is no gainsaying the fact that agricultural statistics should be reliable, timely, comprehensive, continuous and co-ordinated. The extent to which agricultural statistics satisfy these conditions depends largely on the agency that collects them and supervises their collection. In a country like India, any development plan on agricultural sector requires accurate basic statistics. The terminology and the interpretations as now given in the Land Record Manuals of various States are not uniform.

The importance of training the Reporting Agency has been stressed and realised allround and the Government of Mysore also sanctioned a scheme for the training of Primary Reporting Agencies in the State. Accordingly, a senior Amildar of the Revenue Department was deputed to Delhi to get training in agricultural statistics organised by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture. He was trained in the Central Training Centre, Pusa Institute, New Delhi on the following subjects:

1 Role of land records in the collection of agricultural statistics

2 Various terminologies and definitions of certain terms used in the proformas for collecting the land agricultural statistics so as to meet the needs of (a) Land Revenue Department for collection of Land Revenue, (b) The Agricultural Department responsible for issuing forecasts, and (c) The Planning Department in charge of the National Planning

3 Village forms—Annual Basis Khasra Form and its abstracts to be prepared annually and Quinquennial basis Form and its abstracts to be prepared once in five years by the Primary Reporting Agency

4 Irrigation Statistics

5 Annual Abstracts Statements such as Land Utilisation—crop abstracts, irrigation abstracts and quinquennial abstracts etc

6 Crop Forecasts

7 Concepts of normal yields and condition factor

8 Random sample crop cutting technique

9 Harvest prices

10 Agricultural prices and wages

11 Live-stock Census.

12 Elementary Mathematics

13 Field demonstrations

This officer has now been posted as Special Amildar and it is his job to get into contact with the local Amildars and Revenue Inspectors in the State with a view to giving them necessary instructions so that they in their turn can transmit the same knowledge and training to Shambhogs and Patels

LABOUR WELFARE

The following is a brief review of the activities of the Labour Department during February, 1956 —

The work connected with the re survey of the family budget of the working class in the Bangalore Corporation Area is continued

Employment — Sri Srinivasa Soap Works, Bangalore, which was closed since 5th December 1955, was re-started, and Sri Rama Weaving Shed, Bangalore is closed since 10th February 1956

Working Conditions — Were peaceful and normal

Work Stoppages — There were three strikes in Kolar Gold Fields due to the following reasons —

(1) On the alleged assault on one of the sweeper-women at Honves Mines on 5th February 1956 by one unemployed person all the underground and surface sweepers struck work demanding strict action against him

(2) Understood to be a day's Hartal to express protest against the proposal of forming Dakshina Pradesh

The total number of workers involved was 10,741 and man-days lost were 10,741

(b) The Mysore Shops and Establishments Act 1948

(i) Number of Shops and Establishments inspected	2,420
(ii) Number of show cause notices issued	96
(iii) Number of compliance notices issued	17
(iv) Number of violations noticed	155
(v) Number of prosecutions launched	123
(vi) Number of fines levied	4
(vii) Number of compensations and damages awarded	6
(viii) Number of prosecutions launched	58
(ix) Number of compensations and damages awarded	45
(x) Number of prosecutions launched	2
(xi) Number of compensations and damages awarded	Rs. 400

(c) Applications filed on file under Section 11 of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948

At the City and Civil Station

(i) Number of cases pending at the end of the month	24
(ii) Number of cases taken on file during the month	12
(iii) Number of cases disposed of during the month	11
(iv) Number of cases pending at the end of the month	25

Of the cases disposed of, 5 related to compensation cases, 2 of reinstatement, 2 settled by the parties while the remaining 2 cases were dismissed on merits.

(1) **Miscellaneous Orders** were passed in respect of appeals in the following cases

1. Sri R. Joseph vs. New Engineering Works.
2. Sri C. G. Raju vs. Bhal Brothers, Photographers
3. Sri Sri Krishnappa vs. Murivappa Weaving Factory, Mysore

Labour Administration and Labour Statistics

(a) Factories Act, 1948

(i) Number of factories visited and inspected	171
(ii) Number of Warnings issued	13
(iii) Number of factories visited at odd hours	3
(iv) No. of convictions	1
(v) No. of prosecutions launched	4
(vi) No. of accidents	.
(1) Minor	27
(2) No. of accidents investigated	2

(e) *Minimum Wages Act*

- (i) Number of concerns of scheduled Industries visited. 30

(f) *Machinery Installations* —

- (i) Number of applications pending at the beginning of the month. 39
(ii) Number of applications received during the month. 35
(iii) Number of applications disposed of during the month. 22
(iv) Number of applications pending disposal at the end of the month. 52

Implementation of the provisions of the Industrial Statistics Act

- (i) Number of returns received during the month 123
(ii) Number accepted 77
(iii) Number of returns sent back for rectification 32
(iv) Number of returns received from factories and plantations employing less than 10 and 20 workers, respectively 14
(v) Number of visits to factories 25

VI. Judgments, Awards, Notifications, etc

The following awards and notifications were published in the *Mysore Gazette* during the month under reference.

1. The Award of the Industrial Tribunal in a dispute between the Workers of the Mysore Vegetable Oil Products and the Management of the Mysore Vegetable Oil Products, Ltd., Bangalore

2. The order of the Labour Appellate Tribunal of India in Appeal No 30/55 relating to the dispute between Mangesh Kadule and 14 others and the Management of Bombay Ananda Bhavan, Bangalore

3. The decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal of India in Appeal No 111-150 of 1954 relating to the dispute between the Workers and the Management of Suryodaya Mills, Ltd., Yeswintpur.

4. The decisions of the Labour Appellate Tribunal of India in Appeal Nos. 111-27 55, relating to the dispute between

the Workmen and the Management of Mysore Hosieries and Silk Factory, Ltd., Bangalore City.

5. The decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal of India in Appeal No 51/55, relating to the dispute between G. Shankaranarayan and the Management of Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bangalore.

6. The decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal of India in Appeal No 21—55, relating to dispute between Sri A Ramiah, Basavaraju and Alur Bila and the Management of the Stoneware Pipes and Potteries, Ltd., Chickbanawar.

7. The decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal of India in appeal No 50 of 1955, relating to dispute between Sri R. C. Ramaswamy and the Management of Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bangalore

8. The order of the Labour Appellate Tribunal of India in Appeal No C. 183 of 1955, between the Workers and the Management of the Mysore Hosieries and Silk Factory, Bangalore.

9. The order of the Labour Appellate Tribunal of India in Appeal No Mis. Appl. Notes C 101 of 55 in Gazette dated 2nd February 1956, relating to dispute between Sri P. Hanumanthappa and the Management of the Mysore Hosieries, Bangalore-2

10. The decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal of India in Appeal No. 111 385 a—53 relating to dispute between the Workers and the Management of K. H. Shama Rao & Sons, Bangalore-2.

11. Memorandum of settlement in respect of an Industrial dispute between the Workers and the Management of Sri Ganesar Textile Mills, Ltd., Davangere.

Industrial Relations.

Conciliation proceedings were held during the month in respect of Industrial

disputes between the Workmen and the Management of the following concerns:—

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 1 | Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries.
Vs.
Their Association. | Parties agreed to carry on direct negotiations. |
| 2 | Parade Stores and Cafe
Vs.
Restaurant and Cafe Workers' Union. | Do |
| 3 | Mysore Electrical Industries.
Vs.
Their Union. | Do |
| 4 | Hindustan Machine Tools, Ltd.
Vs.
H. M. T. Employees' Union. | The management has agreed to review the application and dispute is withdrawn by the Union. |
| 5 | Bangalore Hotel Workers' Association.
Vs.
Certain 12 hotels of Bangalore. | Failed |
| 6 | Government Porcelain Factory.
Vs.
G.P.F. Labour Association. | In progress |
| 7 | Kabadi Venkusa & Sons, Bangalore.
Vs.
Gujarathi Hanumansa Ramsa. | Settled |
| 8 | Steel Construction Co., Ltd., Yeswantpur.
Vs.
Their Association. | In Progress |
| 9 | Sri Srinivasa Silk Mills
Vs.
Their Association. | Failed |
| 10 | Bangalore Firebricks and Tile Works.
Vs.
Their Association. | In progress |
| 11 | Metro Malleable Manufacturers.
Vs.
Bangalore District Engineering Workers' Union. | Do |
| 12 | Restaurant and Cafe Workers' Union.
Vs.
Crown Cafe | Settled |

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 13 | Thungabhadra Sugar Works, Ltd., Shimoga.
Vs.
One Sri Gajaraj represented by Labour Association. | Agreed to reinstate the worker without backwages and he shall be accommodated with the allowance as a matter of grace. |
| 14 | Sri Ganesar Textile Mills Ltd., Davangere.
Vs.
One Sri Buddhaivanthappa represented by Labour Association. | The management paid Rs. 110 on 18th February 1956, as compensation for 2 years of service put in by the employee. |

15. Conciliation proceedings were held in respect of the Industrial Dispute between the Workers and the Presidents of Town Municipalities at Mandya and Nagawangala regarding 10 demands contained in the Notice of Demand dated 27th April 1955 of the Mandya District Municipal Workers' Union, Mandya and amicable settlements were brought about between the parties to the dispute by the Conciliation Officer, Mysore, on 6th January 1956, in respect of two Municipalities and failure in respect of other eight Municipalities was reported.

16. Conciliation proceedings were held by the Conciliation Officer, Mysore, in respect of two Industrial Disputes between the Workers and the Management of Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd., Mandya, regarding demands contained in the two notices of demand of the Mysore Sugar Company Employees' Association, Mandya, ended in failure.

17. The Executive Committee of the Mysore Sugar Co. Employees' Association, Mandya has decided to go on a general strike from 13th March 1956, if their present demands are not conceded by the Management of Mysore Sugar Company, Ltd., Mandya and the workers have been advised not to resort to strike on that day in view of the recommendations made to refer the disputes to the Tribunal.

18. The Conciliation officer, Plantation Division, Chikmagalur, visited the Warthyally Estate in connection with the verification and inspection of certain records, relating to the complaint of some workers and conciliated the cases between Sri I. Zachariah and the Manager, Warthyally Estate in the presence of the

Regional Secretary, Estates Staffs Union of South India, Chikmagalur Branch.

The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Mysore, visited Chamarajanagar and held enquiries about the outstanding differences between the workers of the management of B. S. V. Motor Service, Chamarajanagar, and settled the same.

Collective Agreements

Name of Unit	Date of Agreement	No of workers involved	Important terms of Agreement
1 S. N. Harvey and Sons Bangalore	.		It provides for the payment of one month's wages with Dearness Allowance as Bonus for the year 1955-56
2 Thungabhadri Sugar Works Ltd Shimoga	10-2-1956	One	Reinstatement of the worker without back wages and he shall be accommodated with the allowance as a matter of grace.
3 Sri Ganesh Estate Mill Ltd, Davanagere	15-2-1956	One	The management of the Mills will pay 15 days average pay for every completed year of service put in by the worker. Accordingly the worker was paid Rs 110 on 18th February 1956
4 Town Municipality, Mandya and Narasipatna	6-2-1956	110	Regulations and demands contained in the Notice of Demand of the District Municipal Workers Association, Mandya to the Town Municipal Councils of the District
5 Southern Railway Co-operative Centeen Ltd Mysore	17-2-1956	One	The Secretary of Southern Railway Co-operative Centeen Ltd, Mysore, agreed to pay Rs. 75 to Sri V. Raghavan in lieu of reinstatement and put up notice regarding working hours and weekly holidays to the workers
6 Malnad Estate Workers' Factory, Mysore	20-2-1956	One	The Proprietor agreed to pay lumpsum compensation of Rs. 129-2-0 to a worker Sri Krishnappa, in lieu of reinstatement.

Trade Unions

The statistics of Trade Unions for the month of February 1956 —

Number of Trade Unions at the beginning of the month 187

Number of Unions registered during the month 3

Total number of Trade Unions at the end of the month under report 190

The names of Unions registered during the month —

1 The Malnad Estate Labour Union, Chikmagalur.

2 The Mysore State Manual Workers Union, Bangalore and

3 The Kolar Gold Field Foremen's and Assistant Foremen's Central Union, Kolar Gold Field

Calendar of events has been published for the elections to the Government Porcelain Factory Labour Association and the same is being followed.

Action was taken to conduct the election of the Champion Reef Mines Progressive Labour Union and the Presidents of the other Unions were informed to take necessary steps to conduct the Elections of the office bearers to the Executive Committee of their Unions on the field for the year 1956.

Standing Orders

The following Standing Orders were certified during the month under report on the dates noted against each.

1 Standing orders of the 7-2-56 Hunsur Plywood Works, Hunsur.

2. Standing orders of the 18-2-56 Mahalakshmi Woollen and Silk Mills Ltd. Bangalore

Draft Standing Orders for purposes of certification under the Act were received from the undermentioned concerns and action towards their certification has been taken by this office

1 M S Brianhappa Iyvanappanavar Ltd, Davanagere

2. The Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Lalihalli

Hearings—Final hearings were conducted in respect of concerns noted below on the dates shown against each

1 Central Karnataka Motor 24-2-56 Services Ltd, Srirangapatna

2 Mysore Ambrosia Ltd, 28-2-56 Hanthar.

Labour Absenteeism for November 1955

TEXTILES

(No of Concerns 16)

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man shifts scheduled to work	2,68,722	1,62,471	12,011	5,71,048	5,13,900
Total number of man-shifts absent	31,681	19,155	1,036	7,337	59,211
Total number of late-arrivals					...

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings (including D A)	Number of man shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs 15	2	66	201	160	479
Above Rs 15 and up to Rs 30	447	373	1,592	1,078	5,480
Above Rs 30 and up to Rs 45	130	278	1,733	2,465	4,766
Above Rs 45	5,027	1,604	24,788	9,208	45,188
Total	5,296	6,127	31,876	14,912	53,212

ENGINEERING

(No of Concerns 16)

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man shifts scheduled to work	8,05,118	44,321	9,671	1,39,810	4,98,920
Total number of man-shifts absent	28,214	7,734	811	11,275	52,114
Total number of late-arrivals	14,612	1,567	258	621	17,59

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings (including D A)	Number of man shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Reli- gious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs 15	2	31	76	1,024	1,913
Above Rs 15 and up to Rs 30	1,505	771	1,805	659	1,741
Above Rs 30 and up to Rs 45	1,408	1,442	2,805	837	6,975
Above Rs 45	6,305	3,330	17,190	11,984	40,809
Total	11,220	5,614	21,976	13,581	52,119

FOOD AND DRINK

(No of Concerns 6)

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts

	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man shifts scheduled to work	5,519	5,864	5,034	28,674	45,619
Total number of man-shifts absent	605	194	526	3,226	4,811
Total number of late-arrivals					

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings (including D A)	Number of man shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Reli- gious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs 15					
Above Rs 15 and up to Rs 30	40	12	87		139
Above Rs 30 and up to Rs 45	254	87	81	14	1604
Above Rs 45	173	1,104	2,949	117	4,544
Total	1,039	1,153	2,520	1	4,841

GOLD MINING

(No. of Concerns 3).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

...	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work.	2,64,013	81,047	29,141	65,952	4,40,223
Total number of man-shifts absent.	31,458 3/16	6,599	1,736	4,154	46,947 1/16
Total number of late arrivals	235	2	...	1,...	376

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings (including D.A.)	Number of man-shift absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs. 15	..	..	..	..	..
Above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30	..	..	..	..	..
Above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 45	19,598	10	7,813½	19,495 11/16	46,917 3/16
Above Rs. 45	..	..	..	..	..
Total	19,598	10	7,813½	19,495 11/16	46,917 3/16

MINERALS AND METALS

(No. of Concerns 3)

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

...	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man shifts scheduled to work	21,076	21,076
Total number of man shifts absent.	1,993	1,993
Total number of late arrivals

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings (including D.A.)	Number of man-shifts absent due to				
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		Total
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs 15 ...					
Above Rs 15 and up to Rs 30	100	151	163	299	713
Above Rs 30 and up to Rs 45	224	75	231	141	677
Above Rs 45	147	54	111	261	608
Total	471	280	505	704	1,993

CHEMICALS AND DYES

(No. of Concerns 5)

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

...	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man shifts scheduled to work	1,811	1,811	1,811	15,006	20,598
Total number of man shifts absent	112	112	105	1,468	1,907
Total number of late arrivals	..	..	..	..	..

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings (including D A)	Number of man shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Reli- gious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs 15	..	..	2	3	5
Above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30	..	..	..	..	..
Above Rs 30 and up to Rs. 45	125	65	306½	329½	826
Above Rs 45	141	197	539½	168½	1,076
Total	306	262	845	491	1,907

WOOD AND CERAMICS

(No. of Concerns 6)

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man shifts scheduled to work	3 550	5 105	9 61	16 376	40 911
Total number of man shifts absent	5 114	688	111	1,851½	7 864½
Total number of late-arrivals	20	5		201	226

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings

Monthly earnings (including D.A.)	Number of man-shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious cause	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs 15					
Above Rs 15 and up to Rs 30	275	511	2 11	621	911
Above Rs 30 and up to Rs 45	31	21	1 15	4,21½	45½
Above Rs 45	163	25	11	334	1 564
Total	469	1 011	5,250	1 766	5 664

MISCELLANEOUS

(No. of Concerns 6)

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts

	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man shift schedule to work	23 808	17 727	4 350	44 112	45 997
Total number of man-shifts absent	1 453	1 321	175	4 144½	3 073½
Total number of late-arrivals	110	40	21	113	324

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings (including D.A.)	Number of man-shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious cause	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs 15			11	1	12
Above Rs 15 and up to Rs 30					
Above Rs 30 and up to Rs 45	342	491	231	311	1 376
Above Rs 45 ..	2 692	764	3 136½	456	7 104½
Total	3 034	1 255	3 668½	768	5 796½

Consolidated absenteeism statement of Plantations in Mysore State for the month of November 1955

1	Number of undertakings who have sent the statement	17
2	Total number of labourers in the check roll including Mustries	8 399
3	Average daily total of workers during the month	7,176
4	Absent with leave—average daily total ...	409
5	Absent without leave—average daily total ...	446
6	Sickness—average daily total ..	668
7	Percentage absent during the month	14.56%

Statement of Wages of Agricultural Labour February 1956

Village	Hours of work	Skilled labour			Field Labour			Other Agricultural Labour			Herdsmen		
		Carpenters	Blacksmiths	Mochies	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children	Men	Women	Children
BANGALORE DISTRICT.													
* Harisandra ..	6½	Rs 1 8 0	Rs 0 6 0	Rs 0 10 0				Rs 1 6 0	Rs 0 8 0	Rs ...	Rs 0 10 0	Rs ...	Rs 0 7 0
* Sugganahalli	6½	3 8 0	0 12 0					1 6 0	0 8 0		0 10 0		0 7 0
CHICKMAGALUR DISTRICT													
* Anelero	7	2 8 0	2 0 0		1 8 0			1 5 0	...		1 14 0		
Jayapura	8	4 0 0	4 0 0		2 7 0	1 15 0		1 15 0	1 11 0		1 5 0		
CHITALDRUG DISTRICT													
Doddasavadi	8				0 15 0	0 11 0		0 12 0	0 10 0		0 5 6 0 5 6		
Marathihalli	8	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 9 0	0 9 0	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
HASSAN DISTRICT													
Bendeke	7	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	0 4 0	2 8 0	1 0 0		1 2 4 0 0 8 0 0 8 0		
* Vatehalli	4	8 0 0	2 6 0		1 0 0	0 13 0	0 9 0						
KOLAR DISTRICT													
Doddasavara	8	2 0 0	0 11 0		0 12 0	0 10 0	..	0 14 0					0 11 6
Muduvadi	8				0 8 0	0 8 0	..				0 8 0		
MANDYA DISTRICT													
Keelara	8	4 0 0	2 0 0	1 6 0	1 5 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 12 0					0 10 0
Thattakere	8	0 12 0	0 12 0		0 12 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	1 0 0 0 12 0			1 0 4		0 8 6
MYSORE DISTRICT													
Bannur	7	1 8 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 4 0 0 10 0	0 10 0				
Harohalli	6				1 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	1 8 0 0 8 0	0 6 0	0 8 0 0 6 0 0 4 0			
* Kamplapura	6½	0 9 0	2 0 0		1 4 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	1 0 0 0 8 0	0 8 0	0 7 3 0 7 3 0 7 3			
Mugur	7	2 12 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	1 4 0 0 10 0	0 10 0				0 8 0
SHIMOGA DISTRICT													
Aralapura	7	2 1 0	4 0 0		1 1 6	0 15 6	..	1 8 6 0 15 6	...				
Somalapura	7	2 5 0	1 8 0		0 12 0	0 10 0		0 12 0 0 10 0			1 0 0	...	
TUMKUR DISTRICT													
Geddahalli	8½	1 0 0	1 0 0		1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0 1 4 0 1 4 0					
Neralakere	7	1 8 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 10 0 0 6 0 0 6 0			0 8 0 0 4 0 0 4 0		
BELLARY DISTRICT.													
Bellary	8	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	2 10 0	0 4 0	1 4 0 0 14 0 0 8 0	0 12 0 0 10 0 0 6 0				
Harapanahalli	8	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	1 0 0 0 10 0 0 6 0	0 8 0 0 8 0 0 4 0				

The Consumer Price Index Number During January 1956.

IN BANGALORE.

(AVERAGE PRICES FROM
JULY 1935 TO JUNE 1936—100)

BANGALORE CITY INDEX 316.40.

A Rise of 3.98 points

The Consumer Price Index Number for working class for Bangalore City, for the month of January 1956 works up to 316.40 points thereby recording a rise of 3.98 points, when compared with the index number for the previous month.

(1) The index number of the food group increased by 1.59 points to 339.03, due to an increase in the prices of raw rice, blackgram dhul, turdhul, Bengalgram dhul, greengram vegetables, gingelly oil, groundnut oil, coconut, chillies, garlic and wheat flour.

(2) The index number of the fuel and lighting group increased by 8.51 point to 274.95 due to an increase in the prices of firewood and castor oil.

(3) The index number of clothing group increased by 6.02 points to 279.96 due to an increase in the prices of coating, shirting cloth for pyjamas and saris.

(4) The index number of the house-rent group remained stationary at 190.0 points.

(5) The index number of the miscellaneous group increased by 0.37 points to 319.63 due to an increase in the price of washing soap.

Serial No	Group	Weight proportion to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
			December 1955	January 1956
1	Food	53.5	334.41	339.03
2	Fuel and Lighting	7.0	266.11	274.95
3	Clothing	13.8	270.04	279.96
4	House Rent	6.4	241.50	241.50
5	Miscellaneous	13.3	319.26	319.63
	Total	100.0	...	...
	Consumer Price Index Number		312.42	316.40

IN MYSORE CITY.

(AVERAGE PRICES FROM JULY 1935
TO JUNE 1936 100).

MYSORE CITY INDEX 300.91.

A rise of 1.95 points

The consumer price index number for working class for Mysore City for the month of January 1956 works up to 300.91 points thereby recording a rise of 1.95 points when compared with the index number for the previous month.

(1) The index number of the food group increased by 3.41 points to 323.99, due to an increase in the prices of Bengalgram dhul, avare dhul, greengram, jaggery, ghee, onions, vegetables, groundnut oil, salt, coconut, chillies and garlic.

(2) The index number of the fuel and lighting group increased by 0.10 point to 264.56, due to an increase in the price of castor oil.

(3) The index number of the clothing group increased by 1.46 points to 265.72 due to an increase in the price of coating and cloth for pyjamas.

(4) The index number of the house-rent Group remained stationary at 190.0 points.

(5) The index number of the miscellaneous group increased by 1.82 points to 273.98 due to an increase in the price of supari.

Serial No	Group	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number	
			Dec 1955	Jan 1956
1	Food	62.5	320.58	323.99
2	Fuel and Lighting	9.4	264.46	264.56
3	Clothing	8.0	264.26	265.72
4	House Rent	8.3	190.00	190.00
5	Miscellaneous	16.8	275.60	273.98
	Total	100.0	...	...
	Consumer Price Index Number		298.96	300.91

K. G. F.**AVERAGE PRICES FROM JULY 1935 TO
JUNE 1936—100.****K.G.F. INDEX 344 76****A rise of 1.74 points**

The consumer price index numbers for working class for K.G.F. area for the month of January 1956 works up to 344 76, thereby recording a rise of 1.74 points when compared with the index number for the previous month.

(1) The index number of the food group increased by 1.16 points to 356 18 due to an increase in the prices of Bengalgram dhal, turdhal, blackgram dhal, avaredhal, greengram, gingelly oil, groundnut oil salt, tamarind, chillies, and garlic.

(2) The index number of the fuel and lighting group increased by 9.54 points to 385 62 due to an increase in the prices of firewood and kerosene oil

(3) The index number of the clothing group increased by 9.14 points to 288 81 due to an increase in the prices of shirting, cloth for pyjamas, and sarees.

(4) The index number of the house rent group remained stationary at 153 6 points.

(5) The index number of the miscellaneous group decreased by 4.34 points to 331.75 due to a decrease in the price of washing soap, soapnut powder and supari

Group	Weights proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		Dec 1955	Jan 1956
1	2	3	4
1 Food	70.9	355.02	356.18
2 Fuel and Lighting	6.2	376.08	385.62
3 Clothing	9.1	279.7	288.81
4 House Rent	2.1	153.60	153.60
5 Miscellaneous	11.7	336.09	331.75
Total	100.00		..

Consumer price Index Number 343 02 344 76

BELLARY.**AVERAGE PRICES FROM JULY 1935
TO JUNE 1936—100.****BELLARY INDEX 348 02****A fall of 5.66 points**

The consumer price index number for working class for Bellary for the month of January 1956 works up to 348 02 points thereby recording a fall of 5.66 points when compared with the index number for the previous month.

(1) The index number of the food group decreased by 5.73 point to 359.54, due to a decrease in the prices of rice, wheat, cholam, chillies, conamda seeds, coconut oil and pepper

(2) The index number of the fuel and lighting group remained stationary at 321.27 points

(3) The index number of the clothing group remained stationary at 169.87 points.

(4) The index number of the house-rent group remained stationary at 200.50 points

(5) The index number of the miscellaneous group increased by 0.58 points to 328.10 due to a decrease in the price of betel leaves

Group	Weights proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Number	
		Dec 1955	Jan 1956
1	2	3	4
1 Food	63.2	368.27	359.54
2 Fuel and Lighting	8.0	321.27	321.27
3 Clothing	8.71	169.87	169.87
4 House Rent	9.36	200.0	200.50
5 Miscellu	14.8	323.15	328.10
Total	100.00		

Consumer Price Index Number 343 66 348 02

STRIKES

The following is a fortnightly report on strikes and threatened strikes for the first fortnight of February 1956.

There was only one strike in Nundydroog Mines (K. G. F.) Ltd., the particulars of which are as follows:—

1. Date and hour of commencement of strike 6th February 1956.

2. Demand or purpose of strike
On the alleged assault on one of the sweeper women at 'Henry's Lines' on 5-2-56 by one unemployed person, all the underground and surface sweepers struck work demanding suitable action against him.

3. Number of workers participated in the strike ... 256

4. Number of man-days last 256

5. When and how strike was called off ...

At the discussion covered between the President of the Labour Association and the Superintendent on 7th February 1956 in the presence of the Labour Inspector, the President was advised to call off the strike to which he agreed.

The strike commenced on 31st January 1956 at 7 A.M. in the Nundydroog Gold Mines which has already been reported in the previous fortnight was called off by the President of the Labour Association on the 4th February 1956 at 11 A.M. on the advice of the Conciliation Officer (Central). 9485 man-days were lost on account of this during the fortnight under report.

The workers of the Mysore Sugar Co., Ltd., Mandya, have decided to go on strike if their present dispute is not amicably settled. The exact date of their going on strike has not yet been decided and intimated. There was also a procession and demonstration of about 4,000 workers of the Company at Mandya on the evening of 16-2-1956.

There were two strikes during the 2nd fortnight of February 1956. The particulars are as under:—

	Mysore Gold Mining Co., K.G.F., Ltd.	Champion Gold Mining India, Ltd.
1. Date and hour of commencement of strike.	20th February 1956 at 7 A.M.	20th February 1956 at 7 A.M.
2. Demand or purpose of strike ...	Understood to be a day's Hartal to express protest against the proposal of forming Dakshina Pradesh.	
3. Number of workers participated in the strike.	5,835	4,650
4. Number of man-days lost ...	5,835	4,650
5. When and how strike was called off ..	Unconditional return to work on 21st February 1956 after a day's hartal.	

Regarding the threatened strike by the workers of the Mysore Sugar Company Employees' Association, Mandya, it has been decided to go on strike from 13th March 1956 in order to get their demands conceded by the Management.

The following Statement showing strikes and closures for the month of February 1956.

Strikes			Closures	
Number of strikes in the month	Number of workers involved	Man-days lost	Number of closures in the month	Number of workers affected
3	10,741	10,741	1	67

CLOSURES OF NON-TEXTILE MILLS.

The following statement shows the closure of non-textile mills and Factories due to reasons other than industrial disputes for the month of January 1956.

Name of the Factory closed	Date of closure	Reasons for closure	No. of Workers involved	Compensation paid
(1) Bakelite Section of Government Electric Factory, Bangalore.	5-1-1956	There was not sufficient work in the Section.	22	As per the provisions of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1953.
(2) Mysore Match Co., Shimoga.	2-1-1956	The Factory was closed on May 1953 and temporarily reopened in June 1954, just to liquidate the process stock.	26	The company reported to have paid one month's pay in lieu of notice for all the 26 workmen.

Strikes, Retrenchments and Closures in Mysore State in January 1956.

Strikes		Retrenchments		Closures			
Number of strikes in the month.	Number of workers involved.	Man-days lost.	No. of Factories effecting retrenchment in the month.	Number of workers retrenched.	Number of workers reinstated if any.	Number of closures in the month.	Number of workers affected
4	4,022	4,022	1	26	...	1	102

The rates of minimum wages fixed in the following villages under the
Minimum Wages Act, 1948 are as appended below.

Sl. No.	Name of the village	Men	Women	Children
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Harisandra (Bangalore District)	0 14 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
2	Sugganahalli (Bangalore District)	0 14 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
3	Anegere (Chikmagalur District)	0 14 0	0 10 0	0 8 0
4	Vatehalli (Hassan District)	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0
5	Kampalapura (Mysore District)	1 0 0	0 12 0	0 10 0

NEWS IN BRIEF

DISTRIBUTION OF STEEL TO VARIOUS CONSUMERS IN THE STATE.

The Government of India allots steel for use in the State every quarter under the following heads :—

1. Agricultural Quota.
2. Non-Agricultural Quota.
3. Small Scale and Cottage Industries Quota.
4. Steel Processing Industries Quota.

(1) *Agricultural Quota.*—This quota is being operated upon by the Commissioner for Food Production in Mysore, Bangalore. He receives this quota and arranges for distribution of the materials to agriculturist—consumers through the various Co-operative Societies which have been registered to trade in iron and steel received under this head. There are 72 such Co-operative Societies spread over the State.

Besides, a special allotment of steel under the Technical Co-operation Scheme is also being made available to the State for distribution to the agriculturists, the quota of which is also being operated upon by the Commissioner for Food Production.

An allotment of 650 tons under Agricultural quota and 931 tons under T.C.A. quota was secured for period II—1955.

The Commissioner for Food Production in Mysore, Bangalore, has requested for allotment of the following for period III—1955 to period II—1956 :

- 300 tons of B.P. Sheets.
- 2,500 tons of G.C. Sheets.
- 200 tons of G.P. Sheets.
- 1,100 tons of Bars, etc.

An Ad-hoc allotment of 1,200 tons has also been made to the Commissioner for Food Production in Mysore, Bangalore, as a special case.

The demands of the agriculturists and the fabricators of agricultural implements have to be met out of the above quota.

The Commissioner for Food Production in Mysore, Bangalore, immediately on receipt of the intimation of allotment by the Central Government distributes the quotas to each one of the Taluk Multi-purpose Co-operative Societies which

in turn forward indents in Form ISC—42 (revised) for such allotments. These indents are scrutinised and transmitted by the Commissioner for Food Production to the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta, who plans the indents on the producers for supplies.

Generally, the indents for supply of M.S. Sections are being planned on the Mysore Iron and Steel Works and those of sheet materials on other producers such M/s. Tata Iron and Steel Co., Jamshedpur and Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.

Those dealers, *viz.*, mostly Co-operative Societies which receive iron and steel allotted to them from out of the Agricultural Quota have to report to the Commissioner for Food Production and also to the Assistant Directors of their respective areas. The Assistant Directors of Agriculture will arrange release of these materials to the agriculturists and fabricators of agricultural implements, etc.

According to the Circular No. ID—1639-1950, dated 28th January 1956, from the Commissioner for Food Production in Mysore, Bangalore, the ryots in the areas of N.E.S. Blocks have to obtain permits from the Village Level Workers to buy iron and steel from the registered Co-operative Societies or the Stockists within the Districts.

In areas other than N.E.S. Blocks, the Revenue Inspectors or the Agricultural Inspectors concerned are authorised to issue necessary permits to the ryots within their taluk who are in need of Iron and Steel for agricultural implements.

In respect of the Taluks where the Societies are not registered and if the Societies come forward to buy and distribute the iron and steel needed by the ryots, the Assistant Directors of Agriculture may sell iron and steel to such Societies from their District Central Godown.

As the Iron and Steel Controller, Bhadravati, has no separate quota and the Commissioner for Food Production in Mysore is receiving the entire agricultural quota for distribution to the agriculturists, etc., no release of any iron can be made by the Iron and Steel Controller for Mysore, Bhadravathi, as materials meant for other specific purposes cannot be released to agriculturists.

When the indents against allotments are forwarded to the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta, as already explained above, he plans the indents for supply of M. S. Sections on the Producers, *viz.*, the Mysore Iron and Steel Works,

Bhadravati and for sheets on Tatas or India Iron and Steel Co., as the case may be. The producers will register the orders and arrange supplies according to priority accorded by the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta.

Applications for allotment of steel and issue of permits should, therefore, be addressed as follows for the purposes as noted against each :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Agriculturists ... | (1) In areas of N.E.S. Blocks—to approach the Village Level Workers.
(2) In other areas—Revenue Inspectors or Agricultural Inspectors. |
| (2) For construction of buildings, manufacture of consumer goods, small scale and cottage industries, etc. | The Iron and Steel Controller for Mysore, Bhadravati. |
| (3) Galvanised Corrugated Sheets. | The receipts of G.C. Sheets under State's Non-agricultural Quota are placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners of respective Districts. Applications for G.C. Sheets have to be addressed to the Deputy Commissioners of their respective Districts. |

(2) *Non-Agricultural Quota.*—The materials received against Non-Agricultural quota are being distributed by the Iron and Steel Controller, Bhadravati, to the Registered Dealers in the State through whom the consumers receive the materials against permits. The needs of the small manufacturers of trunks, small industries and others recommended by competent authorities are being met out of this quota. The demands of the consumers for construction of buildings, etc., are being met after verification of approved plans and estimates, etc., by the Civil Engineer attached to the Office of the Iron and Steel Controller.

Regarding the demands of the trunk-manufacturers and others, the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore, prepares a list of such fabricators and forwards it to the Office of the Iron and Steel Controller in Mysore fixing quotas to each depending upon the capacity of such fabricators. These consumers will get permits periodically to the extent of availability of stock.

(3) *Small Scale and Cottage Industries Quota.*—Here again, the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore, prepares a list of such industries and forwards it to the Office of the Controller, Iron and Steel. The materials to these consumers are being released from out of the quota made available by the Central Government.

(4) *Steel Processing Industries Quota.*—The Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, Bangalore, forwards a list of factories borne on the State Steel Processing Industries every quarter showing therein the allocation of steel to each factory when quota certificates are issued to the extent of the quota made available by the Central Government.

FOREST DEPARTMENT

Activities of the Forest Department during the month of January 1956 are noted below :—

1. *The Central Sylvicultural Station, Bangalore.*—Several experiments are being conducted in experimental and demonstration plots and the Forest Research Laboratory Experimental Garden.

(a) *F. R. L. Garden.*—Viability tests were conducted for 11 different species. Density sowings of eucalyptus variety and casuarina equisetifolia were initiated and results are under observation.

(b) *Marasandra Centre.*—Re-creasing of inspection paths and plot lines in 51, 52 and 53 experimental plots were completed.

(c) *Shimoga Centre.*—A second treatment at half-dosage was given to the trees treated for loranthus attack in November 1955.

At Agumbe record of observations in 1954 plots were completed.

Expenditure incurred on this behalf during the month was Rs. 3,305.

2. *Afforestation of Waste Lands.*—The afforestation works done during the year are noted below :—

1	Bangalore District	Plantings	...	190 ac.
		Trench Mound	...	388 ac.
		Sowings.	...	
		Replacement of failures.	1,70,300 No.	
2	Tumkur District...	Tr. Mound Sowings.	...	890 ac.
3	Kolar District	Plantings	...	60 ac.
		Tr. Mound Sowings.	...	235 ac.
		Replacement of failures.	87,000 pits.	
				4,707 trenches.
4	Hassan District	Do	...	200 ac.
5	Chitaldrug District	Do	...	161½ ac.
6	Bellary District	Do	...	172 ac.

ABSTRACT.

Plantings	...	250 ac.
Tr Mound Sowings	...	1,846½ ac.
Total	...	2,096½ ac.

Amount spent is Rs. 10,283 during the month.

3. *Formation of Cinchona Plantation.*—Area under Cinchona Cultivation is 40 acres. Failures are 1,000 in 1948 and 3,000 in 1949, plantations have been replaced. 200 silver and 300 erithria cuttings have been put up for shade trees. Plants in the older plantations are coming up and look healthy. Expenditure during the month was Rs. 212.

4. *Lac cultivation.*—During the month 68 mds. and 10 lbs. of crude lac was sent to the Mysore Lac & Paint Works, Ltd., Mysore, the total quantity for the year being 219 mds. and 25 lbs. 600 trees have been got pruned. The amount spent on this behalf is Rs. 1,405.

The total expenditure incurred during January 1956 on the implementation of the above mentioned schemes under the Five-Year Plan was Rs. 15,275.

RAUWOLFIA CULTIVATION (SARPAGANDHA)

There is great demand for drug sarpagandha (*Rauwolfia serpentina*) for reducing high blood pressure and as a sedative. Supplies of this from wild sources are limited and attempts are being made all over India to raise plantations of the species. As collection of seeds from wild sources is both laborious and costly, vegetation methods of propagation are being resorted to for raising plantations.

Investigations on root production by plants raised from seeds and stem and root cuttings are in progress at the Minor Forest Products Branch of the Forest Research Institute, Dehru Dun. The tentative conclusions reached, in brief, are that in the case of one-year-old plants the yield of total roots (thick, thin and fibrous) from plants raised through seeds is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ times that of roots produced by plants raised from stem cuttings and $3\frac{1}{2}$ times that of roots (inclusive of mother roots, which constitute 47 per cent of the total roots) obtained from plants grown from root cuttings.

It will, thus, be seen that, for obtaining roots for commercial purposes, cultivation of plants through seeds is the most economical method, but as it is extremely difficult to obtain the required supply of seeds from natural sources for raising commercial plantations immediately, the only practical step is to ensure an adequate supply of seeds by raising plants vegetatively in compact areas to facilitate seed collection.

If vegetative methods of propagation are resorted to for obtaining commercial supply of roots, the attempt is not likely to be economical. A note of warning is therefore, necessary because

attempts are being made all over the country to grow commercial plantations through root and/or stem cuttings, due to scarcity of seeds, and statements are being made even in scientific journals advocating this method for raising commercial plantations for the supply of roots.

ANTI-CORRUPTION

At the commencement of the month of January 1956, there were 586 petitions pending in the Branch. During the month 135 petitions were received, bringing the total to 721 petitions. Out of these, 72 petitions containing vague allegations were referred to the concerned departmental officers for taking necessary action. Among the other petitions examined or enquired into, allegations made in 54 cases were found to be either false or incapable of proof. Enquiries or action instituted in 6 cases resulted as follows.—

1. One Police Daffedar was ordered to be dismissed from service.

2. In the case of another Police Daffedar, it is ordered that he should be reduced to the constabulary. Further, he is debarred from promotion for a period of 4 years.

3. The pay of a Sub-Registrar was ordered to be reduced from Rs. 85 to Rs. 60.

The pay of a Clerk of a Sub-Registry Office was reduced from Rs. 56 to Rs. 40.

The services of an attender of the same office were terminated and one peon was compulsorily retired from service.

4. The pay of one Head Clerk of the Office of the Inspector of Schools was reduced from Rs. 53 to Rs. 40. Further, it was ordered that he be transferred to an office where his work has to be watched.

5. Orders were passed in respect of a Town Municipal President to take up surcharge proceedings u/s 192 (1) of the Town Municipalities Act and also to suspend certain resolution passed by the Council under Section 199 (1) of the said Act.

6. As a result of a surprise raid, a certain toddy contractor was fined Rs. 25.

After completion of necessary enquiries, final reports were submitted to Government in the cases of one Lady Assistant Surgeon, one Judicial Head Munshi, one clerk and one Chief Warder. On completion of preliminary enquiries, charges were framed against the following persons:—

Gazetted Officers.—

- 1 One Amildar, and
- 2 One Assistant Engineer

Non-Gazetted Officers.—

- 1 One Taluk Sheristedar
- 2 One P.W.D. Overseer
- 3 One P.W.D. Supervisor
- 4 One Assistant Surgeon (Class II)
- 5 Two Sub-Overseers
- 6 Three Revenue Inspectors
- 7 One Agricultural Inspector
- 8 One Accountant
- 9 One Store-Keeper
- 10 One Registration Clerk
- 11 One Shanbhogue, and
- 12 One Revenue Surveyor.

Surprise raids.—(1) A trap was successfully laid in respect of one Establishment Clerk of the Education Department while he was receiving illegal gratification.

(2) A lorry carrying spirituous drugs under false labels was apprehended and further enquiries are being made.

Action was taken against two Government buses and 6 private buses for infringement of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act.

At the commencement of February 1956, there were 589 petitions pending in the Branch. During the month, 135 petitions were received, bringing the total to 724. Out of these, 74 petitions containing vague allegations were referred to the concerned departmental officers for necessary action. Among the other petitions examined or enquired into, allegations made in 37 cases were found to be either false or incapable of proof. Enquiries or action instituted in seven cases resulted as follows:—

Gazetted Officers.—1. A sum of Rs. 1,575-12-0 has been ordered to be recovered from an ex Chief Engineer.

2. A sum of Rs. 32 3-6 has been ordered to be recovered from an ex Superintending Engineer.

3. A sum of Rs. 1,166-4-0 has been ordered to be recovered from the Special Chief Engineer.

4. A sum of Rs. 1,000 has been ordered to be recovered from a Superintending Engineer. Further, a censure has been administered to him.

5. A sum of Rs. 750 has been ordered to be recovered from an Assistant Engineer.

6. A sum of Rs. 49-12-6 has been ordered to be recovered from another Assistant Engineer.

7. A sum of Rs. 45-15-0 has been ordered to be recovered from another Assistant Engineer.

8. A sum of Rs. 8 has been ordered to be recovered from another Assistant Engineer.

9. A warning has been administered to an Amildar.

1. **Non-Gazetted Officers.**—In the case of the Manager of the Office of a Superintending

Engineer, it is ordered that a sum of Rs. 529-9-0 be recovered from him.

2. The pay of a clerk (formerly a teacher) has been ordered to be reduced from Rs. 40 to Rs. 30.

In the case of another clerk of the Forest Department, it is ordered that his increments be stopped for a period of three years.

4. A warning has been administered to an Assistant Surgeon, Grade III.

In the case of detection of unauthorised cultivation of ganja, two accused persons concerned in the case were convicted before the court of law and they were fined Rs. 100 each or in default one month's simple imprisonment.

In another case of detection of illegal transport of charcoal, it has been ordered to compound the offence by payment of a fine of Rs. 200.

On completion of preliminary enquiries, charges were framed against the following persons:—

1. One Peshkar
2. One High School Teacher
3. One Electrical Operator and a Lineman
4. One Revenue Inspector and one Shanbhogue
5. One clerk of the Education Department
6. One clerk of the Revenue Department.

After completion of enquiries, final reports were submitted to Government in the cases of one Sub-Registrar and one Sub-Overseer.

Surprise Raids.—A surprise raid was conducted on a house in Kanakapura Taluk and it was found that the owner of the house was in illegal possession of fifty drams of arrack. The matter was referred to the Excise Department.

A certain Government Servant of the Electric Department was apprehended while he was removing copper wire belonging to Government. Prosecution was launched against him and as a result, he was convicted under Section 381, I.P.C.

Bus Checking.—Action was taken in respect of one Government bus and one private bus for infringement of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act.

EFFICIENCY AUDIT BRANCH

During the month of January 1956 the Efficiency Audit Branch conducted surprise inspection of (1) the Mechanical and Materials Division Offices at Lakkavalli, (2) regular inspection of the S.S.K.B. M. High School at Shantigramma, and (3) assisted the Anti-Corruption staff in the investigation of

alleged irregularities in the issue of rectified spirit allotted to several Pharmaceuticals in the State. The investigations into the question of issue of man-licenses in Periyapatna Taluk in 1951 and unauthorised payment of advances from V.P. Funds in 1952 in Tiptur Taluk were further pursued

A surprise visit was also paid to the Central Jail to check up cash, and recoveries in respect of issue of rice on loan to the staff of the Central Jail.

The following is the statistical report of work done in the Efficiency Audit Branch for the month of February, 1956 —

1 *Inspection of Offices* — Rural Development Branch of Deputy Commissioner's Office, Tumkur.

2 Sub-Division Office, Nanjangud

3 Taluk Office, Jagalur

4 District Educational Office, Chitaldrug

5 Sandal Koti Bangalore.

6 Iymangala Khadi Centre

Inspection notes in respect of all these offices have been sent to the concerned Heads of Departments for taking necessary action and for the information of Government where found necessary.

II. Important Investigations.—In connection with U.O. files received in the Branch regarding serious irregularities in the Central Agricultural Godown, Bangalore and (2) the delay in disposal of the Minister's Minute regarding levying of Sales-tax on gold, they were enquired into and report submitted to Government.

The Branch assisted the Anti Corruption staff in the investigation of alleged irregularities in the issue of rectified spirit allotted to several licensed pharmaceutical firms in the State.

A note regarding administrative set up and the distribution of work at Bhudra Reservoir Project was submitted to Government as per instruction.

• COMMERCIAL INFORMATION CIRCULAR

No. 3/56—TL (last)

BRITISH WEST INDIES

Market for Indian Tobacco—Most of the tobacco imported into Trinidad, Tobago and British Guiana is of the type containing less than 25 per cent moisture and is used for manufacture of Cigarettes.

The Tobacco required by the cigarette manufacturers in these colonies is of the Virginia type, flue-cured. It is suggested that intending exporters should send their samples direct to the manu-

facturers and establish trade contracts. Following is the list of dealers in British West Indies.

Trinidad and Tobago. Messrs. West Indies Tobacco Co., Ltd., Champs Elys, Street Joseph, Trinidad

British Guiana Messrs. Demerara Tobacco Co., Ltd., Georgetown, Demerara

Jamaica Messrs. Frankan J. (Ja) Ltd., 54 Hanova Street Kingston, Jamaica.

Messrs. Garcia J.O & Co., Ltd., 97 Church Street, Kingston, Jamaica

Messrs. Jamaican Tobacco Co Ltd., 27 Waterloo Road, Kingston Jamaica.

Messrs. Temple Hill Ltd., 57, Halfway Tree Road, Kingston, Jamaica

Messrs. Cigu Manufacturers Association, 2, Kirk Avenue Kingston, Jamaica.

St Lucia Messrs. Dahe Nicholas Y, St Lucia

NEW ZEALAND

Import Control Regulations—It has been reported that the Government of New Zealand have exempted ironing machines and clothes pressing machines falling under their Tariff Item No. 353 from the requirement of licences when imported from non scheduled countries including India *vide* their Exemption Notice No 11/1955

BURMA

Demand for spring and spring leaves cycles—There is a great demand for these goods in Burma. These goods can be imported under O.G.L. of that country

SWEDEN

It has been reported by the Commercial Attache, Legation of India, Stockholm that the following Swedish firms are interested in the import of the goods mentioned against their names. Interested Indian firms are advised to contact the Swedish firms direct

B L Wester Hedinsgatan, 13, Stockholm, Sweden. Textile waste and cotton rags for cleaning purposes, canvas cloth, raw jute, gunny bags, hemp, jute and flax hards,

Mr. A. Coassin C/o. Tsa.

A.S.E.A. Vasteras,
Sweden.

Magnus Orgen Lilla Cotton fabrics, especially
Kyrkogattan 26, bleached and gray
Boras, Sweden. sheeting, Poplins, pat-
terned cloth and mar-
quisette.

PHILLIPINES.

Import of garlic, onions and tobacco.—The National Marketing Corporation, Manila, announced in November 1955 that arrangements for the import of 900,000 kilos of garlic into Phillipines were underway.

The President has authorised the National Marketing Corporation, Manila to import 2 million kilos of onions.

The Cabinet has approved the recommendation of a presidential Committee for the importation of 9 million lbs. of virginia leaf tobacco during the first half of 1956.

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION CIRCULAR

No. 4/66—TL. (East).

Burma Government issues import licences.—The Government of Burma have issued import licenses for bicycles, tyres and tubes, paper and flaps, electrical goods, fountain pens, general hardware and machinery which are valid for the period ending the 30th June 1956. These licences are valid for the two groups of countries in the following proportions:—

(a) Any country other than Canada, New Foundland, American Account countries.....
..... 40 per cent.

(b) Peoples republic of China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Democratic Germany, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Yugoslavia and Israel...
.....60 per cent.

It is understood that the total value of licences for tyres and tubes, paper and flaps and electrical goods is Rs. 35 lakhs, 35 lakhs and 50 lakhs respectively.

As regards cotton textiles, licences were issued originally for a total value of Rs 250 lakhs out of which Rs. 100 lakhs were valid for the countries mentioned in group (a) above and Rs. 150 lakhs for countries in group (b). However the value of import licences for Group (a) countries has since

been enhanced by 200 per cent, whereas no change has been made in respect of the countries mentioned in Group (b). Cottonpiece goods, fabrics of synthetic or artificial yarn, woollen piecegoods and mixed textile manufacturers can be imported under these licences. Imports of dhoties and sarees have also been allowed. Though in the beginning it was laid down that the C.I.F. Value of imported cotton fabrics and mixed fabrics should not exceed 1'5 kyats and 3 kyats per yard respectively, it has been notified later on that holders of cotton textiles import licences can import cotton fabrics of C.I.F. value exceeding kyats 1'2 per yard provided that the value of this category of cotton fabrics together with items, viz., cotton dhoties and sarries/fabrics of synthetic/mixed fabric, towels—and woollen blankets should not exceed 30 per cent of the total value of the import licences concerned. Further the import of printed shirting, nylon-tricot, lookn it, etc, fabrics of textile fibres mixed with metal threads other than gold or silver thread and cotton waste blankets has also been permitted. Licences for cotton textiles will also be valid for the period ending 30th June 1956.

WORKING OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

The Employment Exchanges in the State (Bangalore, Mysore and Bellary) registered 1,844 persons during the month of February 1956, of whom 136 were ex-service personnel, 159 women and 1,549 others. The number of vacancies reported from the Central Government Departments and State Government Department was 150 and from private employers 11, thus bringing the total to 161.

Six hundred and fifty-eight persons (145 ex-service personnel and 513 others) were referred to employers against the recorded vacancies.

One hundred and twenty-five persons were placed in employment during the month as against 67 in the previous month. Of these placed, 22 were ex-service personnel and 103 were other applicants.

The registrations of 121 ex-service personnel and 1554 Civilians lapsed during the month. The total number of persons on the Live Registers of the Exchanges waiting for employment assistance at the end of February 1955 was 11,392, of whom 902 were Ex-Servicemen.

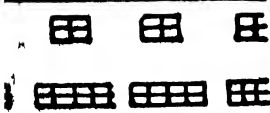
From the inception of the organisation up to the end of February 1956, 1,42,947 persons were registered, 44,437 were submitted against reported vacancies and 8,552 were placed in employment.

Edited by Sri B. N. Sri Sathyan, B.A. (Hons.), Principal Information Officer.

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MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN, Reg. No. M. 3979.

MYSORE BULLETIN



PLANNING
NUMBER

THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION,
GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE, MANGALORE

PROSPECTS OF THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The First Five-Year Plan was drawn up at a time when the country's economy was passing through critical times, particularly with regard to supplies of food and raw materials. Consequently, the priorities in the First Plan were based on the need to solve these problems, while at the same time, the way was prepared for a long-term solution of the basic needs facing the country. The achievements of the First Five-Year Plan were by no means negligible. The increase in agricultural production has helped more than any other factor to end inflation, stabilise the economy and prepare the way for higher rate of development during the Second Plan period. Though for the time being self-sufficiency in food has been achieved, there cannot be any relaxation of efforts under agricultural production in view of the ever increasing rate in population and limited area under cultivation, uncertain monsoons and lower nutrition standards.

The Second Five Year Plan, while keeping in view the need to maintain the level of agricultural production and the necessity to accelerate its pace in order to meet the industrial needs of the country, has addressed itself to the task of doubling the rate of growth of the national income by drawing a list of priorities in which a prominent place is assigned to the development of heavy industries. It

is agreed that, in the long run the rate of industrialisation and the growth of national income would depend generally, on the increasing production of coal, electricity, iron and steel, heavy machinery, heavy chemicals and heavy industries, which would increase the capacity of capital formation.

Historically, it has to be admitted that the development of the above-mentioned basic industries has followed in the wake of a rapid development of consumer goods and industries in most of the countries. Some people argue that our country should not run counter to what has been established in several of the industrially well-advanced countries. It is, therefore, suggested by them that priorities should be given to such industries in which the consumer goods will be produced on a large scale. Such a step will not only solve the problem of unemployment, which is increasing day by day but also will serve a larger section of the population. It is also said that an increase in the national income is quickly achieved and inflationary tendencies are better controlled by adopting this well established policy. The protagonists of this theory strongly advocate the establishment of cottage and small-scale industries all over the country and give preference to the manufacture of consumer goods.

Government's Industrial Policy

While there is some justification for this view, it is necessary to examine why the historical process is reversed and emphasis is placed on the heavy industries in the first instance. The main object of such an attempt is to make the country more and more independent of imports of vitally needed plant and equipment. Further, the extensive natural resources of the country should be fully utilised. In the past under the foreign rule no attempt was made to develop the country and all efforts were directed towards exploitation. In spite of the vast resources, India has continued to be one of the most undeveloped countries. Immediately after independence, steps were taken to draw up plans to develop the economy. The First Plan period is over. We are now in the beginning of the Second Plan. This Plan is not merely a programme of production but is designed to bring about basic social changes which would lead ultimately to the attainment of the goal of a Socialistic Pattern of Society. This goal cannot be reached by one or two plans. It may require a series of plans to solve the economic and social problems of the people. Taking the requirements of the country and the necessities of the time into consideration, the Second Plan has been formulated with the object of affording equal and greater opportunities for employment, reduction of inequalities in wealth and securing a sizeable increase in the national income by establishing large and small-scale industrial undertakings alongside with the cottage

and home industries. The Second Plan, as distinct from the First, is a bold and well thought-out one. The First Plan was launched at a time when the country had several handicaps such as a war-torn economy, gross food scarcity and the problem of refugees. At that time Government had not enough statistics to enable them to frame the plan on a scientific basis. Now, with the help of a panel of eminent economists, the Planning Commission which is well constituted and established has drawn a much bolder and bigger plan than the first for adoption and implementation. The Second Plan is not rigid but elastic as to admit of changes within the general framework to suit any altered circumstances that may arise during the Plan period.

Since the emphasis in the Second Plan is on industries, several controversies have arisen as to whether preference should be given to the public sector or private sector and whether heavy and basic industries should take precedence over smaller industries which produce consumer goods. It is true that in a Socialist Society, the public sector has to play more than the usual part, but it cannot, however, be assumed that the development in this sector can all be too sudden. It can only be one of gradual evolution without detriment to the existing pattern of industrial economy. There is a scope for all sectors even in a Socialist Society and the apprehensions now entertained are all imaginary. The Central Government is therefore contemplating the enunciation of the

Industrial Policy Resolution in clearer and unambiguous terms so that the doubts and fears may be set at rest and all the sectors may work freely and in as co-ordinated and complementary a manner as the circumstances permit.

Now, taking into consideration the financial and physical targets of the All-India Plan with particular reference to the State Plan, the physical and financial target can, with some amount of approximation, be estimated. It may not be possible to do likewise in regard to the personnel, both technical and administrative. As matters stand, while the availability of unskilled labour is unlimited, there is dearth and even keen disappointment when one looks at the availability of technical personnel. Very often administrative officers are placed in charge of industrial undertakings, sometimes with great risk both to the individual and the enterprise. It is of absolute necessity that such an unhappy situation is remedied by establishing technical institutions and training centres all over the country with reference to the immediate needs of the Second Five-Year Plan. If no such steps are taken, there is sure to be stalemate and the progress is bound to be retarded.

Total Outlay

The total developmental outlay to the Central and State Governments during the Plan period works out to Rs. 4,800 crores. As already mentioned, main stress is laid on industrialisation. With industry are associated mining and railway

development. Industrial and mineral development, coupled with transport and communication, claim nearly one-half of the total expenditure in the Second Plan as compared to above one-third of the total in the First Plan. If power is also taken as a part of industrial development, the outlay works out to nearly 57 per cent. To indicate the break-up of the expenditure under Industries, the Second Plan allocates Rs 591 crores including a provision of Rs 200 crores for village and small-scale industries as against Rs. 179 crores under the First Plan.

Of the total development outlay of Rs 4,800 crores, Rs. 2,214 crores is shown in the Plans of the States. Out of this, the Mysore State Plan is of the order of Rs 500 crores.

Taking into consideration the public and private sectors together, the investment during the Second Plan period works out to Rs 6,100 crores—Rs 3,800 crores in the Public sector and Rs. 2,300 crores in the Private sector as against a total investment of Rs. 3,500 crores envisaged in the First Plan. It is, therefore, seen that in the Second Plan the total investment is nearly 75 per cent more than in the First Plan.

Estimated Production and Development

Coming to the targets of production and development, the Plan visualises an increase in agricultural output by 18 per cent. The production of foodgrains will increase by 10 million tons or 15 per cent and somewhat larger increases may be expected in the case of cotton (34 per cent), sugar (28 per cent)

The total sales value will be Rs. 588.5 lakhs, the contribution to the national income during the Plan period is Rs. 53.5 lakhs, apart from the question of avoiding the imports of transformers and allied equipment into India.

The present strength of the factory is 986. The plan will provide employment to nearly 3,000 additional hands.

A special advantage in this scheme is the utilisation of the H. T. insulators manufactured in Bangalore by Government Porcelain Factory with N. G. K. assistance. This avoids costly transport of this fragile material and also enables the two Government factories to work in close co-operation not only in this line but also in several other lines. Extensive use is now being made of silicon steel of Tatas and with the expansion there will be a greater

fillip for utilisation of the indigenous raw material. An electric factory of this capacity will enable several other concerns to start production of the semi-finished raw material required like copper wires and strips, insulation material, etc.

It is believed that the factory will be able to meet the major portion of the demand for electrical distribution existing in South India in the Second Five-Year Plan.

It is proposed to utilise foreign technical collaboration in the construction of the electrical equipment and improving the efficiency of the same. The organisation will be purely of the State of Mysore.

A case has also been made out for the location of the Heavy Electrical Plant as proposed by the Government of India, using Government Electric Factory as nucleus. A team of British experts connected with the H.E.P. paid a visit to the Government Electric Factory and a site selected near Jakkur Aerodrome was also inspected by them.

Stamping of Soap Cakes at the Government Soap factory, Bangalore.



2. Government Soap Factory

Under the First Five-Year Plan, the production of the Factory remained at 600 tons of soaps per annum. By shifting the present factory to Rajajinagar, the production will be further stepped up to 1,500 tons of soaps, during the Second Five-Year Plan, the ultimate target is however to reach a production of 3,000 tons per annum. Besides, a Glycerine plant with a capacity of 75 tons per annum will be set up as a part of the expansion programme.

The present output is of the value of Rs. 25 lakhs. With the implementation of the scheme and an investment

of Rs. 10 lakhs, it is expected that the annual output of Soaps will increase by Rs. 65 lakhs at the end of the Plan period :

The total recurring expenditure estimated as per Plan Spread over for a period of five years is Rs. 205 lakhs as follows.—

(Rs. in lakhs.)

1956-57 ..	20.00	1959-60	50.00
1957-58	30.00	1960-61 ...	65.00
1958-59 ..	40.00		

The anticipated sales are estimated at Rs. 245 lakhs thus yielding a national income of Rs. 40 lakhs during the Plan period.

The existing strength of the factory is 150 workers. The plan will provide for an additional employment of 300 workers.

There is a large scope for developing research work on essential oils, and oil bearing plant such as vetiver, patchouli, geranium, lemon grass, etc., so that essential oils which are now imported could be manufactured indigenously.

By increasing the production of toilet soaps, we are not only meeting the demand but also can cater to foreign markets, thus contributing to the export trade of the Country.

3. Central Industrial Workshop

Under the First Five-Year Plan the scheme of expansion of the Central Industrial Workshop was not worked out as proposals for shifting the present Central Industrial Workshop to the new site at the Mysore Road, was under consideration of Government. The machinery and equipment in the Workshop is very old and has



Chipping Machine and Plodder at the Government Soap Factory, Bangalore

to be replaced. Most of the work done in the Workshop relates to Government Departments, Government Industrial Concerns and Joint Stock Companies.

During the Second Five-Year Plan, the Workshop will be located in an up to-date and well designed building with modern transport and labour saving appliances installed in the premises now under construction. It is proposed to step up the existing production and also undertake to manufacture small machinery for industries. The foundry will be equipped with automatic labour saving equipment, to turn out heavy

type of castings and to improve the standard by the use of latest type of foundry equipment, to turn out heavy type of castings. The machine shop will also be fitted with modern automatic machines so as to admit precision work of a high order.

With the investment of Rs. 10 lakhs, it is expected that the annual output will be Rs. 12 lakhs at the end of the plan period, *viz.*, 1960-61 as compared with the present production of Rs. 2½ lakhs, made up as follows: -

1. Structural Section	Rs. 6 lakhs
2. Line Materials Section	Rs. 3 lakhs
3. Miscellaneous Works	Rs. 3 lakhs

The existing number of employees is 210. This plan will provide employment for 100 additional men of various categories.

Iron and Steel produced in the Mysore Iron and Steel Works will be utilised to a great extent in the structural, line materials and miscellaneous works of the workshop.

By the expansion of the workshop, cottage and rural industries can derive material benefit by getting small machinery equipment. Besides, this will serve as a Central Repair and Servicing Centre for the Government Departments and Government Industrial Concerns.

4 Fruit Preservation Scheme

The present pilot plant is proposed to be converted into a joint stock

company with a capital of Rs. 10 lakhs, as follows:—

Authorised Capital	...	Rs. 10 lakhs
Government Contribution	Rs. 2 lakhs	
Public Subscription	...	Rs. 8 lakhs

The Scheme was started on an experimental basis in 1950, with the object of preserving local fruits and studying the possibilities of canning them. The experiments carried out so far have proved successful.

The State of Mysore is the most important fruit growing area in South India. as oranges, mangoes, guavas, plantains, wood apples, etc., grow in plenty here. The area around Bangalore is one of the best in the world for growing tomatoes. Tomato juice and orange juice which are very rich source of Vitamin 'C' can be produced in large quantities and supplied to the public, especially to school-going children at a reasonable rate, thereby not only making use of the surplus oranges and tomatoes but also supplement the deficit diet of the population.

The scheme has been working with an experimental pilot plant and the sale figures are as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
1950-51	3,290	1953-54	11,500
1951-52	4,300	1954-55	18,000
1952-53	6,600		

During the current year the production is almost double that of the previous year and the sales amount to Rs. 15,000 for the first six months.

The products were sent to the Metal Box Company, Research Department in London, for examination and the report commended the

good quality of the products. Market reports indicate that there is promising demand from the markets all over India. Encouraged by these reports the Government of Mysore have decided to float a joint stock company with the object of associating the grower, the manufacturer and the buyer in a common enterprise thereby enabling the public to get good and wholesome food at a fair price.

The present production is only 30,000 lbs. per annum and it is proposed that during the Second Five-Year Plan the production would be increased to 2 lakhs lbs. of canned fruit and 3,000 doz. bottles of juice per year with the ultimate target of 9.6 lakhs lbs. of canned fruits and 19,000 doz. bottles of juice at the end of the plan period.

India was formerly importing canned goods to the tune of Rs. 20.0 lakhs per year, but during the First Five-Year Plan protection to the Industry was given and imports reduced to Rs. 4.6 lakhs per year. By developing this industry on modern lines we will be avoiding imports and it may be possible to increase our exports.

The present staff consists of one technician and one skilled and two unskilled workers. The Plan will provide employment for an additional 69 hands.

Mangoes occupy 2/3 of the area under fruit cultivation. There is no Central or National agency to undertake the preservation of mangoes on the required scale, no committee to raise it to the status of coccanut or

coffee in spite of its great appeal and glamour in foreign countries. Its commercial possibilities are vast. The totapuri or Bangalore mango is a South Indian variety and grown mostly in Kolar District in Mysore State, *viz.*, Mulbagal and Srinivasapur Taluks.

Tomato products such as paste and juice are required not only in India but also over the World. Tomatoes do not thrive in Europe and U.K. except for a small area in Italy. U.K. imports Tomato products from the U.S.A., Bangalore in Mysore State can be developed into one of the most important tomato growing areas in the world.

Large quantities of oranges, mostly tangerine, grow in the malnad, *i.e.*, Hassan and Kadir Districts and also Coorg.

All the above named fruits can be utilised fully.

India with its vast programme of reconstruction is busy organising new industries and these involve the concentration of individuals into compact areas. It is vital therefore that we should organise its food supply service on a more rational basis. There can be no pipe system to transport food and the preservation industry may therefore become indispensable for India.

5. Government Porcelain Factory

The expansion of the Government Porcelain Factory was taken up for implementation under the First Five-Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 63 lakhs. This scheme has been



Preparing insulators in the Porcelain Factory, Bangalore.

taken up with a view to step up production of high tension insulators to the extent of 2,500 tons per annum as against the present capacity of 300 tons per annum. It is expected that the work will not be completed by the end of First Plan period and the balance of work costing Rs. 20 lakhs will be continued during the Second Five-Year Plan.

The Factory is expected to manufacture H.T. Insulators of various types to the extent of 2,500 tons per annum within two years after implementation and commencement of operations. The object of the scheme is to supply its product of H.T. Insu-

lators throughout India to meet the demand of all Hydro-Electric Projects.

With the investment of Rs. 8.3 lakhs, according to the revised estimate, it is expected that the annual output of H.T. Insulators will be 2,500 tons within two years after implementation. Products that are proposed to be manufactured are furnished below —

1 L.T. Insulators and H.T. Insulators.

2 Pin type Insulators up to 66 kv. for Electric transmission and distribution.

3 Suspension type Insulators—10 inches discs for heavy and standard duty.

4 Post-type Insulators—Unit rating up to 66 kv. for transmission service.

5 Strain Insulators—6" discs.

6 Guy strain Insulators.

7 Outdoor apparatus Insulators for standard duty up to 66 kv. and heavy duty up to 132 kv.

8 Bushings, and

9 Other Electro-porcelain products, etc.

The total non-recurring expenditure is estimated at Rs. 83 lakhs which includes Rs. 63 lakhs for the First Five-Year Plan and Rs. 20 lakhs provided for the Second Five-Year Plan. The recurring expenditure is estimated to cost Rs. 68.08 lakhs per year under the revenue funds.

The production cost is estimated to be Rs. 68.08 lakhs per year. The total sales is estimated to be Rs. 75 lakhs per annum. The net national income is estimated at Rs. 6.92 lakhs per annum apart from the question of avoiding foreign imports, etc. Besides, it is programmed to meet the requirements of the H.T. Insulators in the country.

The scheme is expected to provide employment for about 500 people in addition to the existing ones. The present strength of the factory is 415

It is assessed that the output of 2,500 tons of H.T. Insulators would meet the demand of all Hydro electric Projects of India to a great extent and thereby the foreign import could be restricted. Besides, it will improve

and facilitate the distribution of power supply in the country.

6. Mysore Implements Factory

The Mysore Implements Factory, Hassan, was started in the year 1910, with the object of manufacturing agricultural, estate and garden implements and tools. With an initial capital of Rs. 1½ lakhs, the factory was started in the beginning of the Second World War and it developed considerably during the war period and in subsequent years consistent with heavy demands for its products. A scheme for mechanisation of this factory with a capital of Rs. 10 lakhs was drawn up in the year 1953-54, and approval of Government was obtained to meet the expenditure from out of the State revenue in two stages at Rs. 5 lakhs in each period. But it has now been decided to take up this under the Second Five-Year Plan, with an investment of Rs. 15 lakhs.

For the first stage of mechanisation it has been programmed, to procure machinery consisting of a set of oil fired furnaces, forging segmental rolling mill, crank presses, grinding and polishing machinery, etc. Realising the importance of this industry the mechanisation and expansion of the factory has been included in the Second Five-Year Plan providing a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs to be spent as follows :—

Rs. 10 lakhs during 1956-57 and

Rs. 5 lakhs during 1957-58.

With an investment of Rs. 15 lakhs, it is expected that the annual output of the agricultural implements,

tools and plants, metalware, cutlery and surgical instruments would be increased to the value of Rs. 30 lakhs per year. The total expenditure estimated being Rs 73.8 lakhs and estimated sales amounting to Rs 105 lakhs, the net contribution to the national income is about Rs 32.2 lakhs for the five years. Details are given below —

(Rs. in lakhs)		(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956-57	7.4	1959-60	19.0
1957-58	9.4	1960-61 ...	22.0
1958-59	16.0		
		Total	73.8

It is estimated that this project will provide employment for nearly 650 persons of all categories. The present strength is about 250. At the

end of the Second Five-Year Plan the strength will be administrative 66, technical 34, skilled 300, and unskilled 500.

The proposal relates to mechanisation of the plant to increase production. As such it does not involve harnessing of local resources other than labour and raw materials. No difficulty is anticipated in any of these lines.

It is assessed that the increased production of Rs. 30 lakhs per year will supply best quality implements and tools, castings, sheet metalware, stainless steel and utensils, cutlery and surgical instruments at cheaper rates to the common man. Besides, it will also relieve unemployment to a certain extent.

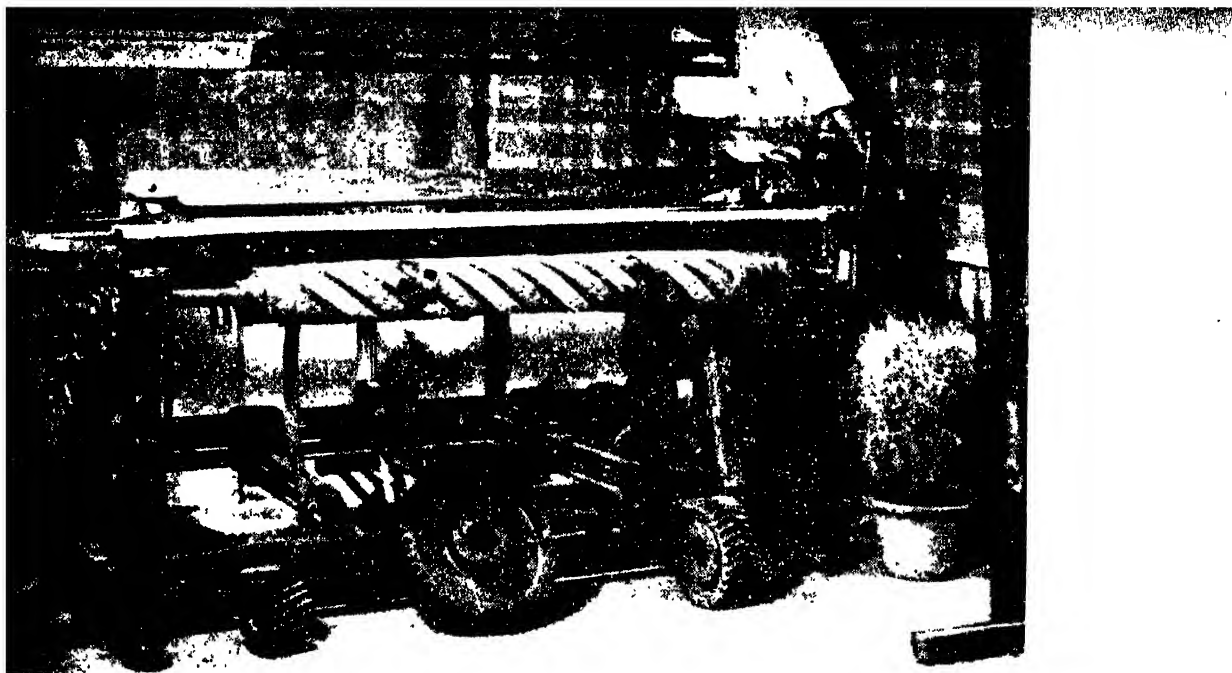
RURAL INDUSTRIALISATION SCHEME

The Rural Industrialisation Scheme, sponsored by *Bharatratna* Dr. M. Visvesvaraya, was included in the Five-Year Plan and it is in operation in the State. The Scheme aims at securing a co-ordinated and balanced development of all sectors of the economy, keeping in view the objective of increased production and fuller employment thereby raising the standard of living of the people. To achieve the above objectives in view, necessary facilities are being provided through 401 Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies organised in the State to start small and rural industries in rural areas. This will necessarily increase the percentage of people in industrial pursuits. These Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies

have enrolled 94,189 share-holders and collected a sum of Rs. 22,79,686 up to end of January 1956 towards subscriptions and shares. There is a Central Bank as an apex to these Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies with a capital of Rs. 32.00 lakhs. Loans to the tune of Rs. 20,80,615 have been disbursed to enterprising industrialists through these primary Societies up to end of February 1956. Necessary Technical assistance required by the rural industrialists has been provided from the Department of Industries and Commerce. So far, 18,140 industrial units have been started or expanded by people in the private sector investing a fresh capital of Rs. 255.21 lakhs. These Rural Industries are instrumental in the increase of production in the

Improved method of making Pottery.





A Powerloom manufactured on Small-scale industries level.

country by Rs. 919.92 lakhs and in providing employment to 59,037 men, twenty-eight Workers' Societies have been organised in the State and necessary facilities are proposed to be provided to these Workers' Societies by way of loans to the extent of 75 per cent of the share capital and 75 per cent of the working capital and 50 per cent of the cost as subsidy of the supervisory staff as grant.

Under the auspices of the Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies, the following Village Industries recommended by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board have been organised :—

1. Flaying Centre at Gorur.
2. Village Oil Industry, Gorur.
3. Soap-making, Kolar.
4. Hand-Pounding, Kudligere, Bhadravathi Taluk.

The All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board has been requested

to provide the necessary facilities by way of grants and loans to the above Societies for development of the industries.

During the Second Five-Year Plan period, it is envisaged to survey the consumer goods that are being imported from outside the State and organise their production in this country itself.

In the first 3 years of the Plan period, it is estimated that industrial production will increase by Rs. 1,602 lakhs and 16,875 industrial units would be started. A sum of Rs. 221 lakhs is also estimated to be invested in the private sector on these industries and fresh employment is estimated to be found for 63,750 men.

A provision of Rs. 60 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 20 lakhs per year

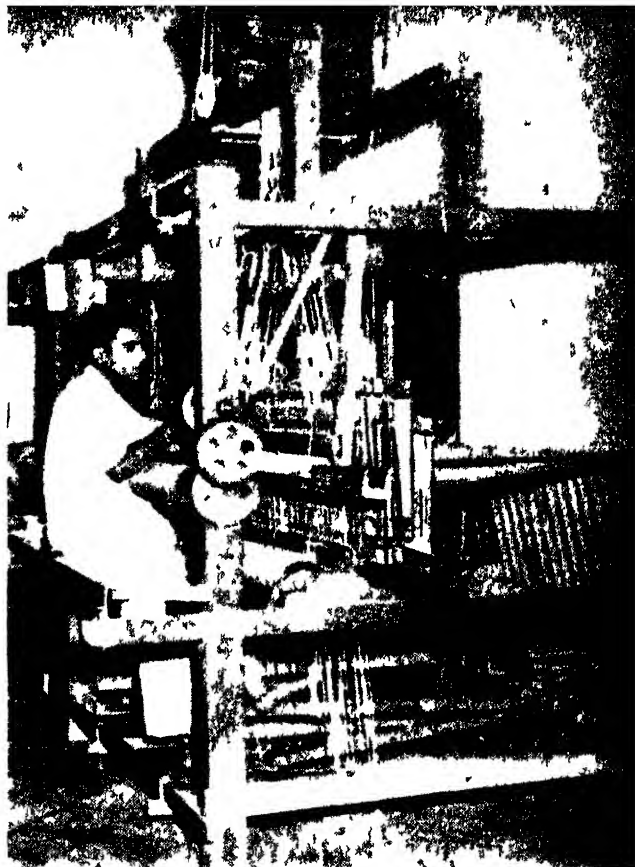
has been provided, of which Rs 45 lakhs have been set apart for grant of short-term loans to the poor village artisans and also to grant subventions to the Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies and the remaining for the staff during the Second Five-Year Plan period

It is also programmed to enrol 3 lakhs of families as share holders of these Societies and collect a share amount of Rs 18 lakhs to these Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies

During the Second Plan period it is programmed to organise village industries recommended by the All

Improved speedi dobby attached to a handloom demonstrated at the Handloom Research Centre Bangalore

Design of Handloom Fabrics exhibited at the Handloom Research Centre Bangalore



India Khadi and Village Board under the auspices of the Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies organised under the Scheme. A number of Industrial Craft Co-operative Workers' Societies are also expected to be started in the rural parts by availing of the help available from the several All India Boards constituted by the Government of India.

Craft Co-operative Societies Organised in the State

1 Potters Craft Co-operative Societies

- (i) Sultanpet, Chickballapur Taluk.

2 Sculpture Craft Co-operative Societies.

- (i) Shivarapatna, Malur Taluk.

3 Cobblers Craft Co-operative Societies.

- (i) Srinivasapur Town, Srinivasapur Taluk.
- (ii) Pavagada Town, Pavagada Taluk.
- (iii) K. R. Nagar Town, K. R. Nagar Taluk.
- (iv) Gorur Town, Hassan Taluk.
- (v) Bellary, Bellary Taluk.
- (vi) Kanchigere, Harapanahally Taluk.
- (vii) Dharmapura, Chitaldrug Taluk.
- (viii) Sagar, Sagar Taluk.

4 Carpenters and Smithy Craft Co-operative Societies.

- (i) Srinivasapur, Srinivasapur Taluk.
- (ii) Agumbo, Shimoga Taluk.

- (iii) Sosale, Tumkur Taluk.

- (iv) Mallagatta, Tumkur Taluk.

- (v) Hemanarayahalli, Heggaddevanakote Taluk.

- (vi) Kallahally, Harapanahally Taluk.

5 Hand Pounding of Paddy Craft Co-operative Societies.

- (i) Murugamala, Chintamani Taluk.

6 Brass and Metal Workers' Co-operative Societies.

- (i) Sathagatta, Tumkur Taluk.

7 Mat and Basket Craft Co-operative Societies.

- (i) Mangi, Sira Taluk.
- (ii) Kadakola, Mysore.

8 Soap Stone Craft Co-operative Society.

- (i) Hampapura, H. D. Kote Taluk.

9 Oil Ghana Craft Co-operative Society.

- (i) Nerale, Nanjangud Taluk.
- (ii) Gorur, Hassan.

10 Coir Craft Co-operative Society.

- (i) Nerale, Nanjangud Taluk.

11 Kambali Weavers' Craft Co-operative Society.

- (i) Karginahally, Challakere Taluk.
- (ii) Kondalahally, Molakalmuru Taluk.

12 Rattan Craft Co-operative Society.

- (i) Thirthahally.
- (ii) Agumbe, Thirthahally Taluk.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS

BHADRA RESERVOIR PROJECT

The scheme is to construct 192 feet high masonry dam across the river Bhadra near Lakkavally in Chickmagalur District to store 186 feet of water to irrigate 234,200 acres of lands through two channels, one on either side of the dam and also to generate 41,040 K.W. of installed electric power at the dam site. The work was started in 1947 and is in progress. After having received more grants from the Central Government, the construction work has been accelerated. It is proposed to raise the dam to plus 45 at the centre and

plus 67 at the flanks to supply water to 17,894 acres of land in the Left Bank Channel.

The estimated cost is Rs. 1,775 lakhs. It was proposed originally to spend Rs. 186 lakhs during the period of the First Five-Year Plan (i.e., 1951-56) as shown below :—

<i>Rupees in lakhs.</i>			
1951-52	...	...	30
52-53	...	...	36
53-54	...	.	40
54-55	...	...	40
55-56	...	...	40
Total ...			186 lakhs

The bridge constructed across Bhadra River at Lakkavalli (Bhadra Reservoir Project)



Targets achieved during 1951-55

The work was started in 1947. During this period miscellaneous works such as formation of roads, construction of staff quarters, etc., were done. The earthwork excavation for the dam portion was completed and concreting of the bed of the foundation was also completed. The rubble masonry work was started and a total of 63.75 lakhs c.ft., out of the estimated quantity of 120 lakhs c.ft., is completed to end of 1955. The maximum height of masonry raised on the right flank is plus 34. Channel excavation for the full length of 50 miles of the left bank channel has been practically completed. About 85 per cent of earthwork is over. In the right bank channel excavation in the first 25 miles has been in rapid progress. Final alignment of the channel has been completed from the 31st mile to 51½ miles.

Targets Achieved During 1955-56

Dam.—The masonry has come up to plus 55 at the Right Flank and plus 45 at the centre and the Left Flank and the masonry work is in full swing. The cut stone masonry in spillway has come to plus 30 level. The excavation work of the stilling basin is nearly completed.

Saddle I.—Desilting and grouting works in the first saddle were in progress. Masonry construction works were taken up for the grip wall in the deep trenches portion with rubble masonry.

Left Bank Channel.—The excavation work for the entire length of 50 miles is completed except the deep

cuts of 3rd, 4th, 5th and 11th miles. Cross drainage works, construction of aqueducts throughout the length had been under progress. Estimates for the distributaries had been got up and the excavation work was being done.

Right Bank Channel.—The excavation work from 0 to 51 miles length was under progress. Cross drainage works and construction of aqueducts were also under progress. Survey work for the Anveri distributary had been taken up.

Tunnel.—A division is formed for the tunnel work beyond the 51st mile of Right Bank Channel. Proper excavation of shafts 1, 2 and 3 was in progress. Preliminary work connected with the tunnel, like formation of roads and colonies was in progress. Heavy mechanical equipment had to be obtained for expeditious work.

The expenditure from beginning to end of 1950-51 was Rs. 73.12 lakhs. Expenditure for the first four years of the Plan to end of 1955 was Rs. 299.82 lakhs, bringing the total from the beginning to Rs. 372.94 lakhs. The grant for 1955-56 is Rs. 244.8 lakhs and the expenditure to end of March 1956 was Rs. 247.45 lakhs. The year war grant and expenditure are as follows:—

	Grant (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1951-52	19.00	22.45
52-53	22.00	22.15
53-54	52.00	55.75
54-55	175.00	199.47
55-56	244.8	247.45
	(revised)	



A view of Bhaira River near the Dam (Bhadra Reservoir Project)



Tunga Anicut

TUNGA ANICUT PROJECT

The scheme is to construct an anicut across the Tunga River near Saciebyla in Shimoga District, to irrigate 21,500 acres of land through two channels, one on either side of the anicut. It is proposed to complete both the anicut and channel works and supply water to the entire atchkat of 21,500 acres of land during the Second Five-Year Plan period.

The estimated cost is Rs. 231.12 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 119 lakhs had been made in the First Five-Year Plan. The yearwar provisions were as shown below.—

	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>	
1951-52	..	25
52-53	30
53-54	32
54-55	32
55-56	30

Total ... 149 lakhs.

Targets Achieved During, 1951-55

The work was started in 1946. Construction of masonry for the up-turned bucket portion of down stream of the anicut was started. The anicut masonry was brought above the river bed for the full length. The tunnel was bored to a length of 1,200 feet and the cross drainage

works on the channels were in progress. The lining of the tunnel work was taken up. The head works had been almost completed, except some works like construction of rest house, formation of terrace, etc. The works in the first 20 miles of the Left Bank Channel and 5 miles of the Right Bank Channel were also completed. The second stage of works, viz., the work from the 21st to 62nd mile of the Right Bank Channel was started, and was in brisk progress. Water was made available for irrigating 6,500 acres of land.

Progress During 1955-56

The anicut head works is completed. Construction of rest house and formation of terrace were under progress. The excavation of the entire length of 63 miles of the Left Bank Channel was completed and the cross drainage works like aqueducts

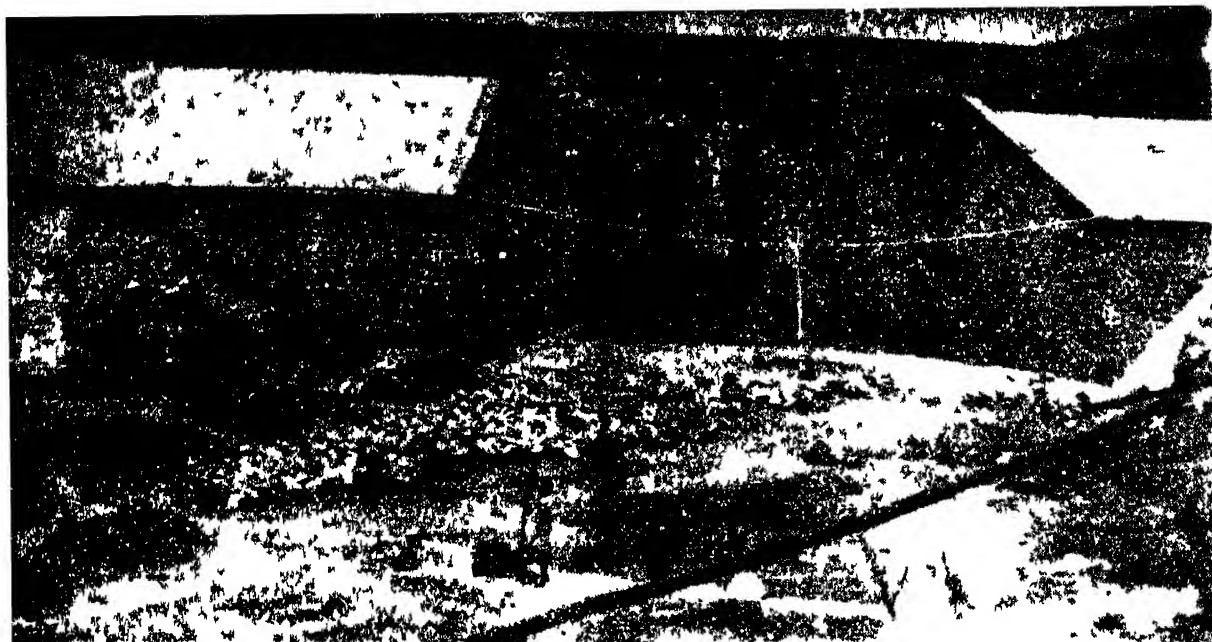
road-bridges cart-bridges, pipe sluices and distributary are completed and water allowed up to 63rd mile to irrigate about 8,500 acres under atchkat during 1955-56. Survey works for forming irrigable tract, road and other miscellaneous works were in progress.

In the Right Bank Channel, earth-work excavation from 1st to 15th mile was completed. Cross drainage works, aqueducts and cart-bridges and R.W. masonry wall were all completed and water up to 12th mile has been allowed to irrigate 1,500 acres of land during 1955-56. Final survey beyond 15th mile had taken.

The expenditure during the Plan ending 1955 was Rs. 102.02 lakhs bringing the total to Rs. 151.27 lakhs from the beginning. A grant of Rs. 30 lakhs is allotted for the year 1955-56, the outlay of Rs. 22.20 lakhs had been booked to end of March

A general view of masonry dam of the Nugu Reservoir





Front view of the regulator sluices in the Nugu Dam (Nugu Project)

1956. Year-wise expenditure and grant are as follows -

	Grant (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1951-52	0.00	22.20
52-53	6.5	25.00
53-54	2.0	31.00
54-55	1.0	3.37
55-56	30.00	22.20
	(revised)	

The programme of works has been strictly adhered to and it is possible to supply water to the entire catchment of 21,000 acres during the Second Plan period.

the entire catchment of 20,000 acres during the Second Plan period.

The estimated cost is Rs. 111.25 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 19.00 lakhs was made in the First Five-Year Plan. Year-wise provisions are shown below.

	Rs. in lakhs
1951-52	28
52-53	30
53-54	13
54-55	4
55-56	12
Total	190

NUGU RESERVOIR PROJECT

The Scheme is to construct a dam 114' high above average river bed to store 110' of water across the Nugu River near Birwal in Mysore District to irrigate 20,000 acres through the Right Bank Channel. It is proposed to complete both the Dam and Channel work and supply water to

Progress in 1951-55

The work was started in 1947. The excavation for foundation was completed and masonry work was started. The masonry on either side of central gap was in good progress and reached the full height of plus 114 on either side of the central gap. The general level of the central gap

was plus 30. The design of flood disposal were finalised and arrangements were made for placing orders for necessary gates required, with the firms. The river sluice gates were received from the German Firm.

Right Bank Channel.—The excavation of the Channel was commenced in December 1951, and the same work in entire 57 mile-length of the Channel was almost completed. Construction of buildings for the fall was completed except the construction of an Inspection Lodge. Deviation of the Hunsur Begur road was completed.

Progress in 1955-56.

The masonry has come to plus 114 at Flanks and is in progress in the spillway section. Major portion of the Head works is completed

Right Bank Channel.—Excavation of the main channel and its distributaries has been taken up along the entire length of 57 miles of the Right Bank Channel. Necessary cross drainage works up to the whole length are also in good progress. Water is made available this year to an atchkat of about 2,000 acres of land. Excavation of main channel and necessary distributaries is in progress.

Ambhigla Reservoir Project—the Foundation Work of the Main Bund under Progress



After the partition of Andhra and Madras on the 1st October 1953, the work of opening out the Distributaries was handed over to the Mysore Government. An allotment of Rs. 16.70 lakhs was made to the end of the First Five-Year Plan, i.e., end of March 1956.

Excavation of Field Channels and Distributaries so as to serve an area of 45,000 acres of land has been completed.

The expenditure during the current year to the end of March 1956 was Rs. 8.87 lakhs bringing the total from 1st October 1953 to the end of March 1956 to Rs. 16.70 lakhs.

	Grant.	Outlay.	
	Rs. in lakhs.	Rs. in lakhs.	
1953-54	... 2.00	... 1.47	
1954-55	... 9.25	... 6.36	
1955-56	... 9.00	... 8.87	(to end of March 1956)
		<u>16.70</u>	

Smaller Projects

Thirty-five smaller projects were taken up under the First Five-Year Plan. The more important of these are :—

- (1) Gayatri Reservoir } Chitaldrug
- (2) Narayanapura anicut } District.
- (3) Kenchenakere tank in Mysore District.
- (4) Restoration of Srinivasa Sagara Tank in Kolar District.
- (5) Mutharayanakere in Tumkur District. and
- (6) Gundammagere tank in Bangalore District.

The work of Hebbahalla pick-up channel was completed and water has been allowed for a total extent of 9,600 acres.

The most important among the new schemes included in the plan is the the Kabini Reservoir Project costing Rs. 2.5 crores. It is proposed to construct a reservoir across the Kabini river near Bidarahalli village in Heggaddevanakote Taluk. This reservoir will store 12,000 million cubic feet of water. Of this storage 4,000 million cubic feet will be utilised for irrigating 6,000 acres. 8,000 million cubic feet will be let into the river in summer months to maintain the flow in the river at Sivasamudram required for power generation. The storage of 8,000 million cubic feet now maintained in Krishnarajasagar Reservoir for power generation will be released thereby and an additional extent of 24,000 acres can be irrigated under the Visvesvaraya Canal. 6,680 acres of cultivated land and about 14 inhabited villages will be affected by this project. Necessary steps will be taken to rehabilitate the people of this area, simultaneously with the execution of the project.

The Second Plan includes the following six new projects for construction of medium irrigation works costing over Rs. 5 lakhs but less than one crore of rupees :—

- (1) Hebbahalla Reservoir
- (2) Chikkahole do
- (3) Jambadahalla do
- (4) Sagare Doddakere do
- (5) Arkavathi project.
- (6) Hagari Bommanahalli Project.

These schemes are expected to provide water to about 25,000 acres.

RE-ORIENTATION OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

TIME OF DEVELOPMENT IS GREATER AND VARIED

With the attainment of Independence, the need for the provision of additional educational facilities was keenly felt. A democratic type of Government in a socialistic pattern of society aims at education for all. To achieve this aim, the Government of India drew up a phased programme of development in all fields of life and the First Five Year Plan was presented to the Nation in 1951-52.

The Five-Year Plan of the Department envisaged increasing the number of Primary and Secondary Schools. It aimed more at quantitative expansion in view of the fact that education in the pre-war and post-war years had not expanded as much as it ought to, especially in rural areas. The percentage of literacy among the people was as low as 13 per cent and the number of children of school-going age that were out of school was even more than 60 per cent.

The First Plan therefore contemplated mainly the provision of additional educational facilities like new schools, increasing the staff of existing schools, and the training of teachers and increased literacy of adults.

The total outlay of the Plan on education was Rs. 137.04 lakhs (including Rs. 14.68 lakhs for Bellary on its merger with the State in October 1953). The break-up of

allotment for different stages of education was as follows —

	Rs.
Primary Education	23.00 lakhs
Basic Education	25.11 "
Middle School Education	15.45 "
High School Education	8.50 "
Development in Bellary	14.68 "
Social Education	40.00 "
Other schemes	10.00 "
	<hr/> 137.04 "

It is gratifying to note now that the First Plan has come to a close that the Plan targets have been reached except under Social Education and at diversification of courses at the Secondary stage which was proposed by Dr. Reddy.

During the Five Year period, 785 Junior and Senior Primary Schools, 150 New Basic Schools and 9 High Schools were opened, besides 196 schools opened under the emergency scheme to relieve the educated unemployed. More than 480 teachers were appointed to strengthen existing schools. A larger number of teachers was given basic training. The experience gained in the working of the First Plan has stood in good stead in the preparation of the Second Plan. The Second Plan provides for expansion both quantitative and qualitative.

The Second Plan aims at a re-orientation of the existing educational

system. It has assumed that the future pattern of education should be Basic in the primary stage with diversified courses in the Secondary grade. Provision is, therefore, made for opening of fresh Basic schools, conversion of general schools to the Basic type, teaching of craft in general schools, training of teachers in Basic education and in crafts, upgrading High Schools to higher Secondary and Multi-purpose Schools, etc.

The Second Plan envisages a total outlay of Rs. 555.00 lakhs including Rs. 10 lakhs for Social Education. This is more than four times the outlay under the First Plan. The tempo of development is greater and varied.

Primary education receives over 60 per cent of the outlay, and is aimed at an additional enrolment of 4,00,000 children in the age-range 6-11 (3,40,000 in that of 6-11 and 60,000 in 11-14). Two thousand two hundred and fifty new single-teacher schools and 7,750 additional teachers to strengthen the existing schools are proposed. Basic schools are proposed to be established. Provision for practical activity subjects and crafts is made. Provision is made for increasing and improving equipment, buildings and library facilities of schools.

By the end of the Second Plan period, it is hoped to have an increase of enrolment by 50 per cent, besides a definite improvement in the content and scope of education. Further, it is also expected that 51.9 per cent of the population of school-going age would be in schools, thus moving towards the realisation of the directive principle of the Constitution—free

compulsory Basic Education for all between the ages of 6 and 14.

Secondary Stage

At the Secondary stage, the Plan provides for an additional enrolment of 15,000 pupils in the age-group 14-17 which is 25 per cent of the present enrolment. A representative number of High Schools will be upgraded into Higher Secondary. A good number of Multi-purpose High Schools will be started. Vocational and Home Science courses will be introduced in schools not covered by the Multi-purpose Scheme. The total outlay is Rs. 83.81 lakhs. This would provide to some extent the diversification of courses for which there has been increasing demand.

Teacher Training

Consistent with the quantitative expansion and qualitative improvement of Primary and Secondary Education, the Teacher Training Scheme also has received greater attention than ever before and a sum of Rs. 11.60 lakhs is earmarked for it. The Plan provides for conversion of all the existing Teacher Training Institutes into Basic Type, starting of New Basic Training Institutes and college for teachers and inspectors, training of teachers in craft and vocational courses like carpentry and agriculture. Altogether 5,405 teachers would have been trained in Basic education and in craft subjects.

The Plan also provides for encouragement of private endeavour in the sphere of Pre-Primary Education as the State cannot take up full responsibility for it. Youth Welfare

figures prominently and provision is made for establishing training centres, constructing and improving Play-grounds and Stadiums, Swimming pools and Auditoriums through campus work Projects, conducting Youth Festivals, etc. There is adequate scope for Social Service and Manual Labour and other activities which are calculated to improve the well-being of the youth, and to harness their energies to the welfare of society. Improvement of library services in schools and promotion of Visual Education by providing additional centres and radios to schools are other items in the Second Plan. The Plan also provides for conducting Seminars of teachers,

development of N.C.C. and A.C. Cs., popularisation of Hindi and encouragement of children's literature. For all these items, a sum of Rs. 44.32 lakhs is provided.

Social education also has received adequate attention. Literacy campaign is to be accelerated side by side with general education of adult and propagation of culture.

Conclusion

With the experience gained in the implementation of the First Five-Year Plan programmes and with the co-operation of the people at large, it is hoped that the ambitious targets fixed may be achieved during the Second Five-Year Plan.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES OF

THE LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The following six schemes of the Department of Local Self-Government were taken up under the First Five-Year Plan

The details of the progress made in respect of them are mentioned below —

I Direction and Organisation.— This scheme is meant to provide the administrative machinery at the Head Office, District and Taluk Officers necessary for the implementation of the several schemes. The details of progress are noted below —

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Year	As per Plan	Budget Provision	Revised Budget	Amount spent
1951-52	9.20	9.20	9.12	9.46
'52-53 ..	9.20	10.16	6.05	7.28
53-54 ...	9.20	4.02	3.93	3.97
54-55 ..	9.20	2.52	2.40	2.50
55-56	9.20	2.44	..	1.62
	46.00	28.34	21.50	14.83

The shortfall in expenditure in comparison with the Plan provision is due to inadequate budget provision which in turn was due to abolition

of the District Development Committees and Taluk Development Committees and to retrenchment of staff in the year 1952-53.

II Publicity and Propaganda.— This scheme was meant to give wide publicity to the Five-Year Plan and to evoke public enthusiasm and to enlist public co-operation for the implementation thereof. The details of progress made are noted below —

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Year	As per Plan	As per Budget	Revised Budget	Amount spent
1951-52 .	1.49	1.49	0.88	2.22
52-53 ..	1.49	1.72	0.93	0.54
53-54 ...	1.49	0.70	0.32	0.27
54-55 ..	1.49	0.29	0.34	0.28
55-56 ...	1.49	0.30	...	0.06
	7.45	4.50	2.47	3.37

The shortfall in expenditure is due to abolition of the Publicity and Propaganda scheme except the Gramabhyudaya Journal in the year 1952-53 and consequent decreased budget provision. This part of the work was completely transferred to

the Information Department in the year 1955-56.

III Rural Water Supply.—This

scheme is meant to provide drinking water wells in villages. The details of progress are noted below:—

Year	As per Plan (Rs. in lakhs)		As per Budget	Revised Budget	Progress	
	Amount	Physical targets			Amount spent	Physical targets achieved
		Wells				Wells
1951-52 ...	12'00	800	12'00	6'00	6'72	390
52-53 ...	12'00	800	9'00	7'00	10'05	643
53-54 ...	12'00	800	2'00	3'63	4'63	391
54-55 ...	12'00	800	10'00	5'00	14'31	969
55-56 .	12'00	800	10'00	...	11'42	464
	60'00	4,000	43'00	21'63	47'13	2,857

In addition to the amount provided in the State Budget, a sum of Rs. 8'20 lakhs for each of the years 1951-55 and 1955-56 had been set apart for well works under the works schemes. This amount of Rs. 16'40 lakhs for two years had to be matched with an equal amount of Rs. 16'40 lakhs as the contribution from State Government, Village Panchayats and the Public.

Many of the works sanctioned under the Local Development work scheme are in progress. During the

years 1952-53 and 1953-54, the provision in the State Budget had been very much reduced and the progress during 1951-54 was poor, because of the inadequate budget provision, the dislocation caused by the transfer of well works to the Public Works Department in 1951-52 and their retransfer to the Revenue Department in 1952-53 and the coming into force of the Mysore Village Panchayats and District Boards Act, 1952 on 14th February 1952.

IV. Rural Communications — This scheme is meant to provide I.V.C. roads. The details of the progress made are noted below

Year	As per Plan (Rs. in lakhs)		Budget Provision	Revised Budget	Progress	
	Amount	Physical targets			Amount Spent	Physical targets
1951-52	5'73	150 Miles	5'73	4'00	6'00	673 miles
52-53	5'73	150 do	5'00	5'00	4'89	211 do
53-54	5'73	150 do	1'00	0'82	2'09	41 do
54-55	5'73	150 do	...	...	15'77	196 miles 79 culverts causeways
55-56	5'73	150 do	18'00	...	7'32	36 miles 35 causeways
	28'65	750	29'73	9'82	35'07	1,157 miles 70 causeways

The targets under this scheme have been out-reached. The progress made by the District Boards under this scheme since the time of the transfer of works to them in 1952-53 has been taken into account.

V. Rural Health and Sanitation :—This scheme was meant to provide drains and compost pits and to plant trees in rural parts. The details of the progress are noted below :—

Year	As per plan (Rs. in lakhs)				Budget provision	Revised Budget	Progress			
	Amount	Physical targets					Amount spent	Drians	Physical targets	
		Drains	Compost pits	Trees					Compost pits	Trees
1951-52	5.52	500	8,000	45 lakhs	5.52	3.65	5.18	406	15,047	39.60 lakhs
52-53	5.52	500	8,000	50 do	3.48	1.64	1.83			
53-54	5.52	500	8,000	55 do	1.01	1.03	0.61			
54-55	5.52	500	8,000	60 do	1.00	0.20	1.67			
55-56	5.52	500	8,000	65 do	1.00	.	0.71			
	27.60	2,500	40,000	275 lakhs	12.00	6.52	10.00	...	...	...

The shortfall in expenditure in comparison with the Plan provision is due to inadequate budget provision during the years 1951-55. Though Land revenue assignments are being allotted to Village Panchayats since 1953-54, no specific amount has been allotted for drains. The tree planting work was entrusted to the local bodies since 1952-53, and the work of digging compost pits was given up since it related to the Agricultural Department. The targets under these two items of work could not therefore be reached.

VI. Establishment.—The scheme is meant to provide for the public works establishment, *i.e.*, Village Panchayat Suboverseers who are placed in charge of the works in villages. There is one Suboverseer

for each taluk. The details of the progress made are noted below :—

Year	As per Plan	Budget provision	Revised Budget	Amount spent
1951-52	1.75	1.75	1.00	1.16
52-53	1.75	1.84	1.53	1.57
53-54	1.75	1.80	1.70	1.66
54-55	1.75	1.64	1.64	1.75
55-56	1.75	1.64	...	1.23
	8.75	8.67	5.87	7.37

The expenditure is keeping pace with the Plan provision and it is expected that the Plan target would be reached by the end of this year *i.e.*, the Plan period.

Statement showing the Plan provision and achievement under the
Five-Year Plan for the year 1955-56.

(Amount—Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No	Name of the Scheme	Provision made		Budget provision	Total amount spent (upto end of December 1955)	Physical targets achieved
		Amount	Physical targets			
1	Direction and Organisation.	9'20		2'44	1'62	.
2	Publicity and Propaganda	1 49		0 30	0 06	..
3	Rural Water Supply	12 00	500 Wells	10 00	11 12	164 Well
4	Rural Communications	5 73	150 Miles	15 00	7 32	36 Miles of roads 35 Causeways A good number of works are under progress.
5	Rural Health and Sanitation.	5 52	500 Drains	1'00	0 71	Report not received from many of the Deputy Commissioners
6	Establishment	1 75	..	1 64	1'23	...
	Total ..	35'69		33'39	22'36	

**Statement showing the Plan provision and achievement under the
First Five-Year Plan (up to end of December 1955).**

(Amount—Rs. in lakhs)

Serial No.	Name of the Scheme	Provision made in the Plan for Five-Years from 1951-52 to 1955-56		Budget Provisions for Five-Years	Total amount spent during Five-Years (up to end of December 1955)	Physical targets achieved during Five-Years (up to end of December 1955)
		Amount	Physical targets			
1	Direction and Organisation.	46'00	...	28'34	24'83	..
2	Publicity and propaganda.	7'45	...	4'50	3'37	...
3	Rural Water Supply.	60'00	8,000 wells	43'00	47'13	2,857 wells
4	Rural Communications.	28'65	750 miles	29'73	36'07	1,157 miles of roads.
5	Rural Health and Sanitation.	27'60	2,500 drains 4,000 compost pits 275 lakh trees	12'00	10'00	79 culverts 406 drains 15,047 compost pits.
6	Establishment ..	8'75	...	8'67	7'37	39'60 lakhs of trees ...
	Total ...	178'15	...	126'24	128'77	

Second Five Year Plan

The following two schemes have been included in the draft Second Five-Year Plan : —

1. Rural Water Supply;
2. Rural Health and Sanitation.

Targets

Under the Rural Water Supply Scheme, a total of 4,027 fresh well works in addition to the 177 old works have been programmed to be taken up during the Second Five-Year Plan Period and a sum of Rs. 100 lakhs has been proposed to be spent on these works. By the end of Second Five-Year Plan Period, all the villages, which have

no proper wells at present, will have been provided with wells.

Under the Rural Health and Sanitation Scheme, a total of 833 villages have been proposed to be provided with drains at a total cost of Rs. 50 lakhs at the rate of Rs. 6,000 a village.

Public Contribution

A sum of Rs. 9,00,000 for Rural Water Supply works and a sum of Rs. 83,000 for Rural Health and Sanitation works are expected from the local people as their contribution for the works. This contribution will be mostly in the form of voluntary labour.



Towards **HEALTHIER** *nation*

Since 1927, Mysore State has been following a progressive and planned policy for development of public health, making use of the latest scientific advancement in the field

Even before the advent of the First Five-Year Plan, Mysore has already had a network of health units functioning in Malnad and irrigated tracts of the State, rendering both curative and preventive services to the rural population. The Government have increased budget allotments every year to meet the expansion of health services in the State

Prevention is better than cure. Prevention is also cheaper than cure. Government are convinced that the money spent on this account gave very rich dividends as shown by the investigation conducted by the Rockefeller Foundation when it was estimated that every rupee spent on malaria control work gave the benefit to the extent of 93 rupees

Rural Health Units.—Mysore State has been a pioneer in demonstrating the utility of rural health unit organisations. The first rural health centre was started at Mandya with the object of attending to both medical and public health needs of the rural population—the back-bone

of the community. The pattern of rural health work initiated and developed in Mysore State has been followed by others.

The idea of starting rural health Centres in the National Extension Development blocks has been accepted by the Central Government. By the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period 1961, the whole of India will be covered by N E S Blocks, 40 per cent of which will be intensive development blocks having health units.

At the commencement of the First Five Year Plan, there were 118 health units and they have been increased to 188 at the end of the First Five-Year Plan period.

The total expenditure on the Health Schemes undertaken during the period was about Rs. 38 lakhs. This sum represents only half of the proposed expenditure as the money allotted for the insecticides was saved due to the free supply of it by the Government of India. The schemes included

1. National Malaria Control Programme which was an All-India Programme with the joint efforts of the Government of Mysore and the Government of India and the United States.



D D. T. Spraying in Villages

- II. B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme.
- III. Combined Rural Health and Nursing Project and its implementation in part.
- IV. Organisation of Central Leprosarium.

Malaria Control.—Successive steps taken to control malaria making use of the research, and field experience gained at Nagenahalli,

Hiriyur and Mudigere Malaria study stations and keeping pace with the introduction of newer methods of control work are an example to show how the Department of Public Health has been evincing keen interest in safeguarding the health of the people making use of research in public health and allied fields. About eight hundred and

Group discussion on rural health



fifty-eight stations were guided by 54 Malaria Inspectors and directed by a team of Malaria Medical Officers in protecting 51 lakhs of people covering an area of 2/3 of the State. The spraying squads travelled nearly two lakhs of miles in 1954 alone to spray more than 8 lakhs of pounds of D.D.T. and other insecticides.

What has been the result of this extension and intensive attack on malaria? Before the commencement of the programme, four persons in every 1,000 people bitterly suffered from malaria and its ravages and now one in 5,000 has a mild attack. Seven or eight out of every ten people had enlarged spleen and now it is difficult to find even one having this enlargement out of 100 persons. More than any thing, deaths due to malaria have become a rare phenomena now. The positive contribution of this programme has been the improvement of the economic condition of our rural people and increase of agricultural production as substantiated by scientific evolution.

Tuberculosis and B. C. G. Vaccination.—Next to malaria, the public health problem of importance is tuberculosis. To control this disease as a preventive measure, mass B. C. G. Vaccination campaign has been undertaken in the State since 1950. This is in accordance with the accepted all India policy.

The B. C. G. Section was transferred to the Department of Public Health in October 1953. So far 25,93,911 persons have been tuberculin-tested of whom 10,66,143 were negative and 10,44,896 have been vaccinated with B.C.G. The response

from the public to B. C. G. Vaccination has been very encouraging.

Mass Small-pox Vaccination Campaign.—One of the important steps taken during the planned period was to organise a scientific method of immunisation against small-pox in the health unit villages on a five-year period basis. This yielded quite satisfactory results and no small-pox case has been reported from these areas.

Research Work.—It has been the tradition of the Department to encourage research work in different fields of public health. Developing of improved methods of D.D.T., spraying, studies about the behaviour of mosquitoes, vector species of malaria, assessment of the rate of deterioration of D.D.T. and others, residual insecticides, the causes for the endemicity of cholera in particular areas, the use of aerial roots of banian tree for the treatment of guinea-worm, survey of blindness, assessment of nutritional status of the community, dental decay, investigation into the uncommon suspected virus diseases, etc., are some of the main problems that were taken up for investigation.

Improvement of Public Health Conditions.—The general health of the people of the State has been improved to such an extent that the recent studies conducted in the Ramnagaram Health Centre have shown that the expectation of life at birth has increased to 47 years, compared to the All-India figure of 32 years. The fell disease of



The Baby Clinic at the Ramanagaram Health Training Centre

malaria which was rampant in malnad and irrigated mardan areas of the State which was responsible for many preventable deaths, has been controlled and even eradicated in some areas as a result of persistent measures of anti-larva and anti-mosquito measures undertaken.

The villages and towns which almost every year suffered from outbreak of plague have remained completely free from the disease.

Small-pox epidemics have become unknown in the areas of the State covered by the health units as a result of consistent policy of intensive vaccination followed by the Public Health Department.

Apart from the routine health work done by the rural health units, particular attention was paid for improvement of general sanitation, which includes introduction of hand-flush latrines, windows, kitchen-gardens and soakpits, improvement of

flooring of houses, cattle sheds drainage, roads, wells, manure pits, etc.

Programme under the Second Five-Year Plan

During the Second Five-Year Plan period, it is proposed to expand and strengthen the various activities of the Department so that the people may derive greater benefit by way of better health, better efficiency for work and higher standard of living.

Programme includes—

1. The establishment of 34 additional Health Units.
2. The establishment of a District Laboratory for each district.
3. The establishment of an, experimental Family Planning Centre.
4. The establishment of a Tuberculosis clinic.
5. The establishment of 20 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.



Supply of Milk to School Children

6. The establishment of school health services in Bangalore and Mysore Cities.
7. The establishment of 2 more National Malaria Control to cover the Units entire State.
8. The Government envisages the improvement of maternal and child health services in the State for which WHO and UNICEF will provide equipment and expert staff with a view to improving the tempo of maternal child health services in the State in general and the training of midwives and nurses in particular.
9. It is also proposed to enlarge the scope of service

of the rural dispensaries by providing additional wards and increased number of beds and equipment.

The expenditure on these schemes included under the Second Five-Year-Plan will cost about Rs. 131.15 lakhs as proposed by the Department.

From the experience gained so far, it will be safe to say that these Planned Schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan will promote the health and welfare of the people in an increasing measure by reducing disease and death and enable people to work more, produce more and contribute more to the national wealth of the country.



With a view to improving the living conditions of the Depressed Classes in Mysore State, Government were pleased to introduce a Subvention Scheme to enable these people to construct tile-roofed houses in place of thatched ones. It commenced from the year 1944-45 with an annual grant of Rs. 75,000 and gradually increased to Rs. 19,00,000 in the year 1949-50. The annual grants are noted hereunder.

Year	Rs.
1. 1944-45	... 75,000
2. 1945-46	... 2,00,000
3. 1946-47	... 5,00,000
4. 1947-48	... 13,00,000
5. 1948-49	... 18,00,000
6. 1949-50	... 19,00,000
7. 1950-51	... 19,00,000

From the year 1951-52, the First Five-Year Plan for this Department was prepared to the tune of Rs. 100 lakhs.

The following table gives the amount of allotment, amount spent, target fixed and target achieved so far under the *First Five-Year Plan*

(Rupees in lakhs)						
Year	Cost as per plan	As per Budget	Amount Spent	Target Houses		
				Fixed	Achieved	
1951-52	19'00	19'00	18'38	6,000	5,963	
1952-53	21'00	19'00	18'15	7,200	5,320	
(Special Schemes a, b and c).	..	2'00	0'25	...	40	
1953-54	20'00	19'00	15'14	6,600	4,814	
1953-54	...	...	...	...	...
(Special Schemes a, b and c).	...	2'00	2'91	...	359	
			1'88	(for loans)		
1954-55	20'00	17'00	13'40	6,600	3,800	
1954-55	...	...	...	...	...
(Special Schemes a, b and c).	...	8'70	8'48	...	600	
	50'00	86'70	78'62	26,400	20,896	
1955-56	20'00	17'00	5'22	...	2,257	
(Special Schemes)	...	10'43	...	6,600	...	

In the year 1953-54, a sum of Rs. 15.13 lakhs was given as grants for the construction of houses. In that year, a loan-scheme was also introduced with a view to bringing the Harijans in line with the other advanced communities in the State. A sum of Rs. 4 lakhs was allotted for the purpose of giving some aid to improve their agriculture and cottage industries. A sum of Rs. 1,88,376 was spent for supplying them with plough-bullocks to enable them to bring their darkhast lands under cultivation and to supply them with milch cows and raw materials and implements for improving their home and cottage industries.

In the year 1954-55, of the total amount of Rs. 17 lakhs allotted for construction of houses and acquisition of lands, a sum of Rs. 13,10,030 was spent for giving subventions for construction of houses. A sum of Rs. 3,04,966 for rehabilitation of the Scheduled Tribes, Rs. 75,138 for the Welfare of Ex-Criminals and

Rs. 4,68,550 for "Eradication of Untouchability" was spent during the year. Thus, a total sum of Rs. 8,18,684 was spent for these special schemes.

A sum of Rs. 17 lakhs was provided for construction of houses during 1955-56, of which Rs. 6 lakhs was set apart for construction of Depressed Class Hostels during the year. Construction work of the Hostel building at Kolar is completed and the building at Tumkur has reached the roof-level and the first floor of the hostel building at Nanjangud has been completed. Construction work of the other Hostel at Krishnamurthipuram, Mysore, is under progress. A sum of Rs. 1,99,186 has been spent for construction of Hostels by the end of December 1955. The balance of Rs. 11,00,000 was distributed among all the districts for construction of houses. A sum of Rs. 5,22,443 has been spent for construction of 2,257 houses up to the end of January 1956.

The Second Five-Year Plan.

A sum of Rs. 2 crores is provided for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Tribes and Ex-Criminal Tribes in the State for the period of the Second Five-Year Plan.

The following are the main items under each scheme together with targets proposed to be achieved during the Plan period.

Scheduled Caste Housing . Subventions for the construction of 25,000 tile-roofed houses with an outlay of Rs. 100 lakhs including the cost of acquisition of lands required for Scheduled Caste extensions.

Stipend to Trainees belonging to the Scheduled Castes people undergoing Training in Cottage Industries.	It is proposed to award scholarships to the Trainees undergoing training in Cottage Industries with an expenditure of 5.0 lakhs during the Plan period and to construct 20 Scheduled Caste Hostel Buildings with an outlay of Rs. 20 lakhs during the Plan period.
Economic Aid for Agriculture and Tanning.	To give economic aid to carry on agriculture, poultry and dairy farming to 7,500 families a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has been allotted during the Plan period.
Drinking Water Wells	To provide 300 drinking water wells to the Scheduled Caste people living in places where there is scarcity of water, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs is earmarked.
Community Centres with Radio sets.	To construct 100 Community Centres and instal 100 Radio sets in the Harijan kens, a sum of Rs. 3.0 lakhs has been set apart.
Aid to Voluntary Organisations.	To give financial aid to the voluntary agencies for carrying on propaganda for removal of Untouchability, a sum of Rs. 2.0 lakhs is provided under this head.
Publicity and Propaganda	A sum of Rs. 2.0 lakhs is provided for carrying on publicity and propaganda through Government Agency, viz., for Harijan Day celebrations, conferences, seminars, prabhat pheries, melas, inter-caste dinners, etc.
Miscellaneous Schemes	It is proposed to open 5 Health Units to render medical facilities to the Scheduled Caste people and also to give legal aid to the Scheduled Caste people wherever there is necessity. A sum of Rs. 5.0 lakhs is proposed to be spent on these items during the Plan period.

Schemes proposed for Rehabilitation of Ex-Criminal Tribes

Education ..	To give 300 scholarships to students undergoing technical training among Ex-Criminal members, a sum of Rs. 1.5 lakhs is earmarked for the purpose.
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Economic Aid	To give economic aid to 920 persons for improving their small or cottage industries, a sum of Rs. 23 lakhs has been allotted.
Drinking Water Wells	....	To provide 10 wells to the Ex-Criminal colonies, a sum of Rs. 20,000 has been allotted.
Housing	....	To give subvention for construction of 1,140 houses, a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs has been allotted.

Schemes for Scheduled Tribes.

Education	...	To start two schools with hostels attached to them for the benefit of Scheduled Tribes children, a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs has been allotted.
Adult Education Centres	....	To construct 5 community centres and also to start 5 adult education centres for the benefit of Hill Tribesmen during the period, a sum of Rs. 30,000 has been allotted.
Basic Schools	.	To start 5 basic schools for the children of Hill Tribes, a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs has been set apart.
Agricultural Aid		To give aid to the 250 agriculturists among the Hill Tribes for improving their agriculture, housing, industries, etc., a sum of Rs. 70 lakhs has been allotted.
Forest Co operative Societies		To start 5 Forest Co-operative Societies, a sum of Rs. 10 lakh has been set apart.
Stipend to the Tribal Trainees under Cottage Industries.		To give 200 scholarships to the trainees belonging to Hill Tribes undergoing training in cottage industries, a sum of Rs. 20,000 has been allotted.
Economic Aid	..	To give aid to 400 Hill Tribes families to carry on small scale or cottage industries and poultry farming, a sum of Rs. 10 lakh is allotted during the Plan period.
Approach Roads		To form 10 approach roads for the benefit of Hill Tribes population, a sum of Rs. 10 lakh is set apart during the Plan period.

Health Centres	....	To start 4 mobile health units to give medical aid to the Hill Tribe men and women, a sum of Rs. 3.0 lakhs is set apart during the Plan period.
Anti-Malaria squad	....	To form extensions with proper drainage, lay out, etc., for the benefit of Hill Tribe population, a sum of Rs. 50,000 is set apart during the Plan period.
Drinking Water Wells	....	To provide 20 drinking water wells to the tribal people, a sum of Rs. 60,000 has been allotted during the Plan period.
Aid to Voluntary Agencies	..	To give aid to voluntary organisations working for the welfare of the Hill Tribes in the State, a sum of Rs. 10,000 has been allotted during the Plan period.



Power Station at Jog

POWER PROJECTS FOR PROSPERITY

Mysore has been the pioneer State in the field of hydro-electric development in India and, indeed in the East. The first hydro-electric power station was installed in 1902 in the State at Sivasamudram, harnessing the water of Cauvery river. The Mysore State, to-day, has three Hydro-Electric Stations generating electric power from the waters of the Cauvery river and the Sharavathi river, viz.,

1. Sivasamudram Power Station installed capacity of 42,000 K.W.
2. Shimsha Power Station—installed capacity of 17,200 K.W.
3. Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Power—installed capacity of 1,20,000 K.W.

The following schemes for development of hydro-electric power are envisaged in the Second Five-Year Plan to meet the increased demands for power in the State.

The Sharavathi Valley Project.

The Sharavathi Valley Project is being approved for the first stage of installing the units of 71,000 K.W. each (1,12,000 K.V. total capacity) with corresponding Civil and Electrical Engineering works). The total cost for the first stage is Rs. 22.97 crores, including Transmission Lines and Receiving Stations at Shimoga and Bangalore. Against this, a sum of Rs. 13.00 crores has



Electric Colony at Jog

been included in the Second Five-Year Plan period. The works are, however, programmed for installing and servicing two units, one by the end of 1960-61 and the other by the end of 1961-62. Such a programme is very necessary in order to meet the local demands in the State.

The Bhadra Hydro Electric Power Projects

The other River Valley Scheme is Bhadra Hydro-Electric Project, from which a firm power of 25,000 K W can be anticipated. The construction works are going on. The total cost of the Project (Electrical Scheme) is Rs 242 lakhs. Rs. 160 lakhs have been provided in the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 17.75 crores under the Irrigation Project and the rest of Rs. 82 lakhs has been provided separately under the new Electrical Schemes. The River Bed Station is proposed to be installed (2 units of 12,000 K W. each and one of 2,000 K.W.) by the end of 1959-60 and the Right bank station (2 of 7,200 K W.)

by 1960-61 giving a total firm power of 25,000 K W. from a total installed capacity of 40,400 K W. The specification for the plant ready and tenders will be called for shortly.

The Tunga Bhadra Project

The first stage of the Tunga Bhadra Project will go into service by 1957 and during the Second Plan, the Second stage will also be completed giving power to the extent of 14,100 K.W.

The other schemes such as Rural Electrification, Transmission Line works and sub-stations, etc., are also provided. Certain Schemes outside the Plan are also indicated. They are power supply to Irrigation Pump Sets, provided under the Grow More Food Scheme and the grant provided for in the Electrical Department Budget. The Handihalla Scheme which contemplates improvements to the existing water conductor system of the Shimsha Scheme, if effected, will give an additional continuous

power of 2,200 K.W. which is very necessary. Details of this Scheme costing approximately Rs. 56 lakhs are being worked out. A provision of Rs. 6.0 lakhs has been made in the current year's budget. During the Plan period, it is proposed to electrify 180 towns and villages, supply power to 4,000 Industrial installations, construct over 500 units of Transmission lines and install ten unit substations.

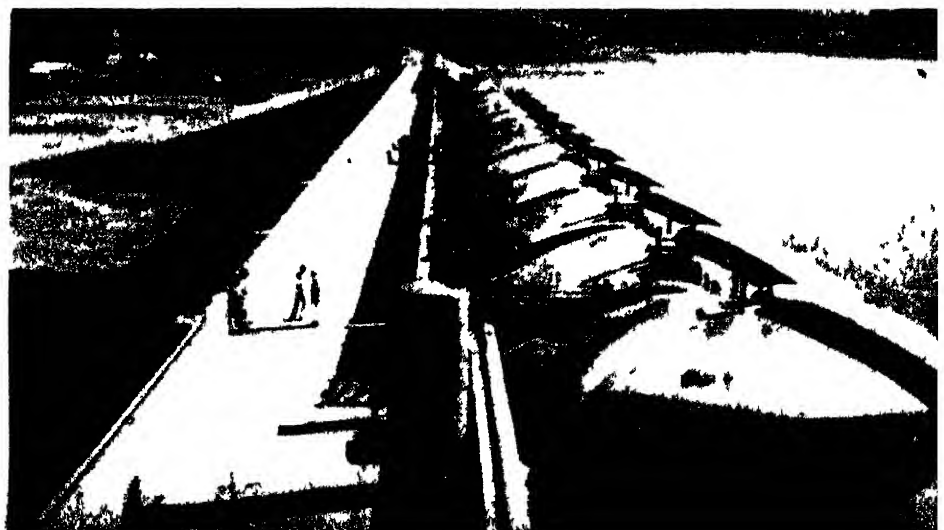
The total provisions for the Electrical Department Schemes amount to Rs. 2,393.5 lakhs including Rs. 200 lakhs for power supply to I.P. Sets under the Grow More Food and Rs. 56 lakhs for improving Handihalla system, etc., in Shimsha, out of which Rs. 100 lakhs have been provided for the First Five-Year Plan based on the existing construction setup and capacity to incur outlay and other factors. The final allocation of the Second Plan for the Power Projects is decided at Rs. 2,137.50 lakhs *plus* Rs. 200 lakhs for power supply to irrigation pumps under the Grow More Food Improvements to Shimsha being done outside the Plan to the extent of Rs. 56 lakhs.

The provisions for the full Second Five-Year Plan and corresponding budget grants voted by the State

Legislature for the year 1956-57 are noted below —

No	Particulars	Total Planned provision in lakhs of Rs.	Budget provision for the first year of the Second Five Year Plan 1956-57 in lakhs of Rs.
A. SPILL OVER FROM FIRST PLAN			
1	Balance work of Shimsha Bangalore line	50.0	30.0
2	Local Electrification	125.0	27.0
3	Tungabhadra Hydro Electric Project	124.0	25.91
	Total of (A) Spill over	299.0	80.91
B. NEW SCHEMES IN THE SECOND PLAN			
1	Shimavathi Valley Hydro Electric Project	1,000.0	1,00.00
2	Capital Works	100.0	13.90
3	Frequency Conversion Scheme	10.0	1.41
4	Transmission Line	100.0	22.00
5	Substation Unit Substations	75.0	11.50
6	Power supply to Industrial Village (Local Electrification)	1.0	6.30
7	Tungabhadra Hydro Electric Project II Stage (Mysore State)	1.5	
8	Hydra Re-voim Hydro Electric Scheme	52.0	23.90
9	Survey of Projects	3.0	1.00
	Total of (B) New Schemes	1,838.5	273.09
C. OUTSIDE THE SECOND PLAN SCHEMES			
1	Irrigation Pumps Sets	200.00	10.00
2	Handihalla projects etc.	56.00	1.00
	Total of (C) outside Second Plan	256.00	16.00
	Grand Total A, B and C	2,393.50	400.00

Syphons at Hirebhaskar





A new deal for **LABOUR**

Ever since the contribution of Labour towards the prosperity of the country is recognised, the activities of the Department of Labour have increased to maintain harmonious and healthy atmosphere in the industrial field which is very essential for increased industrial production. In the earlier year, the Departmental activities were restricted to the protection to child and women Labour, Health and Safety standards, compensation for injuries and the Department was more concerned with the Industrial Labour than the other wage earners in the country. Now, it is also interested in the welfare of agricultural workers, plantation workers and also the shop assistants. It serves not merely the wage earners but also the employers and the general public.

The activities of the Department can be broadly grouped into three main heads—(1) Labour Inspections, (2) Collection of Statistical data, (3) Negotiation and conciliation.

Labour Inspection

The Department has, during the Plan period, strengthened the inspection services. Four additional Factory Inspectors have been appointed. The

Inspectress of Factories and Assistant Inspectress of Factories look after the health and welfare of women workers in particular. The Assistant Commissioners of Labour are appointed as *Ex-Officio* Inspectors of Factories in respect of provisions relating to welfare, leave with wages and they are also appointed as Inspectors under the Minimum Wages Act and Payment of Wages Act.

Collection of Statistical Data

The Department publishes Consumer price index numbers and collects statistics relating to agricultural wages, labour absenteeism, strikes and threatened strikes and Workmen's Compensation Act. During the 1950-55 period, the Consumer Price Index figures of Davangere, Bhadravathi, Hassan and Mandya have been compiled and published. The monthly publication of the consumer price index figures is one of the important items of work of the Department as many of the industrial concerns in the State are adjusting the rates of Dearness Allowance to the Consumer price Index. The Department has also taken up collection and compilation of statistics under the Industrial Statistics Act and the census of Manufacturing Industries Scheme.

Negotiations and Conciliations

Administration of industrial relations is another important work of the Department. The conciliation machinery of the Department makes every effort to resolve the conflict at its early stage of occurrence to the satisfaction of the parties concerned. The approach of the Department towards industrial unrest is based on the principle that industrial conflicts should be nipped in the bud and that they should be settled between the parties through good-will and co-operation with the help of the Department. The achievement of efficiency of the conciliation machinery and the policy of the Department are revealed by the fact that more disputes were settled by conciliation than through adjudication.

It may also be mentioned here that the Department has evolved a unique technique in dealing with disputes and that is the settlement of long-term agreements between the Management and Labour in regard to outstanding demands between them, during the continuance of which all strikes and lock-outs would be barred by mutual agreement. The Mysore Iron and Steel workers, Bhadravathi, entered into an industrial truce for 3 years in August 1953 by the efforts of the Commissioner of Labour and Conciliation Officer. The Department is trying to establish the same pattern of settling the disputes in other concerns also and in pursuance of this objective, a peace drive was inaugurated in Bhadravathi on the 9th of September 1953. The Imperial Tobacco Factory, Bangalore and the Mysore Paper Mills have followed

suit in having Industrial Peace truce with their employees.

Trade Unions

The number of Trade Unions has increased during the Plan period which is an index of the increasing strength of organised labour and the Department has always encouraged their growth by guiding the Trade Unions to function on proper lines. There were 110 Trade Unions at the beginning of the period with a membership of 55,351 and now in 1954-55 there are 176 Trade Unions with a membership of 77,723.

Social Security.

The Workmen's Compensation Act was the only Social Security measure in force. During the Plan period another important piece of social legislation, *viz.*, the Employees Provident Fund Act which provides for retirement and old age benefits for workers in Cement, Iron and Steel, Cigarette, Engineering, Paper, Textile and Electrical Industries, was implemented. The Act covers 66 factories and about 7,500 workers in the State.

The enforcement of the Employees State Insurance Act which provides protection to the workers in the case of sickness, maternity and disablement is under consideration of Government.

Labour Welfare

Two recreation centres have been set up in Bangalore City which provide facilities for indoor games, reading rooms and bhajanahs. A new welfare centre was opened at

Kadamane Estate in the Plantation area.

Literary and other Exhibitions

In order to educate the workers on the safe method of working in the Industrial concerns to prevent hazards and also to educate the workers on the important provisions of labour laws and to enlighten them on the efforts made by the Government to ameliorate the conditions of workers, the Department has made it an annual feature of participating during Dasara and Congress Exhibitions. The Departmental Stall has evoked much enthusiasm and is in receipt of Gold and Silver Medals.

This review reveals that the number of active Trade Unions has increased and that there is a general awakening of labour to its rights and privileges and that the organised labour movement and its importance in the management of labour relationship, industrial peace and production have all contributed to the growing importance of labour. It is obvious that this labour force, which is engaged in industrial production, has not only to be trained to be more efficient but also be made more fit to discharge its duties in giving them amenities of welfare. In order to meet these requirements, schemes have been suggested for inclusion in the Second Five-Year Plan.

Training and Education

With a view to make workers more efficient, more responsible and more responsive to progressive ideas in the matter of production and labour management relationship, it is

proposed to start training courses for the workers. Educationally the children of plantation workers are very backward. In order to give a fillip to the spread of education, it is proposed to grant scholarships.

Refresher course for Welfare Officers in industrial concerns to acquaint them in matters pertaining to labour legislation, welfare standards, job-satisfactions is provided in the Plan. It is proposed to train selected workers who have a zest for welfare work from various factories so that they may organise welfare schemes in their factories.

Welfare Centres

Welfare Centres will be opened in cities and in important towns where small powerloom factories, printing presses, beedi and agarbathi factories are situated and in plantations where the employers by themselves are not in a position to provide welfare and recreational facilities. It is also proposed to start a Welfare Centre for the benefit of agricultural labour. These Welfare Centres will provide recreational facilities like reading room, indoor games, music, bhajana, etc., and help the cultural and social development of the workers.

Research and Statistical Section

It is proposed to open Research and Statistical Section for collecting statistics and doing research work on problems of labour productivity, increased efficiency and other matters.

Plantation Labour Welfare Inspectors

With a view to effective enforcement of the Plantation Labour Act,

it is proposed to augment the administrative machinery, by appointing six Plantation Labour Welfare Officers.

Banking Facilities for Workers

With a view to improve the economic conditions of industrial workers, it is proposed to organise co-operative banking facilities in industrial concerns at a cheap rate of interest.

Starting of Regional Employment Exchange

Regional employment exchanges will be started during the Second Five-Year Plan for expansions of employment service activities and also for collection of employment market information. Availing these opportunities offered for increased efficient production, it is hoped that Labour will surely play its role towards peace and prosperity of the country.

METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The Government of India have finally accepted the recommendations of the Planning Commission to adopt the Metric system of weights and measures in the country. The system is to be brought into force gradually in three five-year stages commencing with the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan period, *i.e.*, 1956, and finally placed on a statutory basis at the end of fifteen years. Standardisation of weights and measures has long been overdue in this country. It is seen that weights and measures vary not only from district to district but also from commodity to commodity even within the same district, giving the fullest scope for unscrupulous middlemen to exploit the ignorance of primary producers coming from rural parts. Repeated invasions of the country, political, instability caused by rapid changes of Kings and Chieftains and above all, the rigid social divisions within the population have all tended to make the position increasingly complicated as centuries of history rolled by. The building up of the great railway system in the days of the Britishers, however, halted the reactionary trend and the railways have doubtless operated as a potent factor in promoting the growth of trade and commerce on as unified a basis as possible within the country.

It must be said to their everlasting credit that British administrators did make a serious attempt to standardise

weights and measures on the Metric system soon after introduction of railways in India and this led to the enactment of the "Weights and Measures Acts" of 1870 and 1871. The Moving spirit behind this noble but infructuous attempt was the great Col. R. Strachey, as can be seen from memoranda and notes left behind by him. The nobility of purpose and earnestness guiding this great Englishman in pressing forward the reform in spite of ill-informed opposition both in his own country and in India must be a source of inspiration to us all engaged in the job, ninety years later. If the enactment of 1870 remained dead till its repeal in 1939, it was due to reasons beyond control of this earnest and sincere soul.

Metre and the Kilogram.

The Metric system of weights and measures is one of the many blessings that flowed from the revolutionary ardour and vigorous idealism at work in the fateful period of the French Revolution in human history. Right in the midst of frenzy, terror and lawlessness of the worst type, eminent men of science worked with determination to evolve such natural universal units as would cut across national prejudices and be of assistance to humanity in exploiting scientific advance effectively in addition to securing great simplicity in transactions of regular trade and commerce as well as in the daily

routine of human beings. It is in this atmosphere of burning zeal for the service of humanity that were devised the now famous unit of length, *the Metre*, and the unit of weight, *the Kilogram*, those respective units of length and weight being themselves inter-related on a scientific basis. Description of these units by Lavoisier, "Never has anything more grand and more simple, more coherent in all of its parts issued from the hand of man", is verily true, though the said illustrious scientist who had toiled hard for the achievement became a helpless victim of the "Reign of Terror" and was summarily guillotined along with others, one year later.

Universal Popularity of the Metric System

The scientific character of its fundamental units, the simplicity of relationship between them and above all, the ease of decimal multiplication and division of units soon attracted the attention of practically every people, and country after country has gradually switched over to the Metric system ever since 1800, though Europe, as a whole, fought against France itself in Napoleonic wars raging till 1815. Almost the first act of the Russian Revolution in the scientific field was to pay homage to these great French benefactors and issue a decree on 14th September 1918 in the matter of compulsory adoption of the Metric system, allowing a period of transition up to 1st January 1924. China has followed suit and nearer home, Burma stole a march over India soon after independence and switched over to

the decimal system of coinage in 1952 and is gradually introducing the Metric system of measures also, following the successful adoption of the Decimal system of currency. Over two-thirds of the world population have changed over to this great scientific and simplified system in the course of 150 years. It is no exaggeration to go further and state that it would have become universal by now but for the history of the British Empire. Even in Great Britain and other Commonwealth countries, there has always been an active movement in favour of the system and it may not be very long before the conservatism of Great Britain and its associates gives way.

To us in India, it is not entirely novel if we remember the rich heritage of our ancient past. The extent to which the world is indebted to ancient India for the grand but extremely simple concept of "Zero" as well as the positional value of digits can only be realised by imagining the endless difficulties that mankind would have faced in inventing digit symbols for every number beyond nine *i.e.*, for ten, eleven, twelve and so on, *ad infinitum*. Doubtless, it would have been a world bereft of mathematics, science and everything else associated with modern civilisation. The Arabs imbibed these Indian concepts and carried them forward when they spread out to Europe. The fact that the extraordinary simplicity and utilitarian aspect of the Metric system was rendered possible mainly because of these Indian achievements on the one hand and the decimal system

that naturally flowed from it on the other should always be remembered by us. We should not tarry long therefore in adopting the system in spite of the undoubtedly large volume of practical difficulties standing in the way of immediate implementation. Moreover, this is the right moment for action when we are in the threshold of large-scale industrial development. More delay is definitely dangerous because any further large-scale industrialisation on the old basis may well land us in complications deep enough to bog us down to the old rut exactly like what has happened in England and America.

The Government of India have wisely planned action in stages with a view to implement the reforms

with the least inconvenience to the public generally and to commercial interests. In pursuance of these policy decisions, the Mysore State Government is soon undertaking propaganda and publicity measures with a view to educate the public as well as the school-going children. Before bringing them to regular usage in transactions, the kilo-metre, kilogram, cubic metre, hectare and litre should be popularised quickly in lieu of the mile, pound, cubic yard, acre and gallon and this will be the main task during the Second Five-year Plan period (1955-61). It behoves us all to extend our full-hearted co-operation in these measures so that the Metric system may be adopted smoothly and successfully in the scheduled period.

MEASURES TO IMPROVE AND

STABILISE SILK INDUSTRY

The Silk Industry of the State has developed steadily for the past fifteen years, on account of the conditions created during and after the Second World War and the sustained interest bestowed by the State Government in fostering the development of this important Cottage Industry since 1914. At the instance of the State Government, the industry is being protected against foreign competition from 1933. The quantum of protection given to it from 1933 to 1940, though inadequate, in developing the industry, helped to preserve the industry from certain extinction. During the Second World War, owing to the complete stoppage of imports, and the keen demand created in the country for indigenous silk both for the manufacture of parachutes and for civilian use, the industry got a great impetus for its expansion and development. The acreage under mulberry which was about 30,000 acres at the beginning of the War, went up to 81,000 acres at the close of the war in 1945 and the production of silk increased from 6.50 lakhs pounds to 15 lakh pounds. Even during the post-war years, the acreage under mulberry continued to increase and at the end of 1954-55, it stood at 1,30,000 acres. About two lakhs of families are engaged directly and indirectly in the industry at present. This industry is the major

cottage industry in five out of the ten districts of the State, bringing substantial income to the agriculturists.

Problems Facing Development

This phenomenal increase presented certain problems which required organisation of seeds supply to the silk-worm rearers, creating marketing facilities for disposal of cocoons and raw silk, etc. Besides, the raw silk imported from other countries like Japan and Italy at very cheap prices began to affect the indigenous silk industry very adversely during the post-war years. The State Government prevailed upon the Government of India to continue protection to the silk industry against foreign competition. The Indian Tariff Commission investigated the conditions of the silk industry from time to time and recommended protection. The present protection is due to expire on 1st January 1959. Protection is only a temporary remedy to preserve the industry and to give scope for its development and consolidation so as to enable it to face foreign competition after the protection is removed. It is very necessary that the industry should improve and stabilise itself as early as practicable so that it may stand on its own legs and face foreign competition.

Artificial Fibres

Another problem facing the industry is the advent of cheap artificial fibres as a competitor to natural silk. Artificial silk has already made serious inroads into the domain of natural silk. It is estimated that about 70 per cent of the silk looms have switched over for the manufacture of artificial silk fabrics. The demand for natural silk fabrics has fallen down on account of high price for silk fabrics. Cheap artificial silk fabrics have a ready market.

Schemes in the Second Five-Year Plan

Reduction of cost and improving the quality can alone save the industry from extinction. The First Five-Year Plan of the Department aimed at tackling this problem of reducing the cost and improving the quality. Schemes included in the First Five-Year Plan are—

- 1 Starting of Mulberry graft Nurseries for preparation and supply of high yielding mulberry grafts to sericulturists ;
- 2 Establishment of Farms on Hill Stations for rearing Univoltine and Bivoltine races of silk-worms to maintain their vigour ;
- 3 Increasing the supply of disease-free seed by starting more aided grainages and payment of bonus to Aided Graineurs ;
- 4 Introduction of Silkworm Seed (Control of Distribution) Act 1952, in the seed areas with a view to

prohibit rearing of unexamined layings; and establishment of Cocoon Markets ;

- 5 Establishment of Sericultural Research Institute at Channapatna to conduct investigations on the Sericultural problems both basic and applied.

The total expenditure proposed during the period of the First Five-Year Plan was Rs. 15.70 lakhs. The expenditure up to February 1956 was Rs. 12.38 lakhs, including the expenditure on the several schemes executed outside the First Five-Year Plan. The progress achieved during the First Five-Year Plan Period may be summarised as follows :—

Targets Achieved

About 1,70,000 mulberry grafts were distributed up to date and the target of two lakhs is expected to be achieved during the three months, ending 31st March 1956. About 25 lakhs disease-free layings of Mysore Race and 62 lakhs of Hill-reared foreign races were prepared and distributed to the seed rearers. Forty additional Aided Grainages were started and grainage appliances including refrigerators, microscopes, bakelites, cellules, etc., of the total cost of Rs. 2,66,500 were supplied to the aided graineurs at half cost. The production and supply of examined seed is expected to be increased from 240 lakhs to 320 lakhs per annum. The construction of buildings on the K. R. Hills and B. R. Hills has been taken up and the work is expected to be completed before the end of the Plan period. The construction of

buildings and quarters of the proposed Sericultural Research Institute at Channapatna has been taken up. Owing to the delay in the acquisition of lands, calling for tenders, etc., the construction work could only be taken up during the last year of the Plan and the work is expected to be carried over to the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan. The Silk Worm Seed (Control of Distribution) Act, 1952 was introduced in the year 1951, in the seed areas of Bidadi, Kunigal and Doddballapur. Ten Cocoon Markets have been established for marketing cocoons, which are not required for seed purposes. Rearing of unexamined seed is prohibited and the entire seed requirement of the rearers of the seed area is met fully by Government Grainages.

Research Work

On the research side, new races are being evolved and field experiments on the rearing of new cross breed silk worm were conducted, and results have been very encouraging. The average yield of cocoons per 100 disease-free layings of new cross, *viz.* Mysore X (J/22 × C.122) was about 90 lbs. and renditta round about 10. Experiments conducted in the Indian Institute of Science on the Nutrition of Silkworms have also given useful results.

The development envisaged in the Second Five-Year Plan period is more comprehensive and includes the following schemes.—

- 1 Modernisation of Government Silk Filature, Kana-kapura;

- 2 Establishment of two Foreign Race Seed Cocoon Farms—one in Devanahalli Taluk and the other in Mysore District;
- 3 Establishment of Multi-voltine Seed Cocoon Farms of ten acres each at Bidadi, Doddballapur and a 20-acre Farm in Kunigal;
- 4 Starting of 120 additional Aided Grainages to increase the supply of examined seed;
- 5 Introduction of the Silkworm Seed (Control of Distribution) Act, 1952 in the reeling cocoon areas of the State;
- 6 Increasing the supply of hill reared seed of univoltine and bivoltine race of silkworms;
- 7 Establishment of the Sericultural Research Institute at Channapatna.

Schemes Outside the Plan

The total expenditure for the implementations of several schemes during the Second Five-Year Plan period is Rs. 60.86 lakhs. Substantial financial assistance in the form of loans and grants from the Central Silk Board towards the implementation of the above schemes and other useful schemes for the improvement of the industry is expected. Up to end of December 1955, assistance to the extent of Rs. 22½ lakhs has been received. Outside the Five-Year Plan, a number of schemes like (1) Establishment of Raw Silk

Marketing Society at Bangalore, (2) Construction of a separate building to house the Silk Conditioning and Testing House, (3) Establishment of four Graft Nurseries of 15 acres each, (4) Assistance to private filature to modernise their machinery, (5) Starting of Training Schools, (6) Replacement of Country Charkas with improved basins etc., are envisaged.

Seed Development

At the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period, with the establishment of two basic Foreign Race Seed Cocoon Farms, three multivoltine race seed cocoon farms, two Hill Stations and starting of 120 additional Aided Grainages, seed supply organisation will have been

sufficiently strengthened to meet the entire seed requirement of the State. By implementation of the Silk Worm Seed (Control of Distribution) Act, 1952, about 75 cocoon markets would be established for the benefit of the cocoon growers. Seed producers would be licenced and unexamined seed preparation would be banned altogether. This will go a long way in minimising crop failures due to the use of defective seed and thereby reduce the cost of production of cocoons. The establishment of a first class Sericultural Research Station would fulfil a long-felt want of the silk industry and would, it is hoped, help the industry in solving many problems of the sericulture industry in the State.

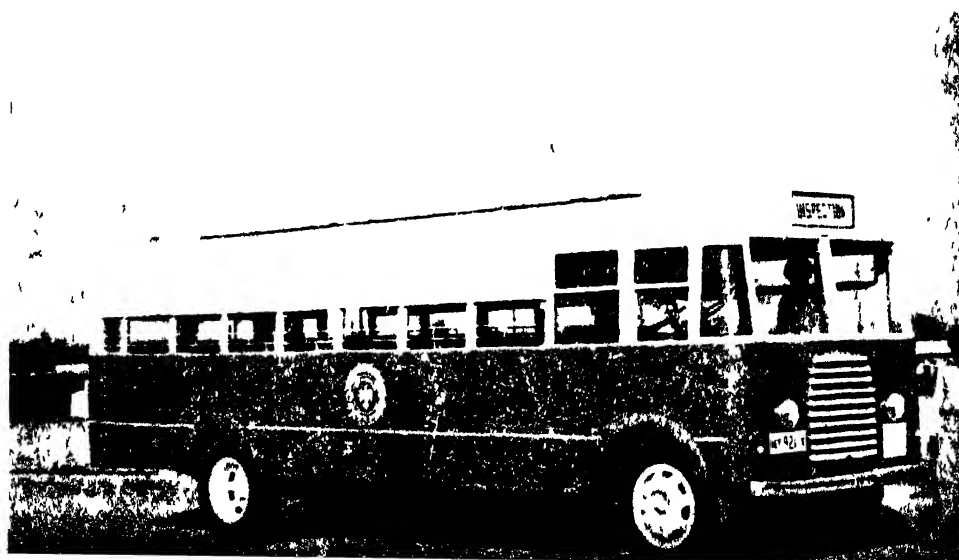
TRANSPORT SERVICES UNDER

THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The nationalisation of transport in Mysore, which was inaugurated in 1948, gradually became popular and now the demand for its extension is almost universal. Today, the road mileage operated by the Mysore Government Road Transport Department is 1,213, out of which it is working on a monopoly basis only on 330 miles. The total bus miles per day is in the region of 15,000 miles. To further the programme of nationalisation, a provisional allotment of Rs. 42 lakhs is made in the draft Second Five-Year Plan of Mysore. During this period, apart from increasing the number of routes, it is proposed to construct Rest Houses and wayside shelters for the convenience of the public and put up Depots at various places in the State to increase the operational efficiency

of the services. When the Department was started, the idea was that the transport system should serve to connect the various District Headquarters with Bangalore. Experience has shown that it would be convenient to operate buses not from a central point but from various operational centres. As a first step, one depot has been started at Mysore and during the Plan period, it is proposed to have such centres at Chitaldrug and other places. The system of decentralisation of operation assumes additional importance in view of the impending re-organisation of the States. The nationalised services are operating also in the portions of Bombay and Hyderabad which will form part of greater Mysore. In Bombay area there are Divisional offices at Hubli, Bijapur

A New Dodge Bus put to Service



and Belgaum, and at Hubli action is also being taken by the Bombay Government for the construction of a well-equipped workshop.

During the Second Five-Year Plan period, it is proposed to completely nationalise certain routes. Within the end of the second year of the Plan period, for this purpose, it is proposed to purchase buses at a cost of Rs. 35.15 lakhs and improve the

workshop, construct divisional offices, sub-depots and booking offices out of the balance. In addition, the Department has also opened a Passenger Amenity Fund out of which wayside shelters referred to above will be put up for the convenience of the passengers. At the same time, it is hoped to have Rest Houses during the same period in more important places.

THE MYSORE IRON AND STEEL WORKS, BHADRAVATI



Tapping hot metal for manufacture of Cast Iron Pipes.

Achievements during the First Five-Year Plan period, i.e., till end of April 1956.

Production of pig iron and cement has increased three-fold during the First Plan period. Two Electric Pig Iron Furnaces have been installed and are in operation. Work on the installation of the C.I. Spun Pipe Plant and the Sintering Plant is in progress.

The following additional Plants have been put up during the First Five-Year Plan :—

	Rs	
1 Two Electric Pig Iron furnaces.	112.03 lakhs.	(60,000 tons additional capacity)
2 Improvements of Mines and Tramways.	58.50 lakhs.	
3 Additional Cement Kiln.	70.87 lakhs.	(60,000 tons additional capacity)
4 Acetic Acid Plant ...	14.60 lakhs.	(600 tons capacity).
5 Expansion of Electricity, Foundries, Yard, Tramways and Water Supply.	26.25 lakhs.	

6 Extension of Tram ways	Rs. 4.10 lakhs.	
7 C.I. Spun Pipe Plant ..	49.60 lakhs.	(Additional capacity 13,500 tons).
8 Sintering Plant	42.00 lakhs.	(250 tons capacity).

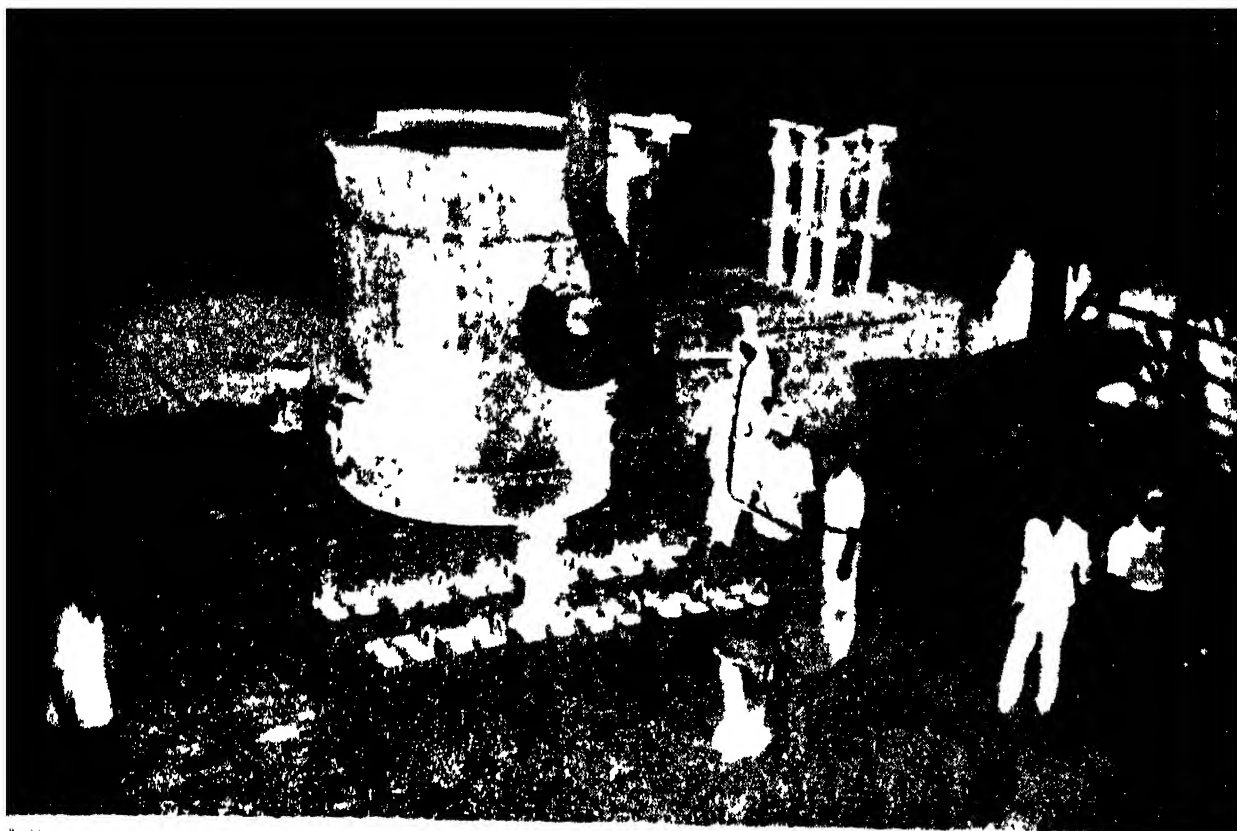
Schemes Nos. 7 and 8 are under Progress.

Schemes envisaged in the Second Five-Year Plan (1956-61).

The following Expansion and Development Schemes are proposed by the Works for the implementation under the Second Five-Year Plan :

1. Steel Expansion Scheme.
2. Stainless Steel Plant.
3. Alloy and Tool Steel Plant.
4. Ferro Alloy Plant.
5. Extension of Foundries, Yard, Electricity System and Tramways.

at a total cost of Rs. 11.55 crores. The Planning Commission have not



asting of Steel Ingots at the Open Hearth (Steel) Furnace at the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravath

approved the schemes, (2) Stainless Steel Plant and (3) Alloy and Tool Steel Plant. The other schemes have been approved and the total provision made for the same in the Plan is Rs. 6 crores.

In regard to the three schemes, viz., Steel Expansion Scheme, Ferro Alloy Plant and Extension to Foundries, etc., estimates regarding capital costs have been prepared and submitted to Government for administrative sanction.

It is also proposed in the Second Five-Year Plan to step up the steel production from 40,000 tons to 100,000 tons. The Works have been allocated the manufacture of 15,000 tons of ferro-silicon of 70-75 per cent grade to meet the increased demand

of the country at the end of the Plan period. This is in addition to the annual production of about 4,000-5,000 tons of Ferro-silicon in the existing Plant on the Works.

The following important Schemes are under the active consideration of the Works —

Cast Iron Spun Pipe Plant

(1) This Scheme was undertaken during the latter part of the First Five-Year Plan and it is expected that this Plan would go into production by June 1957. The total estimated cost is Rs. 49 lakhs, and it is expected that its annual production will be 13,500 tons of C.I. pipes of various sizes. These pipes are in great demand all over the country and this



Ferro Silicon Plant

plant will meet the essential demand for this product for implementation of water supply and other projects.

Sintering Plant

(2) This scheme was also undertaken during the latter part of the First Five-Year Plan at a total estimated cost of Rs. 42 lakhs. This Plant would be the first of its kind in India. It is expected to sinter the fine iron ore, which is now not being made use of. It is also understood that by adopting this process, the production will be increased considerably. Orders have been placed for this plant and it is expected that the plant may go into production in about two years.

Steel Expansion Scheme

(3) The present steel production of 28,000 tons, is proposed to be expanded to 1,00,000 tons per annum. The Planning Commission have approved the Scheme and it is learnt that the Government of India have also approved of this. Enquiries have been put forward for the Plant and Equipment and it is proposed to adopt one of the latest processes of Steel-Making, *viz.*, the L.D. Process. This will also be adopted by the Works for the first time in India. The Scheme may take about 3 years for completion.

Ferro-Alloys

(4) At present, about 5,000 tons of Ferro-Silicon are being produced in



Blast (Pig Iron) Furnace

the Works and this is the only Factory which is producing Ferro-Silicon in the country and making supplies to all steel makers including Tatas, Indian Iron and Steel Co., etc.

Recently, the manufacture of Ferro-Manganese has also been taken up and one furnace has reached standard production and the second furnace is expected to be started within the next one month.

A Scheme for putting up a plant for the manufacture of an additional quantity of 15,000 tons of Ferro-Silicon at an estimated cost of

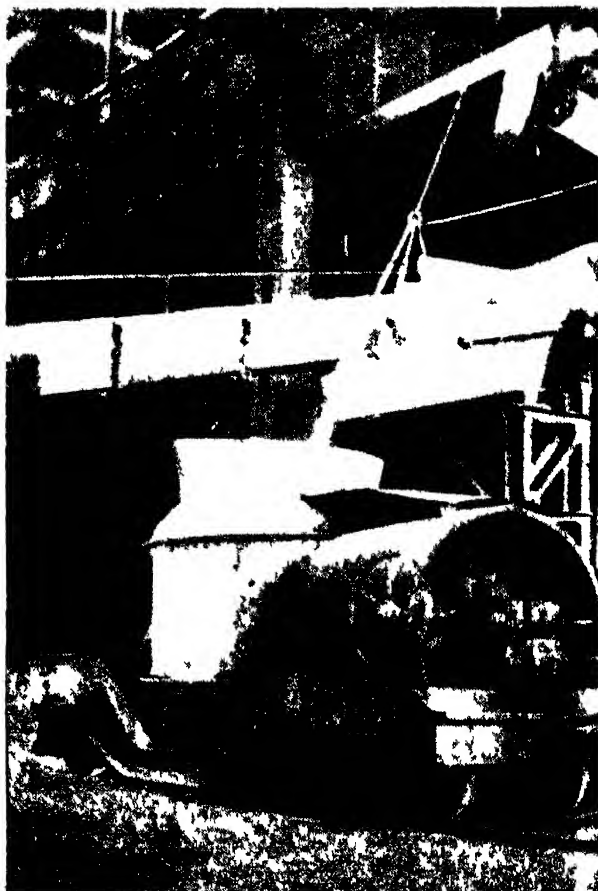
Rs. 150 lakhs has been prepared and enquiries have been sent out for the supply of the Plant, and it is expected that the Scheme may be implemented in the next two years.

Besides the above, plans are also on hand for undertaking the manufacture of Ferro-Chrome, Ferro-Tungsten and other Ferro-Alloys.

(5) In addition to the above schemes, several improvements re-modelling and expansion of the existing departments at a total estimated cost of Rs. 100 lakhs is also being taken up

A Master Plan for the various schemes is being prepared and these will be completed on a planned basis during the next five-year period.

Tapping of the hot metal at the electric (Pig iron) Furnace





Crusade Against **DISEASE**

The main object of the Medical Department under the First and Second Five Year Plans is to increase the medical facilities in rural areas and to provide additional accommodation for in-patients, in major hospitals and District Hospitals

in the State, considering the need for the same, and to equip the institutions to the required standard so that medical facilities on up-to-date lines may be provided to the public at large.

At the end of 1955, there were 560 medical institutions functioning in

A Ward in the Hospital



the State, giving, on an average, one institution for an area of 59.5 sq miles and each serving a population of 17,586. It is contemplated under the Plan to open new medical institutions in the State, more preferably in the rural areas, so as to have one medical institution to serve a population of at least 15,000, which would otherwise mean a total target of 632 medical institutions.

Under the First Five Year Plan, 16 schemes were prepared at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 56.50 lakhs for providing medical relief and it has been revised to Rs. 50.73 lakhs. Out of 57 rural dispensaries targeted, so far, 51 institutions have been opened under the First Five Year Plan.

Mobile Dispensaries, with a view to provide medical aid at the very doors of the rural population, have been working now in the Districts of Hassan, Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Chintamani of Kolar District and Chitaldrug. It is proposed to add

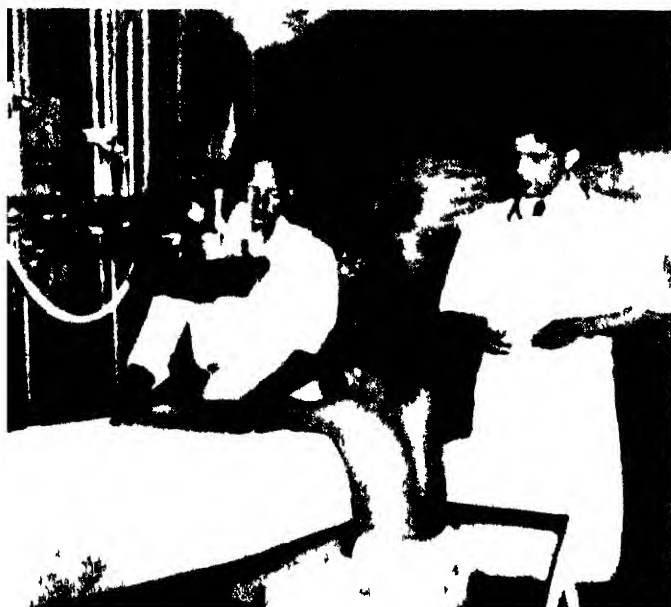
such a dispensary to the Mandya District where the need for one has been keenly felt. These Mobile Dispensaries have been functioning quite satisfactorily in rendering medical aid in rural parts of the State which are not in reach of easy medical aid.

During the First Five-Year Plan, the Maternity Hospital at Milieswaram was extended to provide accommodation for 75 beds, with a new out patient Block, Labour Ward and Operation Theatre added to it. In the S.D.S. Sanatorium, Bangalore, 75 additional beds were provided against a target of 175 beds, and action is being taken to provide additional accommodation for 80 more beds out of the donation of the Rotary Club, Bangalore. The work of construction of this block has just been taken up by the Public Works Department.

Under the Scheme of the Upgrading the Mental Hospital proposed under the First Five-Year Plan, facilities have been provided for post-graduate training and for research work in the Mental Hospital Bangalore. The Government of India have already started an Institute of Mental Health there and an estimate for putting up a Hostel building for the students of the Post-graduate course has also been sanctioned by them.

The B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme for anti tuberculosis measures is in full swing attached to the Public Health Department now, and it is expected that the entire population of the

Taking X Ray Pictures



State will be covered under this scheme during the Plan period.

The several items of equipment needed essentially by the Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore and also by some of the District Hospitals in the State were supplied during the Plan period.

The McGann Hospital at Shimoga was converted to a General Hospital under the First Five-Year Plan with additional staff attaching special sections. This is a premier institution in the heart of the Malnad providing best medical facilities to the community at large. It is also proposed to develop this institution by providing additional bed accom-

modation. A General Hospital at Thirthahalli with a bed accommodation of 40 was also opened on 15th November 1954. This institution is providing medical facilities satisfactorily to the people of Malnad.

Under the Second Five-Year Plan, as in the First Five Year Plan, it is proposed to develop medical facilities in rural areas and equip the hospitals to the required standard. Fourteen plans are contemplated to be taken up during the Plan period with a total budget allotment of 61.35 lakhs commencing from the year 1956-57 and ending with 1960-61. The following are the targets fixed under each of the plan of operations —

<i>Plan of operations</i>		<i>Estimated cost</i>
		Rs.
1.	Opening 40 rural dispensaries	7.05 lakhs
2.	Equipping the major hospitals in the State	13.20 "
3.	Increasing the bed strength by 600 over the present bed strength in District Hospitals	10.00 "
4.	Increasing bed strength in S. D. S. Sanatorium to a total of 400	10.00 "
5.	Purchase of Equipment to Tuberculosis Wards of District Hospitals	3.00 "
6.	Equipment to Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, Chikmagalur and Krishnarajendra Hospitals, Mysore	6.75 "
7.	Equipping the Nurses Home, Bangalore	2.00 "
8.	Equipping the Nurses Training School	1.50 "
9.	Training of 125 midwives	0.25 "
10.	Training of 50 compounders	0.10 "
11.	Provincialisation of Local Fund and Municipal Dispensaries	0.25 "
12.	Deputing Officers for higher studies abroad (20 officers during the Plan period) in various subjects of Medical Science	2.50 "

Total		Rs. 61.35 lakhs

The several plans envisaged in the Second Five Year Plan, when completed, will eventually provide for absorbing in service additional personnel under skilled and unskilled groups, thereby solving the present unemployment problem to a certain

extent. It is doubtless that, at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, appreciable progress will have been made in providing medical relief at easy reach to the community in general.

EDITED BY
SRI B. N. SRI SATHYAN, B.A. (HONS.),
Principal Information Officer

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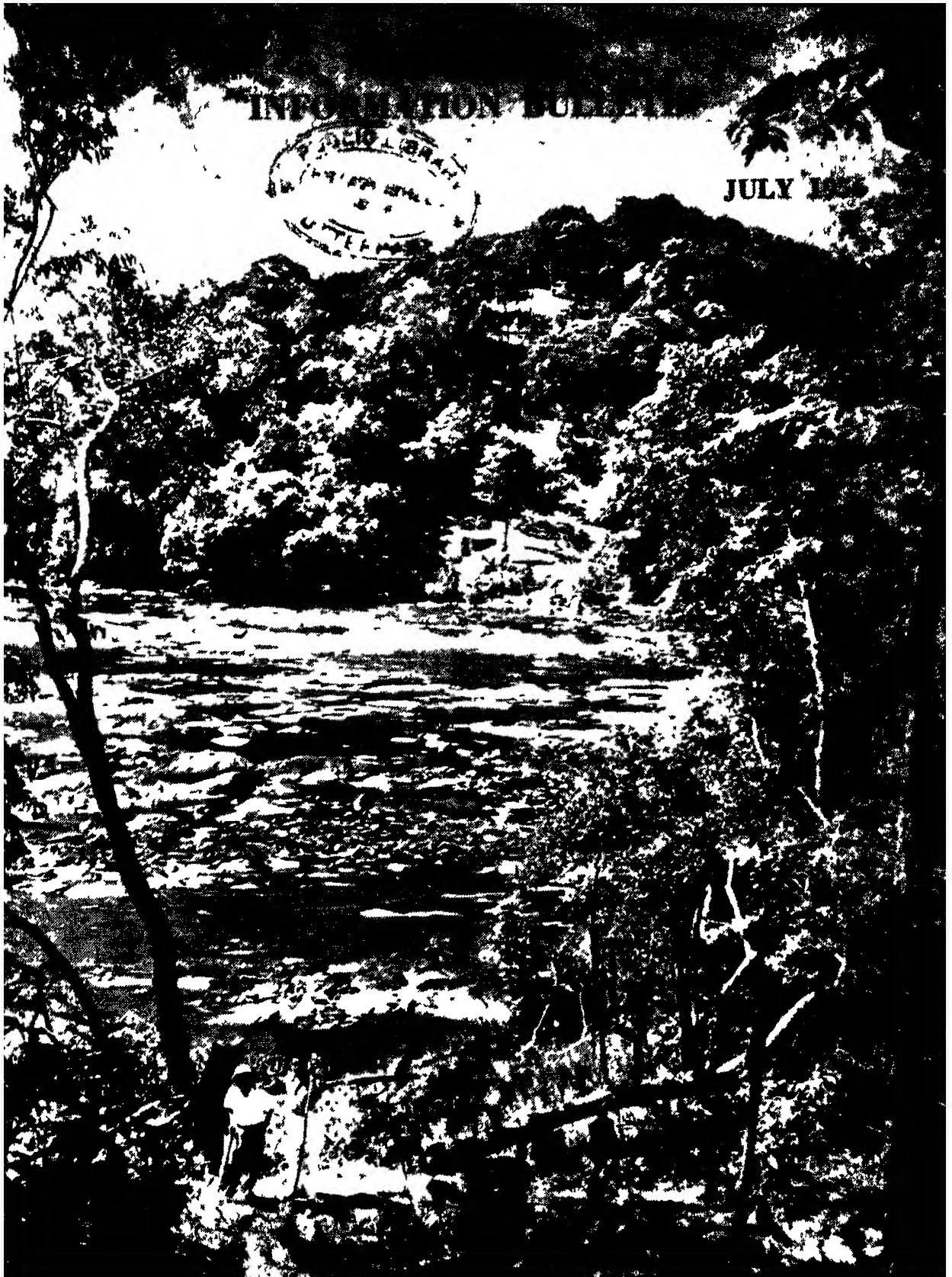
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Edited by SRI B. N. SRI SATHYAN, B.A. (Hons.) Principal Information Officer

Cover Page—LINGANAMAKKI DAM SITE



PROSPECTIVE, POWER PROJECT

1 *

SHARAVATHI VALLEY HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT

Talakulalo Dam Site

There are at present 3 Hydro Electric Generating Stations in Mysore and their capacities are as under —

	Installed capacity	Firm capacity	Remarks
1 Cauvery Valley			
(a) Sivasmudram Station	12 000 K W	27 80 K W	Correspond to a flow of 100 cusec.
(b) Shimsha station.	17,200	17 200	Correspond to a flow of 100 cusec.
2. Sharavathi Valley			
(a) G H I Station, Jog Falls.	1 20 000	1 20 000	One of 18 000 K W unit is considered a spare.
Total	1,79 000 K.W	1 42 000 K W.	

Against the firm capacity of 1,12,000 K.W, co-incident peak demand of 1,15,000 K. W has already been reached. In recent years, there has been an ever increasing demand for power and it is expected that in the next 10 years, the total demand may go up to 3,00,000 K W. i.e., more than double the present demand. Hence, the urgent necessity for implementing further development of power generation in the State is felt

- The power potential of the State available for further development is as follows:—

	Capacity	Cost of Project Rs. in Lakhs	Cost per K.W. in Rs.
1. Cauvery Valley.			
(a) Shimsha new project extension works.	51,600 K.W.	345	620
(b) Shimsha Project-new station.	45,000 K.W.	730	1 556
(c) Mekedatu- I Stage ...	22 000 K.W.	...	...
II Stage ...	40,500 K.W.	Cost not out.	worked
2. Sharavathi Valley.			
(a) Sharavathi V a l l e y Hydro-Electric Project.			
I Stage ...	1,12,000	2,297	1,318
II Stage ...	2,84,000 K.W.	5,155	813
Ultimate Stage .	7,10,000 K.W.	..	558
3. Tungabhadra Valley.			
(a) Lakkavally	40,400	213	558
(b) Tungabhadra Dam Site.	36,000	813	102
(c) Hampi Power canal Station.	36,000		
II. Projects to be invest gated.			
Venahi Power Project ...	1,50,000 K.W.	Cost to be worked out.	

The above details show that the Sharavathi Valley is the only project capable of generating adequate power to meet the growing demands for a number of years to come, besides being the most economical.

The Sharavathi river has its origin in the North-West corner of the State, near Ambuthirtha, on the eastern slopes of Western Ghats. The total length of the river is 82 miles with a total catchment area of 1,017 sq. miles, out of which the first 58 miles with a catchment area of 901 sq. miles lie in Mysore State. The area is all steep, heavily wooded mountainous region and has an average intensity of rain-

fall varying from 75" to 300". There will be maximum rainfall during the months of July and August and there is a great percentage of run-off into the river during these months. All this water is available for power generation exclusively, as the whole area is steep and wooded, besides being sparsely populated with no possibility of irrigation development.

A detailed study of the hydrology of the river is made and it is expected that an annual average quantity of 1,56,000 M.Cft. will be available for storage and the Project is prepared for this storage. The details of the Project are noted below :

A. Construction of a reservoir at Linganamakki with a storage capacity of 1,56,633 M.Cft. This will be done in 3 stages as noted below.

	Level of Storage	Storage capacity in M.Cft.	Installed capacity of power generation in K.W.
I Stage ...	1,771	41,152	1,42,000
II Stage ...	1,785	68,401	2,84,000
Final Stage ...	1,819	1,56,633	7,10,000

The reservoir will consist of a masonry dam in the river portion, maximum height being 170 ft. above bed level with necessary overflow section, sluice section and gravity section suitably designed for stability. The total length of the dam will be 7,300 ft.

B. Construction of water conductor system to carry 4,360 cusecs of water from the reservoir to the forebay. It consists of—

(a) A power channel (open cut) 12,320 feet long from the Linganamakki dam to Malali tunnel entrance.



A view of the site where a generating station will be located (Sharavathi Valley Project).

(b) A tunnel 3,290 feet in length called Malali Tunnel.

(c) A power channel (open cut) of 3,050 feet from Malali Tunnel exit to Talakalale Reservoir Water spread.

(d) Construction of a reservoir across Talakalale stream to act as a balancing Reservoir.

(e) A tunnel 3,375 feet in length called the Vodenabailu Tunnel.

(f) Construction of a forebay with provision for fixing 10 pipe outlets of 8 ft. diameter

(g) Erection of penstocks, 10 in all, two in the I stage, a further two in the II stage and the rest in the final stage, each penstock being capable of delivering a maximum discharge of 690 cusecs to each of the generating units.

C. Construction of power house, Control room, outdoor switching structure yard, etc.

D. Installation of ten generating units each of 71,000 K.W Capacity with necessary transforming and switching equipment.

E. Construction of necessary receiving stations and installing inter-connecting transformers and switching equipment to Shimoga, Bangalore and Mysore

The total cost of the project is expected to be as follows —

Particular	Estimated Expenditure		
	I Stage	II Stage	Final Stage
I Civil Engineering works.	1 23	1 116	1 780
II Hydraulic and Electrical Work	53	11	21
III Contribution to Indian Railways	10	10	10
Total	1 72	2 3	19
IV Transmission Lines	231	375	Not included
V Receiving Station equipment	191	80	
Total	2 297	3 165	

LAND COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION

The Sharavathi Valley area is all hilly and thickly forested with steep sloping peaks and the percentage of cultivable lands coming under submersion is comparatively small. The following statement gives the details of lands and other property that are affected by the Projects.

	I Stage	II Stage	Final Stage
1. Total area of submersion, including Hirebhaskar dam in square miles	51	70	126
2. Net area excluding Hirebhaskar dam in square miles	21	31	90
3. Approximate areas of submersion in acres			
Wet lands ...	2,000	25,000	15,000
Garden lands	200	600	2,000
4. Approximate number of hamlets	80	150	150
5. Cost of acquisition and rehabilitation in lakhs	0	50	150
6. Percentage of area of submersion to total area of Sugarcane and Hosur taluk	1.1	2.7	7.1
7. Percentage of cultivated lands submerged in two taluks	0.25	0.7	2.1
8. Total population affected			12,000 (approx)

Necessary provision for payment of compensation for the affected property and rehabilitation of the displaced persons are made in the project estimate. It is proposed to form a committee consisting of influential gentlemen to go into this question in detail and decide matters.

Execution—

On account of the urgent necessity for further development of power, the work is started and it is proposed to complete the I and II Stages of works during the Second Five-Year Plan period. A Civil Engineering Circle and an Electrical Engineering Circle are formed for the purpose and the preliminary works are started. The work is included in the Second Five-Year Plan.

DETAILS OF THE PROJECT

I. LINGANAMAKKI RESERVOIR

1. Catchment area	769	Sq. Miles.
2. Average yield in the catchment	1,60,600	M.Cft.
3. Gross storage capacity-ultimate stage	1,56,000	M.Cft.
4. Area of submersion including Hirebhaskar Reservoir— Ultimate stage.	126	Sq. Miles.
(b) Excluding Hirebhaskar Reservoir	90	do
5. Cost of acquisition and rehabilitation—Ultimate stage	150	Lakhs

II. DAM AT LINGANAMAKKI

1. Average river bed level	1618'00	...
2. Full reservoir level (ultimate stage)	1819'00	...
3. Top of Dam above foundation	1827'00	...
4. Height of dam above foundation	200	...

III. WATER CONDUCTOR SYSTEM

A. Power channel from Linganamakki Reservoir to Talakalale reservoir excluding tunnel.

1	Length	...	...	16,170	Ft
2	Bed width	...	.	30	Ft
3.	Depth of flow	...	.	13	Ft.
4	Discharge	...	..	4,360	Cusecs.

B Malali Tunnel

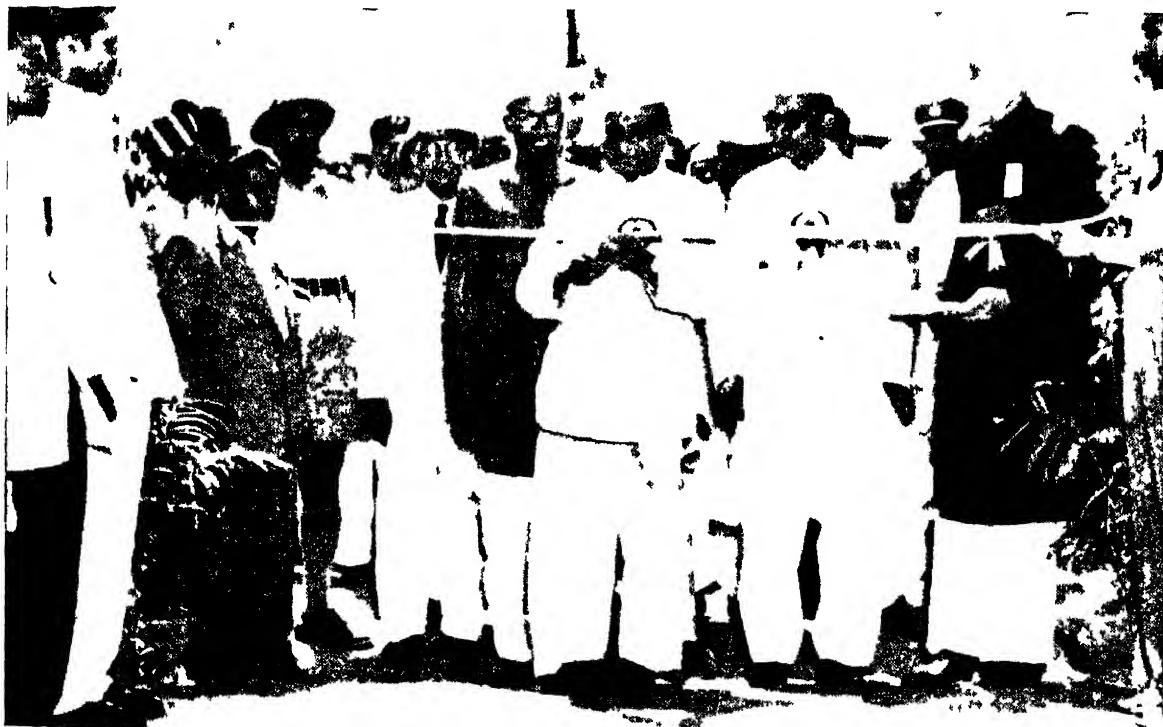
1.	Length	...	.	3,190	Ft
2	Bed width	...	...	21	Ft.
3.	Discharging capacity	..	.	1,140	Cusecs.

C Talakalale Balancing Reservoir

1.	Catchment area			18	Sq Miles.
2	Average bed level of Stream		...	1545 00	
3.	Full reservoir Level	...		1679 00	
4	Top of Dam	..	...	1687 00	
5.	Height of Dam above bed		...	112	Ft

D. Vodenabarlu Tunnel

1.	Length	...	.	5,110	Ft
2.	Section circular		...	26	Ft Dia



Sri Punjab Rao Deshmukh, Minister for Agriculture, Government of India, opening the Exhibition at the Agricultural Seminar Hall, on 12th May 1956.

REJUVENATING THE RURAL AREAS

The following is a brief review of the achievements in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, education, health, etc., till the end of March 1956 in the Community Project Area, Shivalkoppa.

AGRICULTURE

The necessary seeds and manures are supplied by the Department of Agriculture to the Project areas for implementation of the Demonstration Programme in 1956-57. Keen interest is being evinced to popularise the money crop, ginger. Three thousand pounds of disease-

free ginger seeds were obtained from Ayanur and have been distributed freely to the ryots in the area for demonstration purposes. One hundred and fifty Demonstration Plots under ginger have been laid out this year. Twenty Pallas of Sunnhemp seeds have been distributed to the ryots for laying 200 green manure demonstration plots during this season and the importance of the manurial crop has been realised by the ryots and they have very much appreciated its value.

The Bulldozer was working satisfactorily in the Rural Community



1. Ginger crop



A Road constructed in the Community Project area

Project area. There is much demand for its service.

The following are some of the important items of work under this head.

1	Composting—	
	(a) Newly dug pits	3,364
	(b) renovated	12,071
2	Cattle-Urine Conserva- tion pits.	9,291
3	Area brought under Japanese method of cultivation.	6,215 acres
4	Area brought under modified method.	19,824 acres
5	Fruit Plants and Grafts supplied.	16,883
6	Demonstrations—	
	(i) Manurial and Varietal.	4,641
	(ii) Others	8,352
	(iii) T.C.A.R. and T.C.M.	2,226

7	Grass slips distributed	36,000
8	Manure Loans granted	Rs. 1,54,914
9	Sugarcane sets supplied	2,93,000
10	Plants distributed under Tree Planting Drive.	18,762
11	Silo Pits introduced ..	42
12	Area brought under vegetable cultivation.	474 acres and 30 guntas
13	Fertiliser distribution ...	701 tons.
14	Area of Village Forests laid	90 acres

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The staff of several hospitals and dispensaries in the Community Project area have attended to the following items of work since the inception of the Project.

1	Number of inoculations against several diseases.	1,21,207
2	Number of animals dozed against P.D.	41,112
3	Number of animals treated ...	1,72,553

4	Number of castrations performed.	19,765
5	Number of vaccinations against ranthet.	72,765
6	Number of Operations conducted	3,571
7	Number of hatching eggs distributed at cost price.	6,639
8	Pedigree birds supplied ...	621

Artificial Insemination Centre.—

Eight hundred and eighty-four cows and buffaloes have been artificially inseminated and 148 cow calves and 71 buffalo-calves are born as a result of insemination in this Centre so far. Equipment for starting of four more Sub-Artificial Insemination Centres in the Community Project area has been indented and these Centres will be started immediately it is received.

Fisheries.—Thirty-six thousand Major Carp Fry from the Fish Seed syndicate, Calcutta, 1,000 Minor Carp

from Nilgiris and 2,000 Etroplus from Nileshwara, South Kanara, were imported for stocking in the Project area. Nearly 23,500 fingerlings of local food fishes like *Barbus Cirrhina* and Murrel Varieties Ambassis, etc., have been stocked in the selected ponds and tanks in the area.

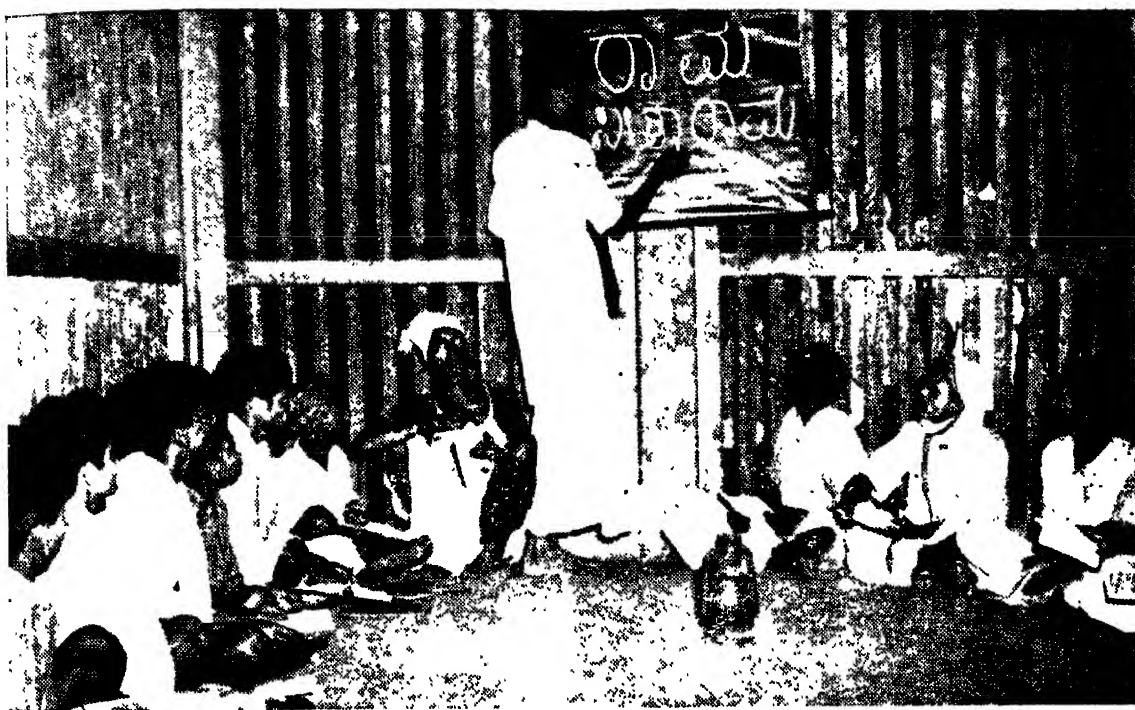
A quantity of 659 lbs. of Fish consisting mostly of Carps has been caught from Anjanapur reservoir and sold locally.

A Fish Museum has been opened at Anjanapur. Two nursery ponds and one rearing pond have been constructed for rearing of different kinds of fish.

As the fish rearing facilities are at present inadequate at Anjanapur, proposals have been submitted for the construction of more ponds.



Paddy field treated with Ammonium liquid in the Community Project area



Adult literacy class for men

Besides this, the construction of a building for accommodating a museum, a laboratory, a store and an office has been proposed. As soon as orders are received, works will be taken up.

IRRIGATION

(Weirs across Rivers) Four more estimates have been sanctioned bringing the total number of sanctioned works to 8 at a total sum of Rs. 21,779, of which 5 works are under execution and the remaining works also will be started in due course.

Tanks.—Estimates in respect of 84 fresh works at a cost of Rs. 2,09,096 both under restoration and repairs, have been sanctioned. The total number of estimates

sanctioned under this head is 763 for Rs. 17,62,433 of which 470 works are under execution and an expenditure of Rs. 4,78,873 in addition to the villagers' contribution of Rs. 2,29,543 has been incurred on this account.

Channels.—Estimates for 17 works at Rs. 39,334 have so far been sanctioned and 5 works are already under execution. The remaining works would be started soon.

Electric Lift Irrigation.—Out of four estimates for Rs. 3,74,805 sanctioned, two works are under progress and an expenditure of about Rs. 80,000 has been incurred by the Department on these works. But the same has not yet been transferred to Project funds. With regard to the remaining two works, all the

preliminaries have been completed and they will be arranged to be started as early as possible.

WELLS

One hundred and sixty-nine new well works and 61 repairs to wells at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,07,549 and Rs. 26,837 respectively, have so far been sanctioned. One hundred and thirty-two wells are under various stages of execution and the expenditure booked on account of these works is Rs. 1,69,141 of which project quota is Rs. 1,27,131 and the villagers share Rs. 42,010. The remaining works will be taken up as early as possible.

Wells for eradication of guinea-worm Disease—Four estimates at a cost of Rs. 8,912 have been sanctioned and these works will be started during this season.

Drainage.—Fifteen estimates at Rs. 32,820 are sanctioned of which four works are under execution and a sum of Rs. 7,435 has been spent so far. All the works will be completed during this season.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.—The centre started at the Project Headquarters continued to function satisfactorily.

Aid to existing Dispensaries and Hospitals.—Equipment worth Rs. 45,041 has so far been supplied to several dispensaries and hospitals in the Community Project area.

Improvement of Rural Housing.—Against the provision of Rs. 1.55 lakhs in the Community Project budget, a sum of Rs. 1,11,600 has so far been sanctioned as loan to ryots for improvement of their houses.

The following items of work have been attended to by several Health Centres in the Community Project area.

1	Protection against small pox—	
	(i) Primary vaccinations ...	29,175
	(ii) Re-vaccinations ...	92,852
2	Vaccination under special mass vaccinations drive ...	90,094
3	Number of persons treated in hospitals ...	8,59,781
4	Number of B.C.G. Vaccinations	53,379
5	Midwifery Services.—	
	(a) Deliveries conducted by Midwives ...	9,866
	(b) Antinatal visits ...	94,043
	(c) Post-natal visits ...	45,924
	(d) Antinatal registered ...	29,498
6	Number of hand-flush lartinos introduced ...	2,073

EDUCATION

Two Middle Schools, one at Ulavi and the other at Shakunavalli and 27 Primary Schools started in the Community Project area and ten Primary Schools converted into basic type continued to function satisfactorily. The appointment of 35 additional teachers to the existing Primary Schools and 29 additional teachers is sanctioned. Equipment has also been supplied to several Primary, Middle and High Schools as per programme.

Social Education.—Twenty-nine Recreation Centre buildings have so far been completed and the remaining are under various stages of construction. All the 46 Community Centres are supplied with recreation materials.

Adult Literacy Classes.—A third batch of 38 classes has been started. Two more fresh adult literacy classes for ladies are also started. At present, 44 adult literacy classes are

held and 880 adults are receiving instructions in these classes. So far, 1,843 adults have been made literate. One hundred and thirty-four adult literacy classes, which have subsequently been converted as Vidyamandirs, are supplied with follow-up booksets and they are functioning satisfactorily. Forty-five Rural Libraries are working at present. The Central Library and Reading Room started at the headquarters is also functioning satisfactorily.

Youth Welfare Organisations.—At present, 70 Youth Welfare Clubs are functioning. Five more Youth Welfare Clubs for ladies have also been started. Orders have been placed for the supply of flower and vegetable seeds to these Clubs.

Kisans Melas.—Thirty-four Kisan Melas have so far been organised in the Community Project area.

Dissemination of information.—Thirty-six issues of "Vikasa", the monthly news bulletin of the Community Project, have been published in addition to four booklets explaining the activities of the Project.

Short-Term Camps of Villagers.—Six short-term camps of villagers have been organised in the Project area.

WOMEN'S WELFARE

The three Mahila Samajas in the Community Project area are functioning and receiving financial aid from the Project every month.

CHILDREN'S WELFARE

Thirty-three Children's Clubs, started by the Project, will be

supplied with vegetable seeds, etc., for which orders have been placed.

MOBILE CINEMA VAN

Publicity and propaganda work is being done with the help of mobile cinema van. So far, 492 film shows have been arranged in the interior places to educate and entertain the villagers.

COMMUNICATIONS

Estimates for construction of 352½ miles long roads at a total sum of Rs. 13,92,736 have been sanctioned and the work is under progress. Two hundred and sixty-two estimates for the construction of culverts on these roads at Rs. 3,19,871 have been sanctioned and 164 works are under progress.

RURAL ARTS, CRAFTS AND INDUSTRIES

The four Industrial Training Centres started in the Project continued to function satisfactorily giving training to 38 students. The construction of the flaying and tanning centre at Siravala near Sagar, is nearing completion, and the Centre will be started shortly. A foreman has also been appointed to this Centre.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

The entire provision of 1.17 lakhs under this head is a loan amount for which no scheme is sanctioned for utilisation. A sum of Rs. 50,000 is proposed to be reappropriated from this head for sanctioning agricultural loans to the ryots for the purchase of carts, bullocks and agricultural implements.

CO-OPERATION

The following statistics explain the activities and the progress in the Co-operative Sector.

1	Societies registered afresh ...	2	4	S.T.C. Loan applications sent so far. Cses' 32 (for sanction)	Rs.
2	Number of working Societies .	145		Amount	3,66,760
3	Societies selected for Short Term Credit this year	36	5	Short Term loans of last year recovered in full	3,53,935
			6	Loans issued by Rural Industrial Co-operatives—	
				Cases—80 Amount ...	44,550
			7	Land Mortgage Loans sanctioned since last meeting	22,100



Sri K. C. Reddy, Union Production Minister, speaking on the occasion of the Inauguration of the General Body meeting of the Central Silk Board by the Chief Minister of Mysore at Bangalore, on 28th May 1956.

PRESENTATION OF BOOKS TO THE RAMNARAYAN CHELLARAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

A formal function of presenting about 4,000 books on business and commerce, economics, banking and allied subjects to the Ramnarayan Chellaram College of Commerce was held at the premises of the College in Bangalore on the 16th June 1956. Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister, presided on the occasion. Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao, Minister for Education received the books, donated by several donors, for the College.

The function was attended by the elite of the city, university men, professors of colleges, judges, merchants and industrialists.

Presenting a report, Sri Ramnarayan Chellaram, the Managing Trustee of the Ramnarayan Chellaram and Sons Charitable Trust pointed out how he developed the idea of collecting a library of books on the valuable suggestion of Dr. C. V. Raman. He traced at length an account of his campaign of collecting books from various agencies in different countries like the U.S.A., U.K., Australia, New Zealand, Canada and other places and said that he had received about 3,700 books from 210 donors on various subjects relating to business and commerce, economics, banking, etc. He further said that as the books had been received from many international sources, it was

only in the fitness of things that the Chief Minister as the Head of the Administration of the State, should preside over the presentation ceremony, and Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao, as the Minister for Education should receive them for the College. Apart from that aspect, he said that both the Chief Minister and the Education Minister, ever since they took over the reins of the Government of Mysore, have evinced an active interest in the education of the youth of the State which stands unsurpassed by any other Ministry. He continued "You have tried to bring about a reorientation in the system of education in this State so as to make it purposeful and in conformity with the needs and requirements of the times. Due to your far-sighted educational policy, great and significant changes are taking place in the pattern of education of our boys and girls."

Before concluding, Sri Ramnarayan Chellaram suggested that the library may eventually be used as a centre for economic research in the State, a suggestion which had actually emanated from the Chief Minister himself in the past. He also proposed that the State Government should take advantage of the American Technical Aid Schemes for the promotion of commercial education.



Photograph taken on the occasion of presentation of the books to the Ramnarayan Chellaram College of Commerce, Bangalore

Speaking on the occasion, Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao, Minister for Education, expressed his sense of pleasure to receive the magnificent collection of books so devoutly collected by Sri Ramnarayan Chellaram, donor of the College. Appreciating the donor's continued interest in the development of the College the Minister observed that Sri Ramnarayan Chellaram's hobby of collecting books resulted in an everlasting achievement. He also appreciated the donor's suggestion to make the college library a nucleus for the

formation of a Research Institute in Economics, and also the idea of taking advantage of the American Technical Aid Schemes for the promotion of commercial education, and expressed the hope that the suggestions would receive Government's consideration.

Concluding, the Education Minister thanked Sri Ramnarayan Chellaram on behalf of Government.

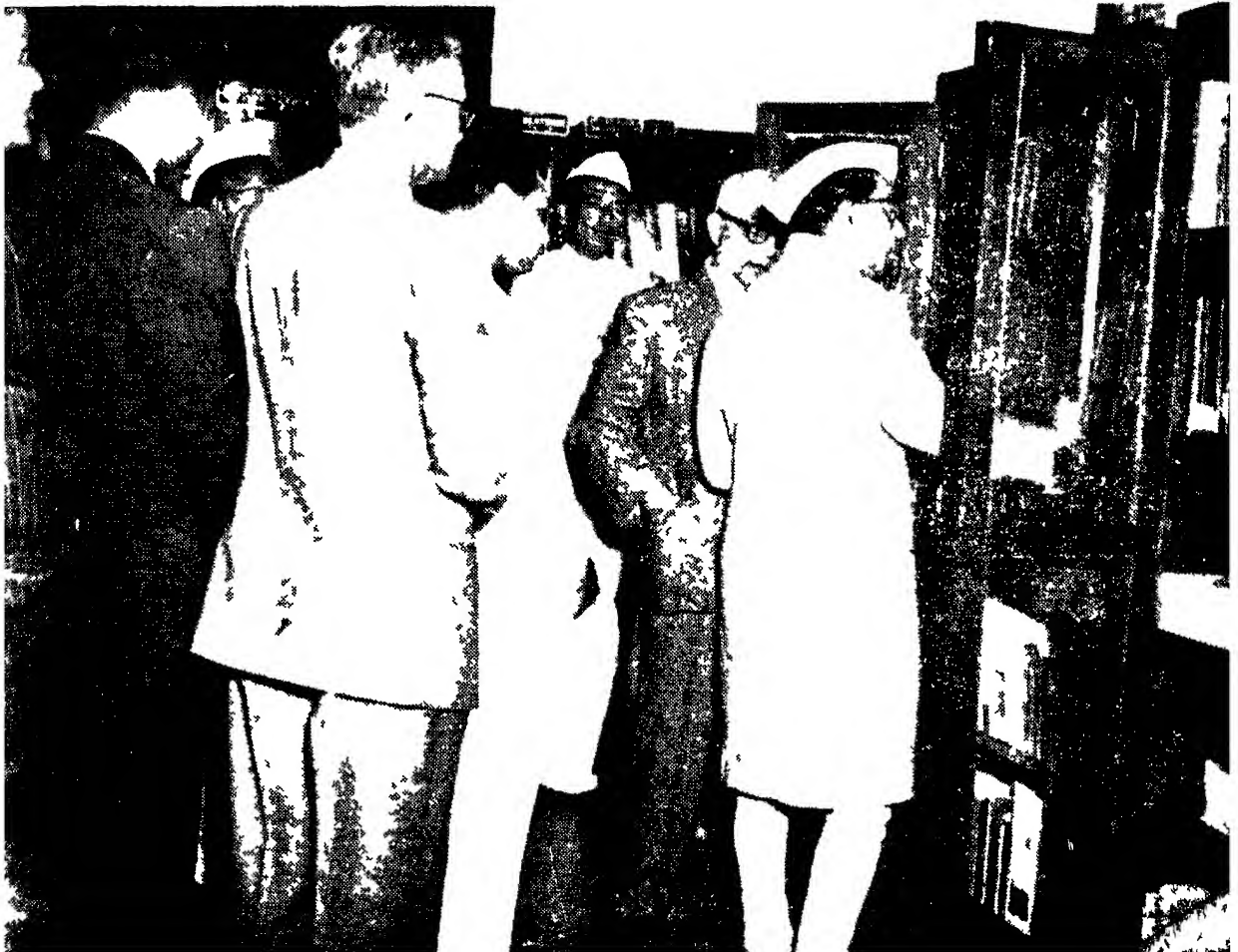
Associating himself wholeheartedly with the sentiments expressed by the Minister for Education, Sri K. Hanumanthaya, Chief Minister, observed

that he had known Sri Ramnarayan Chellaram, watched and appreciated his activities for some years.

He had harnessed all the qualities which a businessman should naturally possess in the interest of the Commerce College and the people of the State. He had probably understood socialism better than many people and in a way he had nationalised his intelligence. It was one instance where intelligence not only made the man responsible for donating a big building to the institution but had also shown the students how intelligently and in a business like

manner one ought to conduct oneself in an institution like that. He had gathered a library more or less at the cost of others. The Chief Minister felt extremely appreciative of the great work Sri Ramnarayan Chellaram had done for the institution by corresponding with nearly 1,500 people, charitable institutions, trusts, etc., all over the world to collect the requisite stock of books on business, commerce and other allied subjects. In fact it was an international search for books. He was particularly happy that the original idea of collecting books from all over the world contributed to the

Sri Ramnarayan Chellaram is shown, the book collector, to the Chief Minister.



growth of a world spirit, an ideal of the "Citizen of the World". The Chief Minister congratulated Sri Ramnarayan Chellaram and conveyed to him the Government's appreciation of Sri Ramnarayan's efforts to build up the library. He also thanked the donor for his kind references to the Education Minister, to him and his

Ministry and observed that he valued the appreciation of the work of Government by intelligent men in the State.

The function came to a close with the vote of thanks proposed by Sri M.P.L. Shastry, M.L.C., and Member of the University Council and Senate.



Photograph taken on the occasion of the opening of the Community Hall at Kyasamballi by the Union Production Minister, on 31st May 1956.

ADVANTAGES OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The need and desirability of expanding the activities of the Co-operative Department during the Second Five-Year Plan period has been accepted by the Planning Commission. It has been suggested that at least one adult member in each family should be enrolled as a member of a Co-operative Society. It is decided that 40 per cent of the total credit needs of the cultivators should be met by the Co-operatives in 15 years or within a period of three Five-Year Plans and that at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, the Co-operatives should aim at meeting at least 15 per cent of the total credit requirements of the cultivators.

It is suggested that the membership of the agricultural Co-operative

Societies in India should be increased from five millions to fifteen millions, i.e., the membership should be increased three times.

In Mysore State, the existing membership is estimated at three lakhs and this has to be trebled. The Planning Commission have fixed that at least 15 per cent of the short-term loan requirements of the rural population should be met by Co-operatives.

It is estimated that out of a total population of 98.48 lakhs of people in the State, about 80 per cent live in villages. There are 16,13,787 families residing in rural areas taking 5 persons to constitute a normal family. Fifteen per cent of their requirements will roughly be Rs. 265 lakhs. This

Tamarind at the Regulated Market yard— Chitaldrug.



amount has to be disbursed by the Co-operatives in the last year of the Second Five-Year Plan, *i.e.*, 1960-61.

In order to achieve this target, the Planning Commission have suggested the reorganisation of 400 large-sized credit Co-operative Societies in the rural parts. Till now, it was argued that each village should have a Society. Villages are small and necessarily village Societies will be small and hence they will be ineffective. Small Societies with slender finances cannot help the agriculturists. The Rural Credit Survey Committee, after considering the causes for failure of rural credit Co-operatives, have recommended that there should be large Societies with large membership, having jurisdiction over a compact area with adequate share capital and being assured of enough business to earn profit at least to meet the pay of the establishment of such a large Society.

The Rural Credit Survey Committee recommended that time was opportune for the State Governments to enter into partnership with Co-operative Credit Societies at all levels by contributing 51 per cent of the share capital in order to overcome the inherent weakness of the Co-operatives. This recommendation has been accepted by the State Ministers Conference, held in Delhi and by the Government of India. The said conference accepted that State Governments should become partners by contributing share capital of the large-sized Co-operative Societies at village level, District Central Banks at District level and

the State Co-operative Banks at the State level.

Accordingly instructions were received to draw up schemes for the reorganisation of rural credit structure.

The other most important aspect of the scheme under Second Five-Year Plan of the Co-operative Department is the organisation of processing Co-operative Societies and Marketing Co-operative Societies to afford full help and assistance to the agriculturist from the commencement of his cultivation operations, *i.e.*, bringing the land under plough, to the time of harvesting and marketing of his produce. In this integrated pattern the Marketing Co-operative Society plays a very important and useful role. Hence, side by side with the reorganisation of rural credit structure, the organisation of processing and Marketing Co-operative Societies has assumed permanent importance. Here also the Rural Credit Survey Report recommended that State should enter into partnership with processing and Marketing Co-operative Societies by contributing at least 51 per cent of the share capital necessary for the successful working of these Societies.

It was also recommended that in initial stages these Societies should be financially assisted by way of subsidies, grants and loans to construct the godowns to store the agricultural produce of the rural population, either for processing or for future marketing at a time favourable for the producer.

The need to subsidise these institutions to employ adequate staff to run them has also been accepted.

In order to find the personnel in sufficient numbers for manning these institutions and impart necessary training, it has been proposed to start Co-operative Training Schools.

The Second Five-Year Plan of the Co-operative Department has been so drafted as to provide for all these recommendations.

The following are the several schemes of the Department of Co-operation under the Second Five-Year Plan.—

1. REORGANISATION OF CREDIT STRUCTURE

(a) It is proposed to reorganise 400 large sized credit Co-operative Societies with Rs. 20,000 share capital for each, Government portion of share capital contribution being Rs. 10,000 to each of the Co-operative Societies. The total amount required for Government's contribution will be Rs. 40 lakhs.

(b) To construct 300 godowns for these 400 large sized Co-operative Societies for storing members' produce. Share of Government's contribution towards construction of godowns will be Rs. 10,000 to each of 300 Co-operative Societies. Out of Rs. 10,000, Rs. 7,500 will be loan and Rs. 2,500 will be subsidy.

(c) State Government's contribution towards the maintenance of staff of these 400 Co-operative Societies will be Rs. 10 lakhs for the Plan period or Rs. 2,500 per year to each Co-operative Society.

(d) *Strengthening of the District Central Co-operative Banks.*—(1) Contribution towards the share

capital of the ten District Co-operative Central Banks by Government is Rs. 30 lakhs or Rs. 3 lakhs to each of the ten Banks.

(ii) Rs. 50,000 is proposed to be granted as subsidy to these ten District Co-operative Central Banks towards the maintenance of staff. Each District Bank will get Rs. 1,000 per year.

(e) *Strengthening of the State Co-operative Apex Bank.*—(1) States' contribution towards share capital will be Rs. 20 lakhs spread over the Plan period.

(ii) Rupees 15,000 is proposed to be granted as subsidy for the maintenance of the staff during the Plan period, i.e., Rs. 3,000 a year.

(f) *Strengthening of the Central Land Mortgage Bank.*—(1) It is proposed that the State should contribute Rs. 5 lakhs towards the share capital of the Central Land Mortgage Bank.

(ii) It is also proposed to subsidise this Bank with a sum of Rs. 10,000 towards the maintenance of the staff.

The above proposals are made to strengthen these institutions to achieve the following target during the Plan period.

(Rupees in lakhs).

Issue of Loans	Short term	Medium term	Long term	Marketing loan
I Year	75	10	50	70
II Year	115	12	70	115
III Year	165	15	60	165
IV Year	215	18	90	215
V Year	265	20	110	255
Total	830	75	400	821

In all, the loan target cumulatively amounts to Rs 2,135 lakhs during the Plan period

2 REORGANISATION OF MARKETING CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

It is proposed to convert all taluk Multi Purpose Co-operative Societies into 80 Primary Marketing Co-operative Societies with the following assistance.—

(a) State's portion of share Capital Contribution of Rs. 20 lakhs, i.e., Rs. 25,000 to each of the 80 Primary Marketing Co-operative Societies.

(b) State's contributions towards the construction of godowns Rs 16 lakhs, i.e., Rs. 20,000 to each of the 80 Marketing Co-operative Societies, of which 75 per cent will be loan and 25 per cent, subsidy.

(c) Subsidy for the maintenance of staff is Rs. 4 lakhs, i.e., Rs. 5,000 to each of the Primary Marketing Co-operative Societies.

(d) *Strengthening of the State Marketing Co-operative Society.*—(i) State's contribution towards the share capital. Rs. 5 lakhs.

(ii) Government's contribution towards construction of the Godowns Rs. one lakh.

(iii) Subsidy towards the maintenance of the staff Rs. 15,000 for the Plan period or Rs. 3,000 per year.

3 ORGANISATION OF PROCESSING CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Some of the agricultural produce needs processing before it could be

marketed. In case of sugarcane, oil seeds, cotton, tobacco, etc., processing assumes very great importance. Hence, it is proposed to organise Co-operative Sugar Factories for the benefit of the sugarcane growers, Co-operative Oil Crushers to convert groundnut into oil, Cotton Ginning and Pressing Co-operative Societies, Tobacco Curing Co-operative Societies, etc., wherever it is possible.

The nature of aid proposed for these Co-operative Societies is by grant of loans. Originally a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was allotted and this has been reduced to Rs. 7 lakhs.

The other schemes of this Department are the (a) Contribution towards the share capital of the State Ware Housing Company, (b) Creation of funds like (i) State Guarantee and Relief Fund and (ii) State Co-operative Development Fund (c) Financial aid by way of subsidy to Co-operative Farming Societies, (d) Staff for administration (Departmental and (e) Co-operative Training.

The total cost of the schemes amounted to Rs. 133.40 lakhs and after 5 per cent cut, the same has been reduced to Rs. 126.63 lakhs. This excludes the share capital contributions to credit structure amounting to Rs. 95 lakhs and the local contributions by the members of the several Co-operatives by way of share capital, etc.

The success of the several schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan mainly depends upon the popular enthusiasm and support.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN MYSORE

REPORT FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MARCH 1956

A few schemes of educational development under the II Five-Year Plan were implemented during the quarter ending with March 1956 even before the II plan period commenced. This was necessitated by the new order coming into force regarding the commencement of the school year on the Sarvodaya Day, that is, 30th January.

Four new Government High Schools and four High Schools under private managements were started with the I Year Class to begin with. An additional enrolment of about 500 in the age-group of 14-16 is expected.

For the age-group of 10-14, 10 Middle Schools were started afresh and 30 lower Primary Schools upgraded to New Type Middle Schools and they have been provided with a teacher each to have a V Class also in those schools with a view to enable pupils in rural parts who would otherwise leave off education to continue in school for a year more at least. By these measures, an additional enrolment of about 6,000 pupils of the age-group of 10-14 is expected.

New single-teacher schools, 120 in number, have been started in the interior villages where there were no schools at all. This is expected to give an additional enrolment of at least 2,500 of the age-group of 6-10.

Ten Basic Primary Schools were started afresh and 20 existing

Primary Schools were converted into the Basic type. A Teacher Training Institute was converted into a Basic Training Institute and shifted to a rural environment from an urban area. A post-graduate Basic Training College was started. Three District Educational Officers were deputed to gain experience in Basic Education at Wardha for three months. These measures are calculated to expand and improve Basic Education in the State.

A Seminar of Head Masters of High, Middle and Primary Schools and Inspectors of Schools was held at a Hill Station in the State. The draft of the new curriculum for Primary (Basic) I—VIII Classes, problems arising out of the introduction of the 4-year Higher Secondary scheme, details of Manual Labour and Social Service Programme in Schools, factors of co-ordination between the Education Department and other Departments at School level and other important educational problems of the day were discussed. About 400 members attended for a week.

A good number of Head Masters of District Board, Municipal and other High Schools attended a Seminar at Mysore, conducted by the Teachers' College, Mysore. Kannada Pandits and Hindi teachers had a refresher course under the University Extension Service.

These Seminars and courses gave an opportunity to many of the teachers in the interior parts of the State to meet their compeers and discuss the problems common to them in a pleasant atmosphere and thus widen the horizon of their knowledge and vision.

With a view to facilitate quick purchase and supply of articles of a good uniform standard to schools, a system of centralised purchase is being tried. By this, the requirements of all the schools are ascertained and consolidated and purchases ordered in bulk by a Purchase Officer.

Many acres of land have been donated to several schools in the State. With a view to bring these lands under cultivation, a Senior Officer of the Agricultural Department is deputed to this Department to work as Land Utilisation Officer.

A statistical Unit is added on to the office of the Director of Public Instruction with a view to collect quarterly statistics of pupils by age-groups and to ascertain by a sampling method the progress of Education among age-groups in the State.

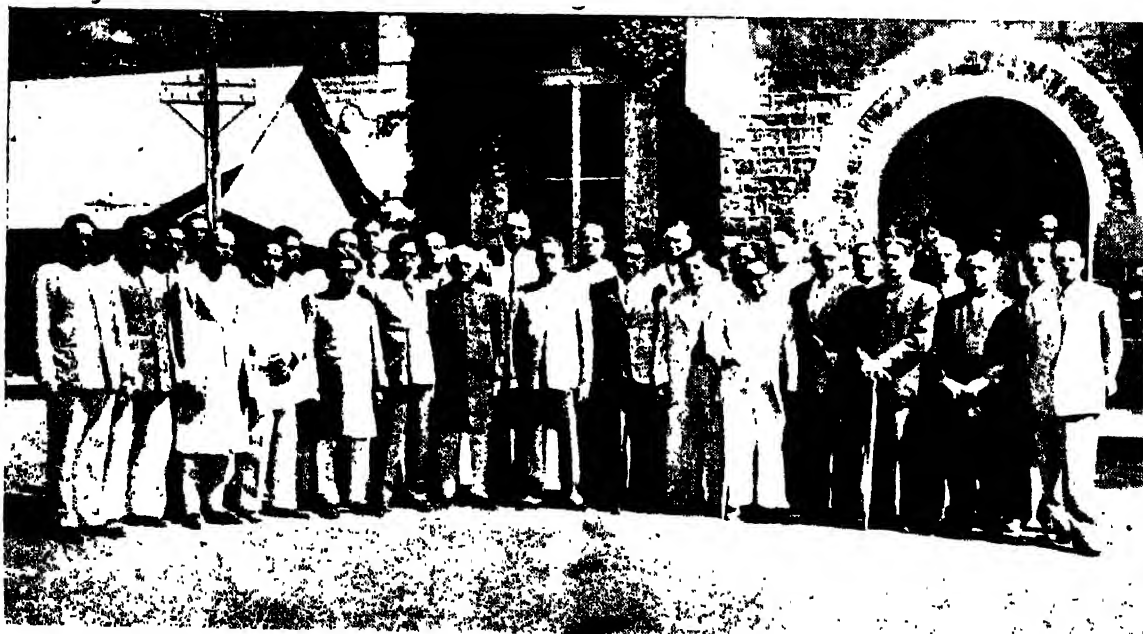


Photo taken on the occasion of the Third Conference of Directors of Information of States held at Nainital from 4th to 7th May 1956. Sri P. M. Lal, I.C.S., Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, New Delhi, who presided at the Conference is seen in the centre of the front row, along with the representatives of States and some of the officers of the Information Ministry.

MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

The Eleven Regulated Markets which have been started at Mysore, Davangere, Chitaldrug, Tiptur, Tumkur, Arsikere, Shimoga, Bellary, Sakaleshpur, Chintamani and Channapatna, were working satisfactorily during the month of May 1956. The quantities of different agricultural commodities auctioned in the several Regulated Markets during the month are given below :—

1. *Regulated Market, Mysore.*—

	Pallas
Groundnut	595
Horsegram	503
Tamarind Seed	157
Honge Seed	92
Cow-pea	42
Avare	19
Niger	13
Til seeds	12
Groengram	9
Bengalgram	9
Urd	6
Thogary	4
Coriander	1



Auctioning Cotton at the Regulated Market, Chitaldroog.

	Maunds.	Licence fee and market cess	
Tamarind	... 1,688	collected	Rs. 1,405—9—6
Chillies	... 279		
Soapnut	... 49		
	Nuts		
Cocoanut	4,32,721		
Licence fee and Market cess			
collected	Rs. 2,296—9—0		

2 *Regulated market, Davangere.*—

	Maunds		
Groundnut	44,799		
Cotton Kapas	... 1,61,980		
Chillies	... 4,110		
Jaggery	... 6,290		
	Bags		
Ragi	... 1,608		
Jola	... 3,780		
Cotton seed	... 1,180		
Castor seed	... 543		
Horsegram	... 222		
Navane	... 174		
Sajje	... 116		
Bengalgram	... 34		
Tamarind	... 20		
Tur	... 16		
Tur Dhal	... 6		
Coriander	... 5		
Niger	... 1		

Licence fee and market cess collected. Rs. 3,598—9—9

3 *Regulated Market, Daptur.*—

Copra	61,867 maunds		
Coconut	... 601 carts		
Seenu	817 carts 841,000 lbs		
Jaggery	1195 bundles and 295 bags.		

Licence fee and market cess collected Rs. 1,455 3—6

4. *Regulated Market, Chitaldrug.*—

	Maunds		
Cotton kapas	1,23 660		
Groundnut	.. 1,202		
	Pallas		
Ragi	447		
Jola	.. 449		
Castor	... 95		
Navane	.. 37		
Sajje	... 19		

Licence fee and market cess collected Rs. 1,405—9—6

5. *Regulated Market, Tumkur.*—

	Maunds		
Groundnut	... 17,316		
Jaggery	... 14,120		
Tamarind	... 8,996		
Soapnut	... 5,877		

	Pallas		
Honge Seed	... 1,286		

	Maunds		
Arecanut	... 1,270		

	Pallas		
Horsegram	.. 315		
Castor	... 101		
Avale	.. 2		
Hutchellu	.. 125		

Licence fee and market cess collected Rs. 888—14—6

6. *Regulated Market, Arsikere.*—

Copra	.. 8,892 Maunds		
Cocoanut	1,923 carts		
Castor seed	... 40 Bags		
Chillies	... 180 do		
Coriander	... 34 do		
Seengu	... 811 Carts		
Groundnut	... 8 Bags		

License fee and market cess collected Rs. 1,202—4—3

7 *Bellary Market Committee.*—

	Maunds		
Mungu Cotton Kapas	4,182		
Farin Cotton Kapas	5,078		
Lakshmi Cotton Kapas	5,872		
Mungu Cotton Lint	4,110		
Farin Cotton Lint	... 30,220		
Lakshmi Cotton Lint	... 6,116		
Groundnut Pods	42,272		
Coramandels	... 29,760		

License fee and market cess collected Rs. 5,053—3—0

8. *Regulated Market, Shimoga.*—

	Bags		
Rasi Saraku Areca	... 7,995		
Bette Areca	.. 2,371		

Licence fee and market cess collected Rs. 967—3—9

9. Regulated Market, Saklespur.—

Cardamom	..	1,846 Maunds.
Licence fee and Market cess collected		Rs. 1,104—4—0

10 Regulated Market, Chintamani —

Groundnut	...	8,082 bags
Jaggery	...	125 carts and 222 bags
Chillies	...	1,106 bags
Tamarind	...	57 carts or 219 bags
Horsegram	...	140 bags
Avare	...	70 do
Potatoes	...	15 carts and 1,270 bags
Onions	...	14 carts and 507 bags
Licence fee and Market cess collected		Rs. 659—6—0

11 Regulated Market Channapatna.—

Groundnut	..	712 Pallas
Castor	...	120 "
Avare	...	81 "
Horsegram	...	205 "
Niger	...	76 "
Jaggery	...	498 Bundles
Gingelly	...	2 Pallas
Cocoanut		4 600 Nuts
Licence fee and Market cess collected		Rs 98—10—3

The calendar of events was issued during the month for conducting elections to constitute the Third Regulated Market Committees for Mysore and Chitaldrug.

The Regulated Market Committee, Bangalore, met during the month and adopted the bye-laws for the Committee.

The Government have approved the several recommendations made by the Regulated Markets Enquiry Committee and necessary action is being taken to implement the same.

WAREHOUSING ACTIVITIES

The Indian Parliament passed the Draft Bill of the Agricultural Produce (Co-operative Development and Warehousing) Corporation Bill,

1955 and a copy of the said Bill is awaited for taking further action in the matter.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The progress of work done under the Mysore Weights and Measures Act is as follows.—

Sl No.		During the month
1	Number of weights and measures presented for testing	10,290
2	Number of units certified for correctness	9,906
3	Amount of testing fee collected	Rs 1512 6 0
4	Number of Units of Weights and Measures sold	2,129
5	Value of the weights and measures sold	Rs 4,067 8 0
6	Number of cases launched	11
7	Number of cases convicted	8
8	Amount of fine collected	Rs 194

CO OPERATIVE MARKETING

The activities of the Mysore State Co-operative Marketing Society, Ltd., Bangalore, during the month under report are as follows —

Membership		1,062
		Rs a. p.
Share Capital	..	42,339 8 0
Purchases		1,54,085 2 0
Sales	..	1,33,355 4 6
Turnover	..	2,87,473 6 6

OTHER DEVELOPMENT WORKS

Work on Grading Activities. The total number of eggs graded at the three Egg Grading Stations in the State during the month is 60516.

MARKET NEWS

Arrangements were made for the collection of daily and weekly market rates of certain agricultural commodities, live-stock and live-stock products from Bangalore and mofussil markets and for broadcasting

the same through the All India Radio, Bangalore and to publish the daily market rates in some of the local newspapers.

An Agricultural Seminar under the auspices of the Mysore Agricultural and Experimental Union was held at Hebbal during the month under report.

The Department also participated in the Exhibition held in the Seminar and put up an attractive stall displaying charts, photos, etc., of several Regulated Markets in the State. Demonstration of grading of eggs was also conducted at the Stall for the benefit of the public.

Padmashree Dr. M. C. Modi, Conducting an eye-operation.



NEWS IN BRIEF

EYE TREATMENT BY PADMASRI DR M C MODI

The following statements show the number of cases examined and treated for various eye complaints by Padmasri Dr. M. C. Modi, in the months of May and June 1956 in the Districts of Chickmagalur, Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Bellary.

(1) Chickmagalur and Shimoga Districts

Place	Total consultation	Operations	Medication
1 Kadur ...	10	7	105
2 Birur ...	15	11	133
3 Sakrepatna	2	1	10
4 Chickmagalur	37	1	170
5 Mudigeri	12	1	1
6 Koppa	1	1	
7 Sringeri	190	6	5
8 Narasimhanajapura.	23	15	10
9 Tirukere	25	39	111
10 Bhadravati	63	1	
11 Shimoga	672	11	
12 Thuthahalli	55	1	
13 Nagur	33	1	
14 Hosanagar	283	5	12
15 Sanna	213	8	11
16 Sorab	11	57	184
17 Shikaripur	203	30	1
18 Honnali	381	70	10
19 Channarayana	11	103	135
Total	7,137	72	02

(2) Chitaldrug and Bellary Districts

Place	Total consultation	Operations cases	Medication
1 Davangere	613	114	280
2 Harihat	688	93	267
3 Hiriya	313	60	103
4 Chitalakere	596	98	27
5 Melkalur	432	93	246
6 Bellary	704	127	220
7 Siruguppa	438	63	111
8 Hospet	520	89	121
9 Sandur	78	18	38
10 Kudligi	223	24	12
11 Kottur	276	31	56
12 Harapanahalli	303	56	91
13 Hadagalli	632	89	213
Total	6,206	970	2,076

ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, MYSORE

A brief note on the activities of the Oriental Research Institute, Mysore, during 1955-56 is given below.

Sri H. Devenappa, M.A., Assistant Curator, is placed in charge of the duties of the Director.

The Advisory Committee met only once during the official year 1955-56, on 29th June 1955 to consider the following subjects:—

1. Purchase of books and manuscripts for the library of the Institute.
2. Enhancement of remuneration to copyists.
3. The question of creating the post of Assistant Director of the Institute of an Assistant Professor for the Oriental Research Institute and the appointment of a Sanskrit scholar to the post.
4. Presentation of the Oriental Research Institute publications to the members of the staff of the entire section of the Institute.
5. The question of meeting the cost of printing and publishing the book 'Lasya'.
6. Question of providing sufficient accommodation for the manuscript section and printing section of the Institute.
7. Increase of commission to book sellers for the Oriental Research Institute publications.
8. Printing and publishing the work 'Saubhaya Siddhanta' edited by Pandit Sri Yellappa Sastry.

The lists of books and manuscripts to be purchased for the Library of the Institute were approved, only two manuscripts viz., (1) Vidyabhushana and (2) Rajavalikatha being deleted.

It was resolved that the transcription charges may be raised from Rs. 9 to Rs. 15

per 1,000 grant has, as paid in other Research Institutions

It was also resolved that the Commission to book sellers for the Oriental Research Institute publications may be raised from 12½ per cent to 18½ per cent

II. PUBLICATIONS.

The following books were published during the year under report —

1. Vedanta Tattva Viveka
2. Tattavamukta Kalapi—Vol IV
3. Thorave Ramayana—Vol I
4. Alphabetical Catalogue of Kannada manuscripts.
5. Supplemental Catalogue of Kannada Printed Books in the Library.

III. PROGRESS OF PUBLICATIONS

The following statement furnishes the number of pages printed of each of the works in the press :

	No of pages
1. Ramayana with Kathaka (Balakanda)	1 to 96
2. Apastamba Srouta Sutra	1 to 96
3. Arthasatra of Kautilya (153 to 384)	.. 232
4. Sivatatva Chintamani ..	1 to 96

Works ready for the press.

1. Kumara Rama Sangathya
2. Soundarya Lahari with Kannada tika.
3. Sevantika Parinaya.
4. Lasyaranjana with English translation and relevant photographs
5. Vishnusahasranama Bhashya vivariti.
6. Kavyadarpana.
7. Catalogue of printed works (English)
8. Catalogue of printed works (Sanskrit).
9. Siddhahanta Siddhanajana with commentary.
10. Padaitha Sara

Works under preparation.

1. Ramayana with Kathaka (Ayodhya Kanda).
2. Nyayamanjuli.
3. Prakrita Manideepa—Vol II
4. Sagara Dharma.
5. Neminatha Purana

6. Thorave Ramayana—Vol. II.
7. Hariharana Ragale—Vol. I.
8. Kriyasara—Vol. II.

Works transcribed.

(Copied for the office.)

Sanskrit.—

1. Kavyaprakasatika ... pp. 3 to 66
2. Viramaheswarachara Sangraha ... pp. 40—99
(with Kannada commentary).

Kannada.—

1. Gandhakatailadi Prayogagalu .. pp. 22
2. Madhavankakavya pp. 160
3. Rajavalikathe of Devachandra ... pp. 360
4. Sanibhaktisara pp. 32
5. Kaligananatha Sangatya

Works transcribed.

(For outsiders.)

Names of persons or institutions	Names of works transcribed
1 Post graduate Research Institute Poona	Sakatayana Sutra vivritti (Amogha)
2 Asiatic Society, Port Street, Calcutta	Mantrabrahmana Bhashya
3 Jaina Sahityavikasamandali, Bombay	Vidyanusasana
4 T T M S M Library, Tanjore	Bharatarnava
5 D S. Achyuta Rao, Lecturer in History, Mysore University	Mysore Dore gala Vamsavali
6 P S Ratti, Pleader, Savanur	Srimatpoornabodhi Kathakalpataru
7 Sri Raja Samaraj Rajavanta Bahadur, Hyderabad (Deccan)	Lalita-Mata
	Matruka Stotra
	Saparyapriyayastati
	Kamatata
	Marikastotra
	Mahavidyastotra-mantra
	Renukasthapana vidhi
	Septasatidhyana stotram
	Durgavijaya
	Syamalasotram.
	Varuanalasotram
	Paraukusa Pancha vimstih
	Kalikagadyam
	Kalpavahidanda-kam
	Kamalagunarajna stavah
	Yantravivaranopaniashad
	Anandopanishad
	Mantropanishad.

In addition to the research work in the Institute, the members of the staff are publishing research articles and works involving a good deal of research. The following are the articles and works published during the year under report.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Sri H. Deveerappa | (1) Introduction to Aitta purana of Ranna (to be published).
(2) Nadugannada (a talk broadcast). |
| 2. Sri N. Basavaradhya | (1) Sarvagna Vachana Sangraha (published by Adult Education Council, Mysore). |
| 3. Sri S. N. Krishna Jois. | (1) Pauchangam for the years 1955-59
(2) Virupakshasthana Ranna. |
| 4. Sri M. C. Padmanabha Sharma. | (1) About a dozen articles regarding Jain culture and literature published in the magazine 'Jinavani' |

IV. MANUSCRIPTS.

The total number of manuscripts in the Library of the Institute at the end of the year under report (1955-56) was 11,330 as against 11,292 of last year (1954-55).

Manuscripts were issued, as usual, to the members of the staff and other scholars for consultation. They were let out for study, research and publication to the following recognised institutions in and outside the State :—

1. Government Branch Press, Mysore.
2. Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore.
3. Post-graduate Research Institute, Deccan College, Poona.
4. Yuvaraja's College, Mysore.
5. Maharaja's College, Mysore.
6. Oriental Research Institute, Baroda.

Totally 50 manuscripts were loaned to 18 members in and outside Mysore for consultation, etc. Manuscripts of the Library of the Institute are being used by the University staff and other scholars for editing. They are being borrowed by His Holiness Sri Parakalaswami, the Sravanabelagola Jain Mutt, and the Palace, Mysore, for submission to His Highness.

In all, 13,529 manuscripts have been consulted by 2,785 scholars in and outside Mysore, during the year under report.

The following gentlemen have presented manuscripts to the Library of the Institute :—

No. of Mss.

- | | |
|---|------|
| 1. Sri Virabhadra Setty, Singuval, Saligrama Hobli, Krishnarajanagar Taluk ... | One |
| 2. Sri Chandrayya, Shanubhog, Malayur, Harave Hobli, Chamarajanagar ... | Four |
| 3. Sri R. Rama Rao, Retired Assistant Director, Department of Archaeology, Mysore ... | One |
| 4. Sri Virappa, Patel, Arunde, Nyamathi Post, Honnali Taluk | One |
| (Total seven) | |

Manuscripts have been purchased from the following gentlemen —

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Sri Padmaraja Pandit, C/o M. C. Nagasarma, Mysore ... | Four |
| 2. Sri Chandrayya, Shanubhog, Malayur, Harave Hobli Chamarajanagar Taluk, ... | Eighteen |
| 3. Asur Srinivasa Iyengar, No. 46, Deverammanni Agrahar, Mysore ... | Three |

About 50 manuscripts have been collected for the Library of the Institute during the year under report.

Manuscripts of the Institute were sent for the Exhibition of the Indian Historical Records Commission held at Patna.

A Pandit, by name M. S. Padmanabha Sharma, from the Visweswaranand Vedic Research Institute, Hoshiarpur, Sadhu Ashram, P.O. East Punjab, is undergoing training in this Institute to get himself acquainted with research work and is deciphering the manuscripts in several scripts.

Nearly 1,500 unclaimed old manuscripts have been examined and classified.

V. PRINTED BOOKS.

The following statement shows the number of printed books added to the Institute during the year under report and

the total number of volumes on 31st March 1956 :—

Section	No. of volumes in 1954-55	No. of volumes added in 1955-56	Total No. of volumes in 1955-56
Sanskrit ...	9,203	181	9,384
Kannada ...	4,878	855	5,733
English ...	6,659	66	6,725
	20,740	1,102	21,842

Four thousand nine hundred and one books were consulted by 3,586 readers and 5,780 books were lent out to the members of the University Staff, registered Graduates of the University, Sanskrit and Kannada Students of the Maharaja's College, and Depositors as well as Staff Members of the Oriental Research Institute.

The Institute subscribed for the following journals :—

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Samskrita | 6. Aryan Path |
| 2. Jayakarnataka | 7. Educational Review. |
| 3. Shivanurhava | 8. Vijnana Jyotisha. |
| 4. Sharanasahitya | 9. Vedanta Kesari |
| 5. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. | |

The following journals were received as presentation :—

1. Half yearly journal of the Mysore University.
2. UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries.
3. American Reporter.
4. Jaina Antiquary.
5. Journal of the Oriental Research Institute, Baroda.
6. Bulgaria Today.
7. La Bulgarie (French).
8. Journal of the Mythic Society.

The following journals were received on exchange basis :—

1. Journal of Sri Venkateswara Oriental Research Institute.
2. Adyar Library Bulletin.
3. Indian Historical Quarterly.
4. Ephigraphia Indica.

The following are the names of persons or institutions from whom publications were received in the Institute as presentation during the year under report :—

Persons	No. of Publications
1. Sri Vittal Das Kottari	... One
2. Mothi Lal Sarma	... Five
3. K. Ramalingam	... Two
4. A. Srinivasa Iyengar	... Two
5. S. Basappa	... One
6. N. Basavaradhya and S. Basappa.	Two
7. Harihara	... One
8. Pattabhiramiah	... One
9. S. Shankarappa	... One
10. Carlo Suares	... One
11. Director, Oriental Research Institute (H. Deveerappa).	Eleven
12. Reni Fouere	... One
13. Director, Oriental Research Institute (H. Deveerappa).	Two
14. A. D. Ramaraja Urs	... Forty
15. M. S. Krishna Murthy	... One
16. Gurupada Halder	... One
17. Registrar, University of Mysore (F. J. Noronha).	About Six hundred
18. Bhagavan Sridhara Paramahansa.	One

Institutions.

1. The University of Travancore Six
2. Curator, Oriental Mss. Library, Madras. One
3. Palace, Mysore ... Two
4. Manuscripts Library, University of Travancore. Eight
5. Kannada Research Institute, Dharwar. Three
6. Government Press, Mysore Bangalore. One
7. Director, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi. Three

VI. DEPOSITS.

The system of issuing books on the security of deposits continued during the year under report. The total number of depositors on 31st March 1956 was 162 as against 160 in the previous year (1954-55).

The balance of deposit including the transcription added was Rs. 1,472-4-9 as against Rs. 1,536-15-9 of last year (1954-55).

VII. SALE OF PUBLICATIONS

As usual, the publications of the Institute as well as those of the University were stocked for sale in the Institute. The total realisation from the sale of books during the year under report was as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Oriental Research Institute Publications including Miscellaneous receipts.	3,217	7	0
2. University Publications ..	3,247	14	0
3 Tribes and Castes .	130	10	0
Total ...	6,595	15	0

VIII. MICROFILM

During the year under report 41-moth-eaten unprinted single palm-leaf manuscripts have been microfilmed the total number of leaves being 6,000. In this connection, immediate attention has to be paid to accommodating the micro filming section of the Institute so that the section may function properly.

IX. VISITORS

The work of the Institute was appreciated by distinguished visitors, during the year under report.

1. His Holiness Sri Visvajnanatutha Sri Padangalavaru of the Mutt at Subrahmanya visited the Institute on the 13th October 1955 and recorded his high appreciation of the valuable work done by the Pandits of the Institute.

2 Prof A. T. Biswas, Professor, H S K College, Durbangah, Assam, visited the Institute and recorded his high opinion of the work done by the Institute.

3 A. Ochakovsky, Trade representative of U.S.S.R. in India, visited the Institute on 20th March 1956.

FURTHER REVISION OF RATES FOR POWER SUPPLY

Consequent on the revision of rates for power supply to several classes of consumers in the State from 1st April 1956, representations have been made on the floor of the Houses of Legislature that the rates fixed for certain categories, namely, those for small industries and irrigation pumping sets are high and require reconsideration. The question has been examined again in the light of the discussions in the Legislature and Government have decided that the following further revision in the tariff be ordered —

I.P. Sets.

A rate of 0.75 anna for the first 105 units per nominal Horse Power per month and 0.5 anna per unit for all additional supply may be levied and the monthly minimum may be reduced from Rs. 1-8-0 to Re. 1-0-0 per nominal Horse Power.

Low Tension Industrial Supply.

In the case of flour mills in places other than Bangalore and Mysore Cities, the monthly minimum charges may be levied on the basis of 60 units per Horse Power instead of at 72 units.

It is also decided that consumers both under I.P. sets and small industries who would like to change their motors to those with a lower Horse Power might be permitted to do so.

Government propose to watch the effect of these concessions and review the position in July 1956.

BYE-ELECTION IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY OF TARIKERE

A bye election was held for filling up the vacancy caused by the demise of Sri T.C. Basappa, an elected member from the Legislative Assembly Constituency. In the poll taken on the 29th of April, 1956, out of 47,731 voters in the constituency, 25,598 exercised their votes. Of these, 14,864 were men and 10,734 were women. Sri T.C. Shantappa (Congress), who secured the largest number of votes was declared elected.

WORKING OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

The Employment Exchanges in the State (Bangalore, Mysore and Bellary) registered 1,966 persons during the month of April 1956. The number of vacancies reported from the Central Government Departments and State Government Departments was 117 and from private employers 39, thus bringing the total to 156.

One thousand four hundred and fifty-six persons were referred to employers against the reported vacancies.

Ninety-three persons were placed in employment during the month as against 89 in the previous month.

The registrations of 1,749 persons lapsed during the month. The total number of persons on the Live Registers of the Exchanges waiting for employment assistance at the end of April 1956 was 11,521.

From the inception of the organisation up to the end of April 1956, 1,46,822 persons were registered, 46,870 were submitted against reported vacancies and 8,734 were placed in employment.

WATER SUPPLY IN BANGALORE CORPORATION AREA

A Conference was held in the Chambers of the Chief Minister on 28th May 1956 to review the progress of the work of improvement of water supply to Bangalore City and to discuss measures for the rationalisation of distribution in the Corporation area. The Ministers for Local Self-Government and Public Health and for Revenue and Public Works, the Members of the Legislative Assembly from Bangalore Corporation area, the officers of the Corporation and other officers concerned were present.

The progress so far made on the improvement work was gone into in detail. It was found that with the completion of the improvement work at Thippagondanahalli now taken on hand at a cost of Rs. 70 lakhs, it would be possible to supply 16 million gallons of water per day to the Corporation area as against 12 million gallons per day at present, thus working out a *per capita* consumption

of 15 gallons as against 9 to 9.5 gallons at present. The additional supply is expected to be made available by the end of March 1957 with the arrival of the necessary machinery, namely, pumps, motors, etc., between September of this year and February of next year.

The question of improving the distribution system in both the City and Civil Station areas was next discussed. Government have already sanctioned schemes for Rs. 33 lakhs for laying a new line and for constructing zonal tanks in the Civil Station area. The officers of the Corporation brought to notice that a scheme for Rs. 79 lakhs had been worked out for improving distribution in both the areas. It was agreed that pending receipt of Central assistance in the form of a loan already asked for, for executing this scheme, the Government of Mysore might advance the required sums to the Corporation on terms to be decided. A Special Division in the Public Works Department is proposed to be constituted for the purpose of executing the works, on receipt of a resolution from the Corporation conveying its agreement to the proposals made. It was further decided that the Corporation should explore all possible means of augmentation of water supply within the Corporation area by sinking a large number of bore wells in all likely places.

With the prospective increase in population of the city, measures for increasing the overall supply were also considered. With the present storage capacity in the Thippagondanahalli reservoir, it is considered possible to increase the supply to 24 million gallons per day with an additional expenditure of Rs. 1.6 crores. It is also possible to increase the supply from the Hessaraghatta reservoir alone by one million gallons per day at a cost of about Rs. 32 lakhs. Approval of the Planning Commission to the implementation of the Rs. 1.6 crores scheme is awaited and it is expected to be taken up as soon as it is received.

Besides water supply to Bangalore City, questions pertaining to sewage disposal, clearing of slums in the City area and action in regard to unauthorised structures were also generally discussed. It was agreed that since the Corporation had to shoulder the primary responsibility for all these works, it

should work out a comprehensive proposal for obtaining a loan, amounting to between Rs. 250 and Rs. 300 lakhs, and to execute them after assigning priorities. It was further decided that the Corporation would also make suitable proposals regarding the repayment of the loan after examining the question comprehensively.

SALES AGENCY FOR PRODUCTS OF STATE OWNED AND AIDED INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS

A proposal for the establishment of an organisation to deal with the sales of products of the Government owned and aided industrial concerns was under consideration for some time past. The question was examined in all its aspects by the Board of Management of Industrial Concerns and it was resolved to drop the scheme. With a view to allaying any apprehension in the minds of the merchants in general and the agents in particular that the sales of such products through them would cease it is announced that the existing system of the sales of these products will continue.

ADVERSE SEASONAL CONDITIONS IN MYSORE DISTRICT

Owing to failure of "Munru" rains in the Mysore District, seasonal conditions in Nanjangud, Chamarajanagar, T. Narasipur, Gundlupet and Yelandur Taluks are giving cause for anxiety. As compared with the average of the past thirty-five years, the rainfall since 1st January 1956 this year shows a decrease in these taluks ranging from 2 inches 67 cents to 7 inches 27 cents (up to 2nd June 1956).

Taluk	This year		35 years' average	
	Inches	Cents	Inches	Cents
1. Mysore ...	1	63	8	30
2. Chamarajanagar	5	52	8	19
3. Nanjangud	1	54	8	51
4. Gundlupet.	2	76	8	65
5. T. Narasipur.	1	80	8	25

The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, who has toured these areas extensively, has reported that conditions in certain parts of Gundlupet, Nanjangud, Chamarajanagar and Yelandur are bad and that nearly 80 per cent of the dry lands in this area have not been sown at all. Jola crop in the rest of the area is also reported to be very unsatisfactory. Fodder scarcity has also been noticed in the area.

The following are the measures of relief that have so far been adopted —

In regard to Public Works, orders have been issued to start all irrigation and other works included in the current year's budget and these proposed to be undertaken under lump-sum provision inclusive of desilting works. These works are being entrusted on piece work basis wherever feasible to the local people. Arrangements are being made to take up a large number of irrigation and similar works, the cost of which does not exceed Rs. 2,500 as petty works of this nature do not involve any liability on the part of villagers in respect of the cost.

In addition to the privilege of free grazing of cattle, villagers in the affected areas are being permitted to cut and remove grass from State Forests for a period of two months without any charge (as per Government Order No. A.F. 2526-25-It. 30 56-2, dated 6th June, 1956).

The local revenue Officers have been given the instruction to grant time for clearing revenue arrears in deserving cases and not to take coercive action for recovery in any case.

Arrangements are being made to stock quantities of seed, ragi and paddy for meeting the demands of the farmers.

In addition to Rs. 20,000 placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner previously, a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been placed at his disposal now for carrying out relief works through revenue agency, and a further sum of Rs. 35,000 for fodder supply. Fodder will be supplied on a no-profit basis, cost of transport being subsidised. A sum of Rs. 20,000 has been allotted for grant of takkavi loans in these taluks. The Deputy Commissioner has also been instructed to supplement the relief measures taken by

Government by taking up local works such as Village Panchayet works. It has not been considered necessary at this juncture to subsidise food-stuffs, to impose control over foodgrains or to open relief kitchens. A reasonable amount out of the amount allotted to the District is being set apart for doling out foodgrains to helpless persons.

Instructions have been issued to the Director of Rural Industrialisation to take up schemes in the affected areas in order to provide work to the villagers. Arrangements are being made to supply adequate quantities of cotton to the Badanwal Spinning Centre so that the villagers in the surrounding area may receive steady supplies for purposes of spinning.

Action has been taken to constitute Taluk Relief Committees consisting of local non-official gentlemen to guide the relief measures.

The situation is being keenly watched and further relief measures will be taken if it deteriorates.

RELIEF MEASURES

With a view to having a first-hand knowledge of adverse seasonal conditions in certain areas of Mysore District, the Chief Minister undertook a tour of these areas recently. This has been very helpful in taking immediate decisions in regard to relief measures to be adopted in those areas. The Chief Minister acquainted himself with the actual situation and instructed the local Officers to take prompt and expeditious action to relieve distress wherever it was observed.

The Prime Minister has sent a sum of Rs. 25,000 out of the Prime Minister's Relief Fund for being spent on distress relief measures. This Government is thankful to the Prime Minister for this help. Action is being taken to see that this amount is properly expended.

THE INTER-STATE COMMITTEE'S MEETING

The Inter-State Committee of Ministers held its second meeting in the Chambers of

the Chief Minister on 15th June 1956. The meeting commenced at 3-30 P.M. The Chief Minister of Mysore presided. Sri M. P. Patil, Minister for Co-operation, Government of Bombay, Sri A. B. Shetty, Minister for Health, Government of Madras, Dr. G. S. Melkote, Minister for Labour and Public Works, Government of Hyderabad and Sri C. M. Poonacha, Chief Minister of Coorg, attended the meeting.

The subjects discussed mainly related to pay structure of the new State, re constitution of the All-India Service Cadres, accommodation for the incoming officers and staff, adaptation of laws, rules and regulations, readjustments in the Second Five-Year Plan, assets and liabilities, etc. It was also decided to constitute an Inter-State Committee of officers consisting of the Chief Secretaries or their nominees of the States coming over to the new State of Mysore.

It may be recalled that the previous meeting of the Committee was held at Bangalore on the 21st and 22nd of May 1956, when tentative decisions were taken on certain preliminary matters connected with the formation of the New Mysore State.

FALSE STATEMENT

Statements made by certain persons alleging deaths due to starvation in certain parts of Mysore District have recently been published in some newspapers. Government wish to state that these statements are false.

One of the statements published in the papers alleges 20 deaths due to starvation in Badanaguppe Village of Chamarañanagar Taluk. Prompt official enquiries have elicited the fact that during the whole of the month, four persons died owing to some diseases and not due to starvation.

In pursuance of another report that a person had died of starvation in Hoskote Village in Nanjangud Taluk, enquiries were instituted and it was found that it is not true.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC POWER

The following statement shows, districtwar, the total number of electric installations serviced during the month of April 1956

Serial No	Installations	Bangalore	Mysore	Mandya	Tumkur	Kolar	Chickmagalur	Chitaldurg	Hassan	Shimoga	Bellary	Total
1	Lighting	640	106	132	65	100	67	103	36	106	137	1,495
2	Heating	1	1		3	1	1		1	1		41
3	Power	21	3	1	1	2	1	3		1	1	39
4	I P sets	17	5	1	21	6		17	9	1	4	103
5	Cinemas				...					1		1
6	Street Light	34	20	6		14	28	3	23	7	...	133
7	Towns and Villages					2	2	1	2		1	8

The total number of installations in the State as on 30th April 1956, was as follows:—

Lighting	...	1,57,107
Heating	.	9,235
Power	.	9,553
I P. Sets	...	7,929
Cinemas	...	212
Street Lighting	..	39,636
Towns and Villages	...	819

MYSORE HOUSING BOARD

The Government of Mysore are pleased to appoint the following persons as the Chairman and Members of the Mysore Housing Board —

CHAIRMAN

The Commissioner for Local Self-Government in Mysore

MEMBERS

- 1 The Chairman, City of Bangalore Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore.
- 2 The Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Mysore, Bangalore.
- 3 The General Manager, Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. Bangalore.
- 4 Sri A. Ramanna, Mysore
- 5 Sri K C. Kumaran, Bangalore.
- 6 Sri D. Gundu Rao, Advocate, Bellary.

ACTIVITIES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE IN MAY 1956

1 **Staffs**—S. L. Jamma Rao, D. L. Narasimhaiah and D. R. Ghose Khan Ghori, have been appointed as Acting Professors of (1) Commerce, (2) Kannnda and (3) Geography respectively.

2 The following Lecturers who were granted scholarships for studies in other Indian Universities reported themselves to duty on completion of their studies.

(1) Sri Hirannaya, Lecturer in Hindi.

(2) Sri N. Varadarajan, Lecturer in Commerce.

3 The following Lecturers who were on University Fellowship completed their research work.

(1) Sri N. Balasubramanya, Lecturer in English

(2) Sri M. Rajeswariah, Lecturer in Hindi.

(3) Sri N. Honniah, Lecturer in History

4 The Admission Committee met on 22nd May 1956 to consider the rules of admissions to Technical and Professional Colleges.

5 Results of all University Examinations of March—April 1956 except B.Sc. (Hons.) in Botany, Geology, Zoology and Statistics were announced.

6 The University Council met on 5th May 1956, 9th May 1956 and 22nd May 1956 at Mysore and Bangalore respectively.

7 A special meeting of the Senate was held on 22nd May 1956 at Mysore.

8 A Special Convocation was held on 25th May 1956 in the Crawford Hall, Mysore, for conferring the Honorary Degree of D.Sc., and D. Litt., to Sri M. S. Thacker, Chairman, Council of Scientific Industrial Research, Government of India, New Delhi and to Sri K. V. Puttappa, Principal,

Maharaja's College, Mysore, respectively His Highness the Chancellor presided over the function.

9 Manuscripts received for Kannada Medium Expert Committee.—

- | | | |
|---|------------------------|---|
| 1 | Calculus ... | Sri M. S. Surayanarayana Sastry,
M.Sc. |
| 2 | Analytical
Geometry | Sri K. Manjanathaiya, M.Sc. |
| 3 | Physics ... | Sri B. V. Narayana Rao, M.Sc. |

10 Distinguished Visitors.—

Swamy Ranganathananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Delhi, visited and delivered a lecture on "Buddha and the Future World" on 31st May 1956 at 5-30 P.M. in the Senior B.A. Hall, Maharaja's College, Mysore. Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao, presided over the meeting. The lecture was very interesting and well attended.

11 University Extension Lectures.—

Name of the Lecturers	Subject	Place
<i>3rd May 1956</i>		
Sriyuths -		
1 V. K. Doreswamy, M.Sc., Dip. in Com.	Ganithasastra adara swarupa matthu halavu vinodagalu.	Devanahalli
2 S. Ananthanarayana, M.A. ...	Duranthanatakagalu ...	Do
<i>4th May 1956</i>		
3 R. Gururaja ...	Sthrudhana ...	Do
<i>7th May 1956</i>		
4 Mahadeva Sastry, L.A.M.S. ...	Arogya matthu Samskrithi ...	Koppa
<i>8th May 1956</i>		
5 M. Surayanarayana Sastry, M.Sc.	Jeevavasheshagalu ...	Do
6 S. N. Shanthavoerappa, M.A. ...	Kuvempuravara Birugali ...	Do
<i>17th May 1956</i>		
7 H. B. Devarajasarkar, B.Sc. (Hons.)	Parathantrajeevigalu matthu parathantra Jeevana.	Sira
8 S. K. Krishnamurthy, M.A. ...	Asiada Divya Jothi ...	Do
<i>18th May 1956</i>		
9 Nadig Krishna Murthy, M.A. ...	Na Kanda America ...	Do

Names of the Lecturers		Subject	Place
<i>28th May 1956</i>			
10	Nadigkishna Murthy, M.A.	... Budhana Sandesha	... Shikaripur
11	N. Sreenivasa Murthy, R.A.	Gauthama Buddhara Jeevana	Soraba
12	Dr. M. Seshadri	Buddhara kulada Silpakale	... Do
<i>29th May 1956</i>			
13	M. Yamunacharya, M.A.	Buddha Darsana	... Anavatti
14	N. Shivarama Sastri, M.A.	Buddha Devana Jeevana matthu Upadesha	Do
<i>30th May 1956</i>			
15	S. V. Ranganu, M.A.	... Buddhara Jeevana Krama	Shimoga
16	M. Yamunacharya, M.A.	.. Gauthama Buddhara Upadesha	Do
17	A. Venkataraman, M.Sc.	.. Bauddhamathadalli Zen Sam- pradaya	Jog
18	C. V. Srinivasa Murthy, M.A.	Buddhana Sandesha	Do
19	T. S. Shama Rao, M.A.	Avathurapurusha Buddhadevi	Do

4 *University Extension Lectures Handbooks*—

- 1 Bhurathadalli Raja Prabhutha By Sri T. S. Rajagopal Iyengar, M.A., LL.B.
- 2 Atogya Sidhane By Sri Motuguthala Mahadeva Sastri, L.A.M.S.

have been published in U.E.L. Handbook Series

Manuscript received for U.E.L. Handbook Series.

Kurkanageralli Rakshana Vyavastha By Dr. T. S. Puttanna, M.L.S., D.O.M.S., (Lod)

REPORT OF WORK DONE IN THE ANTI CORRUPTION BRANCH DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL 1956

At the commencement of the month under report, there were 609 petitions pending in the Branch. During the month 151 petitions were received, bringing the total to 760. Out of these, 91 petitions containing vague allegations were referred to the concerned departmental officers for necessary action. Among the other petitions examined or enquired into, allegations made in 38 cases were found to be either false or incapable of proof. Enquiries or action instituted in 1 cases resulted as follows—

1 (a) One Assistant Director of Agriculture was ordered to be dismissed from service.

(b) Three Agricultural Inspectors were also ordered to be dismissed from service.

(c) One Headman was ordered to be retired from service.

2 One Excise Range Inspector was ordered to be compulsorily retired from service and further it is ordered that a sum of Rs. 217 be recovered from him.

3 One Police Inspector and one Police Daffadar were ordered to be compulsorily retired from service.

4 One I Grade Chief Warder was ordered to be administered a censure.

On completion of preliminary enquiries, charges have been

framed against the following persons :—

- 1 One District Excise Officer
- 2 One Excise Inspector
- 3 Three Excise Assistant Inspectors
- 4 One Executive Engineer
- 5 Two Assistant Engineers
- 6 One in-charge Assistant Engineer.
- 7 One Head Master
- 8 One Inspector of Co-operative Societies.
- 9 One Steward
- 10 One I Division Clerk of Education Department.
- 11 Two V. P. Sub-Overseers and one P. W. D. Sub-Overseer.
- 12 One Accountant of the Prisons Department.
- 13 One Police Daffedar
- 14 One Police Constable
- 15 One Revenue Inspector

After completion of enquiries, final reports were submitted to Government in cases of the following persons :—

- 1 One Range Forest Officer
- 2 One Special Revenue Inspector
- 3 One Establishment Clerk of the Education Department.
- 4 One Sub-Inspector of Police
- 5 One Police Daffedar

Bus Checking.

Action was taken in respect of 8 Government buses and 10 private buses for infringement of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act and ticketless travelling.

EFFICIENCY AUDIT BRANCH.—

1 *Inspection of Offices.* —

The following offices were inspected :—

- 1 Executive Engineer's Office at Chickmagalur.
- 2 Assistant Engineer's Office at Mudigere.
- 3 The District Educational Offices at Hassan and Chickmagalur.
- 4 District Excise Office, Mysore

- 5 Sales Tax Offices at Hassan
- 6 Taluk Offices of Gundlupet and Shimoga.
- 7 High School at Parasurampura.

Inspection notes in respect of these offices have been sent to the concerned Heads of Departments for taking necessary action and for the information of Government where found necessary.

II. SURPRISE INSPECTIONS.—

Surprise visits were paid to the Taluk Treasuries and Sub-Registry Offices at Challakere, Davangere, Harihar and Jagalur. Irregularities noticed have been brought to the notice of the concerned Heads of Departments for taking necessary action.

III. INVESTIGATIONS AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS WORK.—

Condonation of delay in recording final measurements for the work of duplicating the Malleswaram Main Sewer.

IV.—

The Branch assisted the Anti Corruption staff in the audit of the Accounts of the several pharmaceutical firms in the State holding licenses for Rectified Spirit.

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION

CIRCULAR NO. 17/56 —TL (EAST)

The following two statements show the new regulations for import of goods into Iraq during the year 1956.

SCARCE CURRENCY

PROGRAMME OF IMPORTS AND ALLOCATIONS FOR 1956.

Sl. No.	Articles	Allocations 1956 ID.
I. Cloth, Clothings and Dyes —		
1	Cotton Piece-Goods .	250,000
2	Second-hand Clothings	1,000,000
3	Dyes for Clothings ...	5,000

Sl No	Articles	Allocations 1956 ID.	Sl. No.	Articles	Allocations 1956 ID.
II. <i>Building and Construction Materials.—</i>			3	Excavating, Building and Road Constructing Machinery and Accessories.	2,000,000
1	Iron Joists ...	10,000	4	Belting for Machinery and Accessories.	10,000
2	Iron Bars ...	10,000	5	Sewing Machines and Accessories.	20,000
3	Iron Angles, Channels, Ts, etc.	15,000	6	Gum Resin for Machine Belting.	5,000
4	Timber, including Plywood.	20,000	V. <i>Medical and Sanitary Materials and Instruments —</i>		
5	Glass, Window and other.	5,000	1	Drugs, medicines and pharmaceuticals	500,000
6	Oil Paints and Distemper.	20,000	2	Penicillin and other Antibiotics.	10,000
7	Iron Plates ...	5,000	3	Insecticides, Disinfectants, etc.	10,000
8	Metal Sheets ...	75,000	4	Human blood Plasma .	1,000
9	Water-supply Materials (pipes, taps, etc, including boilers and sanitary fixtures).	75,000	5	Medical and Surgical Instruments.	30,000
10	Wire Netting (window)	15,000	6	Dental Instruments and Materials.	5,000
11	Fittings and Mountings (hinges, locks, etc.	15,000	7	Optical and Sun Glasses and Accessories.	5,000
12	Nails and Screws, bolts and nets.	30,000	8	Milk Powder and Food for Babies.	75,000
III. <i>Auto tools, Accessories, Tools, etc.—</i>			9	Laboratory Materials and Apparatus.	10,000
1	Touring Cars (saloon)...	1,750,000	VI. <i>Electrical and Technical Materials.—</i>		
2	Lorries, Pick-ups and Buses.	3,000,000	1	Household Electric Appliances.	100,000
3	Auto Spare Parts and Accessories.	1,000,000	2	Constructional Electric Appliances and Materials.	20,000
4	Tyres and Tubes ...	750,000	3	Electric Fans ...	250,000
5	Garrage and Workshop Equipments.	100,000	4	Air Conditioners, Coolers and Accessories.	100,000
6	Hand Tools and Instruments.	50,000	5	Refrigerators and Accessories	500,000
7	Batteries (for cars and other).	500,000	6	Radio Parts, valves and Radiograms.	75,000
8	Lubricating Oils and Grease (high Grade).	500,000	7	Cinematograph Films (exposed).	1,00,000
9	Lubricating Oils and Grease (low Grade).	250,000	8	Cinematograph Films (unexposed).	5,000
10	Brake Oils and Axles Oils.	50,000	IV. <i>Machinery and Accessories.—</i>		
11	Auto Paints ...	40,000	1	Industrial Machinery and Accessories.	500,000
IV. <i>Machinery and Accessories.—</i>			2	Agricultural Machinery and Accessories.	1,000,000

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Articles</i>	<i>Allocations 1956 ID.</i>	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Articles</i>	<i>Allocations 1956 ID.</i>
9	Cinema Projectors and Accessories.	20,000	8	Stationery of all kinds, Ink.	5,000
10	Carbon for Cinema Projectors.	2,000	<i>X. Requirements of Factories and Industries.—</i>		
11	Far-phones ...	21,000	1	Basic elementary materials including Tar, Asphalt and Tarpaulin cloth.	2,00,000
12	Sound Registering Machines and Accessories.	20,000	2	Unworked Aluminium	...
13	Photographic Films and Cameras.	5,000	3	Parts and Accessories for maintenance of factories and workshops.	2,00,000
<i>VII. Household Articles.—</i>			4	Various Chemicals ...	50,000
1	Oil Heating Stoves and Accessories.	40,000	5	Levelling and Engineering Instruments.	5,000
2	Oil Cooking Stoves, Ranges and Accessories.	150,000	6	Sulphur (raw and grounded).	...
3	Oil Lamps, Lanterns, Lux Lamps and Accessories	20,000	<i>XI. Miscellaneous —</i>		
4	Funnels for lamps of all kinds.	2,000	1	Arms and Ammunition	35,000
<i>VIII. Glasswares and Crocheries.</i>			2	Seeds and Plants	20,000
1	Glasswares and Chinaware of all kinds.	50,000	3	Iron Ropes and Iron Hoops.	5,000
<i>IX. Stationery, Books, Periodicals etc. —</i>			4	Wrist and Pocket Watches, Clocks etc.	2,000
1	Typewriters, Parts and Accessories.	20,000	5	Leather Dyes ...	2,000
2	Accounting, Calculating and Marking Machines and Accessories	30,000	6	Boot Polishes ...	10,000
3	Writing Paper (white)	5,000	7	Fertilizers and Manures	...
4	Newsprint (paper)	5,000	8	Wheat ...	...
5	Cardboard and Hard board.	5,000	9	Miscellaneous Articles	250,000
6	Fountain Pens and Propelling Pencils.	15,000	<i>XII. Government and Semi-Government Institutions —</i>		
7	Books, Periodicals and other printed matters.	20,000	1	Imports of the Government and Semi-Government Institutions	3,000,000
				Total ..	18,955,000

STERLING EASY CURRENCY AREAS

Allocations for 1956 for goods of limited allocations.

Articles	Total Allocations and without Foreign Exchange I.D.
1 Iron Doors and Windows for Building.	20,000
2 Iron Furniture ...	30,000
3 Ordinary Shoes of leather	75,000
4 Canvas Shoes with rubber soles.	50,000
5 All Rubber Shoes or of plastic.	15,000
6 Fire Arms (shotguns revolvers and ammunition.)	..
7 Rayon Piece-goods (at over 200 fils a metre.)	150,000
8 Paper and Cellophane Bags	25,000
9 Biscuit, Cake and Pastries	2,000
10 Silk Blankets (pure or mixed).	105,000
11 Woollen Blankets (pure or mixed)	100,000
12 Cotton Blankets ...	10,000
13 Blouses and Knitwear of wool.	75,000
14 Slippers and house Footwear (or various material).	3,000
15 Sheets of cotton, silk or linen.	50,000
16 Beer ...	25,000
17 Cheese (in tins or wrapped)	75,000
18 Long Boots of rubber ...	75,000
19 Finished Hide (sole) for shoes.	(80 tons)
20 Finished upper leather for shoes.	(350,000 sq. ft)
21 Unfinished (raw) skins ..	..
22 Travelling Bags, briefcases and Ladies' hand bags of various materials.	25,000
23 Sweets and Confectionary	50,000
24 Condensed liquid milk	100,000
25 Cotton Hand and Bath Towels and Cloaks.	75,000
26 Cotton seed Oil ...	..
27 Stout ...	2,000
28 Articles and Clothes of Plastic or Nylon.	25,000

Articles	Total Allocations and without Foreign Exchange I.D.
29 Readymade articles of Aluminium (the kind which are not made in Iraq).	25,000
30 Readymade articles of cotton or linen.	10,000
31 Ordinary Cement ..	...
32 Passenger Cars (saloon)	750,000
33 Cigarettes, cigars and pipe tobacco.	200,000
34 Safety Matches (in boxes)	50,000
35 Wine and Port Wine .	10,000
36 Chocolates	20,000
37 Toilet Soap ...	75,000
38 Washing Soap	50,000
39 Envelopes for correspondence (the kind which are not made in Iraq).	15,000
40 Natural Honey	1,000
41 Juice of orange, lemon and other fruits.	25,000
42 Sweetened Chewing Gum	20,000
43 Wooden Slippers ...	1,000
44 Cotton Shirts and collars	1,100,000
45 Cane Chairs .	10,000
46 Real Diamonds	19,000
47 Various Readymade Overcoats (including of Gaberdine)	40,000
48 Tomato (concentrated) Juice	100,000
49 Refined (edible) Salt	2,000
50 Silk Handkerchiefs, Scarves, etc.	40,000 m
51 Wool Handkerchiefs, Scarves, etc.	5,000
52 Cotton or linen Handkerchiefs	40,000
53 Underwear of silk or rayon	25,000
54 Outwear of silk or rayon	40,000
55 Outwear of Wool .	100,000
56 Outwear of cotton or linen	100,000
57 Grain Starch ...	50,000
58 Rubber Heels for shoes	2,000
59 Waste of cotton yarn or cloth.	30,000
60 Cigarette Paper (in book)	..
61 Ordinary (embroidered) (50,000 Doz) Cotton Yashmagh	..
62 Pyjamas (up to I.D. 30 each incence).	...

REPORT ON ABSENTEEISM FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1956

TEXTILES

(No. of Concerns 15).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

..	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work.	2,99,379	1,66,430	5,699	43,286	5,14,694
Total number of man-shifts absent.	44,817	25,867	773	8,473	79,931
Total number of late-arrivals	93	1	...	...	94

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings (including D.A)	Number of man shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Reli- gious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs. 15	54	99	392	1,190	1,725
Above Rs 15 and up to Rs. 30.	214	211	1,868	3,542	5,836
Above Rs 30 and up to Rs 45.	238	20	1,709	2,747	4,714
Above Rs. 45	12,740	4,555	39,845	9,945	67,085
Total	18,276	4,885	43,805	17,424	79,891

ENGINEERING

(No. of Concerns 16).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

..	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work	3,08,379	46,216	9,922	1,50,974	5,15,491
Total number of man-shifts absent	43,822	8,331	1,331	14,950	68,434
Total number of late-arrivals.	14,131	2,068	301	369	16,869

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings including Dearness Allowances	Number of man-shifts absent due to				
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		Total
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs. 15 ...	16	85	16½	144½	212
Above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30	1,135	159	1,419	589	3,301
Above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 45	1,598	992	2,253	824½	53,667
Above Rs. 45	17,048	2,125	32,849	7,734	59,254
Total ...	19,795	3,310	36,037½	9,292	68,434½

FOOD AND DRINK

(No. of Concerns 7).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

..	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work.	7,299	5,946	5,782	84,174	53,201
Total number of man-shifts absent	632	674	488	3,632	5,421
Total number of late-arrivals	...	...	...	...	...

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings	Number of man-shifts absent due to				
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		Total
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs. 15 ..	..	..	..	..
Above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30.	16	298	67	767	1,148
Above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 45.	56	48	106	48½	258½
Above Rs. 45 ...	823	2,879	679	134	4,015
Total ..	895	2,725	852	949½	5,421½

GOLD MINING

(No. of Concerns 3).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

...	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work.	2,58,592	74,862	29,507	63,970	4,26,871
Total number of man-shifts absent.	30,379	6,026	1,567	3,865	41,837
Total number of late-arrivals.	93	8	...	98	194

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings (including D.A)	Number of man-shifts absent due to				
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Reli- gious causes	Other causes		Total
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs. 15 ...	...	...	...	...	...
Above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30.	...	...	...	...	...
Above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 45.	...	...	...	...	...
Above Rs. 45 ...	14,236	15	10,612	16,974	41,837
Total ...	14,236	15	10,612	16,974	41,837

MINERALS AND METALS

(No. of Concerns 3).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

...	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work.	21,911	21,911
Total number of man-shifts absent.	2,609	2,609
Total number of late-arrivals.

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings (including D.A.)	Number of man-shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Reli- gious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs. 15 ...	...	...	...	...	...
Above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30.	58	76	294	225	653
Above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 45.	96	143	279	263	786
Above Rs. 45 ...	189	181	477	323	1,170
Total ...	343	400	1,050	816	2,609

CHEMICALS AND DYES

(No. of Concerns 5).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

...	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work.	1,873	1,873	1,873	16,182	21,801
Total number of man-shifts absent.	219	239	243	2,112	2,813
Total number of late-arrivals	...	...	...	...	...

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings (including D.A.)	Number of man-shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Reli- gious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs. 15 ...	...	...	...	...	...
Above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30.	...	3	2	1	6
Above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 45.	315	222	886½	378½	1,302
Above Rs. 45 ...	182	420	597	306½	1,505½
Total ...	497	645	955½	686	2,813½

WOOD AND CERAMICS

(No. of Concerns 5).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man shifts scheduled to work	11,114	1638	3,295	61,451	80,498
Total number of man shifts absent	272	440	189	6,638	8,539
Total number of late-arrivals	11	6	3	11	31

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings (including D A)	Number of man shifts absent due to				Total
	Sick or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs 15					
Above Rs 15 and up to Rs 30	291	341	218	46	1,230
Above Rs 30 and up to Rs 45	358	237	1,455	735	3,185
Above Rs 45	355	20	1,114	421	2,121
Total	911	780	5,151	1,628	8,470

MISCELLANEOUS

(No. of Concerns 8).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts

	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work	25,066	18,450	5,208	81,211	1,29,935
Total number of man-shifts absent	8170	2,662	271	8,799	15,102
Total number of late-arrivals	96	47	22	217	482

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings (including D A)	Number of man shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Reli- gious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs 15			2	1	3
Above Rs 15 and up to Rs 30	58	89	31	16	293
Above Rs 30 and up to Rs 45	337	529	1,112	641	26,23
Above Rs 45	503	673	5,651	827	12,185
Total	5,421	1,242	6,796	1,638	15,105

Consolidated Absenteeism statement of Plantation in Mysore State for the month of March 1951

1	Number of undertakings who have sent the statement...	23
2	Total number of labourers in the check-roll including Maistries	10,138
3	Average daily total of workers during the month	8,340
4	Absent with leave - average daily total	603
5	Absent without leave - average daily total	758
6	Sickness - average daily total	307
7	Unclassified ...	130
8	Percentage absent during the month	17.74%

STRIKES, PLAY-OFFS

The following statement shows strikes, play-offs and closures in Mysore State for the month of May 1956.

Strikes			Play-offs			Closures	
Number of strikes in the month	Number of workers involved	Man-days lost	Number of play-offs in the month	Number of workers involved	Man-days lost	Number of closures in the month	Number of workers affected
5	7,296	5,762	5	95	95	153	4,017

REPORT ON STRIKES AND THREATENED STRIKES FOR THE 1ST FORTNIGHT OF JUNE 1956.

There was only one strike by 23 Timber Men and Stope Cleaners of the Champion Reef Gold Mines of India (K G F.) Ltd., during the fortnight under report, the particulars of which are as follows.—

- 1 Date and hour of commencement of strike 6 A.M. on 1st June 1956
- 2 Demand or purpose of strike Demanding increase in strength of labourers in Gangs
- Number of workers participated in the strike 23
- 3 Number of man days lost 23
- 5 When and how strike was called off Unconditional resumption of work at 6 A.M. on 2nd June 1956

CLOSURES OF NON-TEXTILE MILLS AND FACTORIES IN THE STATE DURING THE MONTH OF MAY 1956.

Sl No		Srinivasa Chemical Mfg Co Bangalore	Udupi Ananda Bhavan, Mysore City
1	Date of closure	14th May 1956	23rd May 1956
2	Reasons for closure	Due to owing to silver market conditions	Due to the strike by workers
3	Number of workers involved	16	17

THE CONSUMERS PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF WORKING CLASS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1956

FOR K.G.F.

(Average Prices from July 1935 to
June 1936-100), K.G.F. Index : 376'84.

A Rise of 6.36 Points.

The consumer price index number of working class in K.G.F. area for the month of May 1956 works up to 376'84 thereby recording a rise of 6.36 points when compared with the index number for previous month.

(1) The index number of the food group increased by 8'83 points to 399'22 due to a rise in the prices of raw rice, turdhal, boiled rice, blackgram dhal, sugar, jaggery, coffee seeds, gingelly oil, groundnut oil, tamarind and soji.

(2) The index number of the fuel and lighting group increased by 1'36 points to 372'99 due to a rise in the price of kerosene oil.

(3) The index number of the clothing group decreased by 6'11 points to 297'85 due to a fall in the prices of dhoties, coating, shirting, sarees and cloth for jackets.

(4) The index number of the house-rent group remained stationary at 153'6 points.

(5) The index number of the miscellaneous group increased by 4'86

points to 344'81 due to a rise in the prices of soapnut powder and supari.

Sl No	Group	Weights pro portional to the total expenditure	Group Index Number	
			April 1956	May 1956
1	2	3	4	5
1	Food	70.9	390.39	399.22
2	Fuel and Lighting	8.2	371.83	372.99
3	Clothing	9.1	303.96	297.85
4	House Rent ..	2.1	153.60	153.60
5	Miscellaneous	11.7	339.95	344.81
	Total ...	100.0		..
Consumer price Index Number			370.48	376.84

FOR BELLARY

(Average Prices from July 1935 to
June 1936 100), Bellary Index : 397'66.

A Rise of 4'10 Points.

The consumer price index number of working class for Bellary for the month of May 1956 works up to 397'66 points, thereby recording a rise of 4'10 points when compared with the index number for the previous month.

(1) The index number of the food group increased by 0'44 point to 427'23, due to a rise in the price of rice, meat, chillies, cocoanut oil, gingelly oil and ghee.

(2) The index number of the fuel and lighting group remained stationary at 348.37 points.

(3) The index number of the clothing group increased by 40.50 points to 527.97, due to a rise in the price of Sarees.

(4) The index number of the house-rent group remained stationary at 200.5 points.

(5) The index number of the miscellaneous group increased by 2.90 points to 317.86, due to a rise in the price of betel leaves.

Serial No.	Group	Weights proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Number	
			April 1956	May 1956
1	2	3	4	5
1	Food	63.82	426.79	427.23
2	Fuel and Lighting	8.60	348.37	348.37
3	Clothing	8.74	487.47	527.97
4	House Rent	9.36	200.50	200.50
5	Miscellaneous	9.48	311.96	317.36
	Total	100.0		
	Consumer Price Index Number	..	393.56	397.66

For BANGALORE.

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936 = 100).

Bangalore City: Index: 337.11

A Rise of 4.53 points.

The consumer price index number for working class for Bangalore City, for the month of May 1956 works up to 337.11 points thereby recording a rise of 4.53 points, when compared with the index number for the previous month.

(1) The index number of the food group increased by 6.56 points to 371.10, due to a rise in the prices of raw rice, boiled rice, blackgram dhal, turdhal, avare dhal, sugar, ghee, vegetables, gingelly oil, groundnut oil, cocoanut, garlic and wheat flour.

(2) The index number of the fuel and lighting group increased by 0.03 point to 299.37 due to a rise in the price of castor oil.

(3) The index number of the clothing group increased by 3.36 points to 285.76 due to a rise in the prices of dhoties, coating, cloth for pyjamas and cloth for jackets.

(4) The index number of the house rent group remained stationary at 220.6 points.

(5) The index number of the miscellaneous group increased by 2.87 points to 331.78 due to a rise in the prices of supari and medicine.

Serial No.	Group	Weights proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Number	
			April 1956	May 1956
1	Food	53.5	364.54	371.10
2	Fuel and Lighting	7.0	299.84	299.87
3	Clothing	13.8	282.40	285.76
4	House Rent	6.1	220.60	220.60
5	Miscellaneous	19.3	328.91	331.78
	Total	100.0	...	...
	Consumer Price Index Number		332.58	337.11

For MYSORE CITY.

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936 = 100).

Mysore City: Index: 321.89.

A rise of 1.64 points.

The consumer price index number for working class for Mysore City for

the month of May 1956 works up to 321.89, thereby recording a rise of 1.64 points when compared with the index number for the previous month.

(1) The index number of the food group decreased by 2.63 points to 350.10, due to a fall in the prices of turdhal, bengalgram dhal, green-grain, jaggery, ghee, onions, vegetables, cocoanut, tamarind, chillies and wheat.

(2) The index number of the fuel and lighting group increased by 35.06 point to 300.87, due to a rise in the prices of firewood, kerosene oil, and castor oil.

(3) The index number of the clothing group increased by 0.45 point to 275.14, due to a rise in the

prices of dhoties and cloth for pyjamas.

(4) The index number of the house rent group remained stationary at 190.0 points.

(5) The index number of the miscellaneous group decreased by 0.30 points to 276.90, due to a fall in the price of supari.

Serial No	Group	Weights proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Number	
			April 1956	May 1956
1	Food	62.5	352.73	350.10
2	Fuel and Lighting	9.4	265.91	300.87
3	Clothing	8.0	274.69	275.14
4	House Rent	3.3	190.00	190.00
5	Miscellaneous	16.8	277.20	276.90
	Total ..	100.0	..	..
Consumer Price Index Number			320.25	321.89

LABOUR WELFARE

The work connected with re-survey of family budget of the working class in the Bangalore Corporation area was completed in the month. The staff attached to the work were attending to the compilation and computation.

EMPLOYMENT

All the Silk Factories in Bangalore numbering about 182 were closed with effect from 15th May 1956 owing to adverse market conditions, imposition of taxes and excise duty, etc. About 4,000 workmen were affected.

After a week, all the factories, except the factories noted below, were reopened from 22nd May 1956.

1. Sri Srinivasa Textile Industries, Bangalore-2.
2. Sri Srinivasa Silk Mills, Bangalore-3.
3. Sri Srinivasa Silk Throwing Mills, Mission Road, Bangalore-2.
4. Sri Lakshmi Weaving Factory, Magadi Road, Bangalore-2.

On account of the closure of the above four factories, it is approximately estimated that about 1,056 workmen were affected.

The management of Udipi Ananda Bhavan, Mysore city, had closed the hotel from the morning of 29th May 1956, since 17 workers of the said hotel had struck work at 6 p.m. on 28th May 1956.

WORK STOPPAGES

There were strikes in (1) Udipi Ananda Bhavan, Mysore, (2) Mysore Gold Mining Company (K.G.F.) Ltd., (3) K.G.F. Sanitary Board and (4) Steel Construction Coy., Ltd., Bangalore, during the month under report involving 7,296 workers to express protest against the abolition of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Madras, to bring pressure on the management to re-employ a worker who was dismissed and protest against victimisation etc., Man-days lost were 5,607.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1948

1. Number of factories visited and inspected.	159
2. Number of factories visited during odd hours.	20
3. Number of warnings issued ...	25
4. Number of prosecutions launched.	1
5. Number of convictions ...	1
6. Number of petitions received ...	12
7. Number of accidents—	
(a) Fatal	1
(b) Major	2
(c) Minor	22

THE MYSORE SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1948

1. Number of Shops and Establishments inspected.	2,431
2. Number of show cause notices issued.	78

3. Number of inspection notes issued.	7
4. Number of irregularities noticed.	130
5. Number of warnings issued.	114
6. Number of petitions received.	8
7. Number of compromises and settlements effected	2
8. Number of prosecutions launched.	33
9. Number of convictions including previous cases.	26
10. Total amount of fines realised	Rs. 354

APPEALS UNDER SECTION 41 OF THE MYSORE SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1948

Bangalore City and Civil Station

1. Number of cases pending at the beginning of the month.	26
2. Number of cases taken on file during the month.	4
3. Number of cases disposed of during the month.	14
4. Number of cases pending at the end of the month.	16

Details of disposal

Compensation cases	..	1
Dismissed on merits	...	4
Reinstatement cases	...	2

MYSORE DIVISION CONSISTING OF MYSORE AND MANDYA DISTRICTS

Orders in respect of (1) Sri V. M. Narayana Iyer Vs Proprietor Jaya Cafe, Mysore, (2) Sri B. Venkat Urs, Vs. Messrs. S. M. Arjuna & Co., Mysore, (3) Sri M. Visweswariah Vs. the Proprietor of Ranjit Talkies, Mysore and (4) Sri K. Venkata Rao Vs the Proprietor of Gayathri Talkies canteen, Mysore, we e passed.

MINIMUM WAGES ACT

Number of concerns of scheduled Industries visited.	25
---	----

MACHINERY INSTALLATIONS

(1) Number of applications pending at the beginning of the month.	53
(2) Number of applications received during the month.	25
(3) Number of applications disposed of during the month.	32
(4) Number of applications pending disposal at the end of the month.	46

JUDGMENTS AWARDS, NOTIFICATIONS, ETC.

The following Awards and Notifications were published during the month.

- (1) an Industrial Dispute between workers and management of Mysore Glass and Enamel Works Ltd, Yesvantpur,
- (2) the dispute between the workers and the management of B. K. Subbiah & Sons, Bangalore,
- (3) the dispute between the workmen and the management of Mysore Vegetable Oil Products Ltd., Bangalore-2,
- (4) relating to a complaint No. 5 in I.C. No. 8—54 between the workers and the management of Messrs M. Srinivasa & Co., Bangalore;
- (5) a complaint No. 6 in I.C. 8—54 between the workmen and the management of Messrs. M. Srinivasa & Co., Bangalore;
- (6) relating to a complaint No. 3 in I.C. No. 8—54 between the workmen and the management of Messrs. M. Srinivasa & Co., Bangalore;
- (7) an Industrial dispute between the working journalists and the management of India Publications Ltd., Bangalore;
- (8) to a complaint No. 9 in I.C. No. 8—54 between the workers and the management of Srinivasa Textile Industries, Bangalore,

- (9) an Industrial dispute between the workers and the management of Sri Krishna Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Subramanyapura, Bangalore,
- (10) the decision of the Hon'ble Labour Appellate Tribunal of India, Madras Branch, in appeal No. MADR-24 of 1955 on the Award of the Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore, published in the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 5th January 1956 in I.C. No. 7 of 1955 was republished in the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 3rd May 1956 relating to dispute between the Server Sri C. S. Nanjundaswamy and the management of Bombay Ananda Bhavan, Mysore. It was ordered that the Award of the Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore is confirmed and Appeal Stands dismissed—*Vide* No. L.S. 589-L.W. 16-56-1, dated 24th April 1956,
- (11) the Industrial dispute between the worker Sri V. Gopala Bhatta and the Management of Wesley Press and Publishing House, Mysore, relating to a complaint filed by the above named worker under Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for relief of reinstatement in his job with full wages from 3rd October 1955 was referred to Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore on 29th October 1955 and an Award in respect of the above was passed by the Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore and published in the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 3rd May 1956—*Vide* Order No. L.S. 630-L.W. 19-56-1, dated 26th April 1956. The management was directed to reinstate the complainant within one month from the date of the publication of the Award with back wages from 3rd October 1955 up to the date of his being taken on duty,
- (12) the Industrial Dispute between the workers and the management

of 3 Hotels and Restaurants in Mysore City regarding the grant of bonus to each of their workers at the rate of two months wages, etc., was referred to in Government Notification No L.S. 3892—L.W. 1-55 3, dated 7th July 1955 to the Industrial Tribunal and the same was published in the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 10th May 1956—*vide* Order No. L.S. 808—L.W. 1-55-20, dated 2nd May 1956 ordering exclusion of Sri Krishna Bhavan and University Restaurant, Mysore from the decision of the Industrial Tribunal.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Conciliation proceedings were held in respect of Industrial Disputes between the workmen and the management of the following concerns :—

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries Ltd | Parties agreed to carry on direct negotiations. |
| <i>Vs.</i> | |
| Their Association. | |
| (2) Krishna Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Bangalore. | Parties themselves agreed to a voluntary settlement. |
| <i>Vs.</i> | |
| Their Union. | |
| (3) Bangalore Firebricks and Tile Works Ltd, Yelahanka | Settled. |
| <i>Vs.</i> | |
| Their Union. | |
| (1) Steel Construction Company Ltd., Bangalore. | Do |
| <i>Vs.</i> | |
| Their Union. | |
| (5) T. R. Mill's Ltd, Bangalore | In progress. |
| <i>Vs.</i> | |
| T. R. Chandra Spinning and Weaving Mills Workers Trade Union. | |

(6) The Mysore Textile Mills Trade Union. In progress

Vs.

Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Bangalore

(7) Bangalore District Engineering Workers, Union. Do

Vs

Noelakanteswara Engineering Works, Bangalore.

(8) Mysore State Journalists Association. Do

Vs.

Janapragathi of Hosah Press, Bangalore.

(9) Brook Bond India Ltd. Do

Vs.

Their Union

(10) Corporation Labour Union, Bangalore Do

Vs.

Their Management

(11) Held enquiry into a question of removal and arrears of pay due to Driver Sri B. C. Muthappa with the Proprietor of Venkateswara Motor Service, Mysore.

(12) Held discussion between the Proprietor of Udipi Ananda Bhavan, Mysore City and the President and the Secretary of Hotel Workers' Union along with the workers of the said hotel regarding the strike by the workers of the said hotel.

(13) Steel Construction Co., Failed. Bangalore.

Vs.

Their Union.

(14) Conciliation Proceedings in respect of the Industrial Dispute between the workers and the Management of Government Sandalwood Oil Factory, Mysore regarding 10 demands contained in the notice demand No. 117/4, dated 1st December 1955, ended in failure.

(15) Dispute between the workers and the management of Sri Krishnarajendra Mills Ltd., Mysore regarding the removal of Sri S. L. Patang, Assistant Weaving Master and Sri A. N. Krishna Murthy, Time Keeper from service, ended in failure

(16) Dispute between the worker of Sri S. T. Omayya and the management of Udipi Ananda Bhavan, Mysore regarding his transfer from Mysore and payment of wages from March 1956 and onwards, ended in failure.

(17) Dispute between the workers and the management of Sri Krishnarajendra Mills Ltd., Mysore regarding the revision of pay of staff etc., ended in failure

(18) Dispute between the workers and the management of Wesley Press and Publishing House, Mysore, regarding demands like bonus for 1954-55, etc., made by the workers, ended in failure.

(19) Conciliation in respect of the complaint of Sri N. Krishna Murthy, Ex-employee of Tungabhadra Sugar Works, Ltd, Shimoga, ended in failure.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS.

<i>Name of Unit</i>	<i>Date of agreement</i>	<i>No. of workers involved</i>	<i>Important terms of agreements</i>
(1) Tungabhadra Sugar Works, Shimoga	12th May 1956	One	The Secretary, Tungabhadra Sugar Works Employees Union, Shimoga, agreed not to press the matter any further in view of the management telling that Sri Das was a temporary workman and that he will be given preference in case of future recruitment by the company.

<i>Name of Unit</i>	<i>Date of agreement</i>	<i>No. of workers involved</i>	<i>Important Terms of Agreements</i>
(2) Sri M. Ramanna, Proprietor, Bharat Motor Service (Automobile Industry, Bellary.	21st May 1956.	One	The Proprietor, Sri M. Ramanna agreed to pay two and half months salary (based on the last salary drawn by him i.e., Rs. 70 p.m.) in addition to 21 days earned wages due to Sri Abdul Mazid Ex-driver Bharat Motor Service, Bellary in lieu of reinstatement, the amount being Rs. 224. Sri Abdul Mazid received the amount by cheque No. 010711, dated 22nd May 1956 for Rs. 224.
(3) M/s. Giri Coffee Works, Chickmagalur.	25th May 1956.	One	An Industrial Dispute arose on account of dismissal of Sri A. Gaffar, Driver of M/s. Giri Coffee Works, Chickmagalur. During the conciliation both the parties came to an agreement on the terms that the employee should be paid a sum of Rs. 450 in full settlement of all his claims.
(4) Manager, Honey vale Estate.	28th May 1956.	One	Dispute arose on account of alleged unjustified termination of the service of Sri A. E. Goveas. During the conciliation, both the parties came to a settlement on the terms that (1) The employee should be paid 15 days for each year of service for 20 years, (2) Crop Commission should be paid (3) Provident Fund Benefit should be paid and (4) The management will make an ex-gratia payment of Rs. 2,000 to the employee and also will pass on a testimonial to the employee.
(5) Ranjit Talkies, Mysore.	30th May 1956	One	The Proprietor agreed to pay Rs. 240 as compensation in final settlement of all claims.
(6) Gayathri Talkies Canteen, Mysore.	31st May 1956	One	The Proprietor agreed to pay Rs. 71-8-0 as compensation in final settlement of all claims
(7) Sri I. S. Nirvane Gowda, Belekola Estate.	28th May 1956	One	Dispute arose on account of the termination of the services. During Conciliation, both the parties came to a settlement on the term that the employee should be paid a sum of Rs. 100 in full and final settlement of all his claims.
(8) Sri Krishna Spinning and Weaving Mills, Bangalore-4	30th April 1956	603	It provides for an increase in the Basic Wage, enhancement of D.A., Bonus, etc.

TRADE UNIONS

THE STATISTICS OF TRADE UNIONS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1956.

No. of Trade Unions at the beginning of the month	...	195
No. of Unions registered during the month	...	3
Total number of Trade Unions at the end of the month under report	...	198

The names of the Unions registered during the month are as under:—

- (1) Mysore Government Road Transport Employees Union, 102-P, Kilari Road, Bangalore-2,
- (2) Karnataka Provincial Plantation Workers Union, 256, K. V. Temple Street, Bangalore 2, and
- (3) Mico Employees Association, Bangalore-1.

AMENDMENTS

Amendments to the constitution of the following Trade Unions have been registered during the month:—

1. Rashtriya Hotel Workers Union, Bangalore-2
2. Indian Telephone Industries Employees Union, Bangalore.
3. Mysore Sugar Co., Employees Union, Mandy and
4. Hindustan Aircraft Employees Association, Bangalore.

ELECTIONS

(1) Calendar of events was published for the elections of Radio Electricals and Manufacturing Co., Labour Association, Bangalore and the same is being followed.

(2) Scrutinised the registers and records of the Hotel Workers Union, Mysore, regarding their annual elections.

STANDING ORDERS

Standing orders of the following industrial concerns were certified on the dates noted against each:—

- (1) The Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bangalore, 8th May 1956.
- (2) The Bangalore Firebricks and Potteries Ltd., Bangalore, 8th May 1956.

Draft Standing Orders were filed during the month under report by the following concerns for purposes of certification under the Act —

- (1) Sri Ganeshar Textile Mills Ltd., Davangere.
- (2) The Hunsur Works Ltd., Hunsur.
- (3) The Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Durvaninagar, Bangalore District.

The management of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravathi filed draft leave rules in respect of daily rates staff for certification and incorporation in the Standing Orders already certified.

Adjournment of hearing was granted in the following cases —

- (1) Mysore City Beedi Manufacturers Association, Mysore.
- (2) K. H. Shama Rao & Sons, Bangalore.
- (3) Mysore Electrical Industries, Ltd., Bangalore.
- (4) Kirloskar Electric Co., Ltd., Bangalore.

The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Mysore Division, Mysore visited the Sadvaideyasala (Private) Ltd., Nanjangud and B. T. Mills Ltd., Mysore and held meetings of workers in connection with the

election of 3 representatives of workers for purposes of certification of Standing Orders under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND INVESTIGATED

During the month under report, 41 complaints relating to termination of services and non payment of arrears of wages, etc., were received, of which 14 cases were disposed of

and the remaining were pending enquiry at various stages.

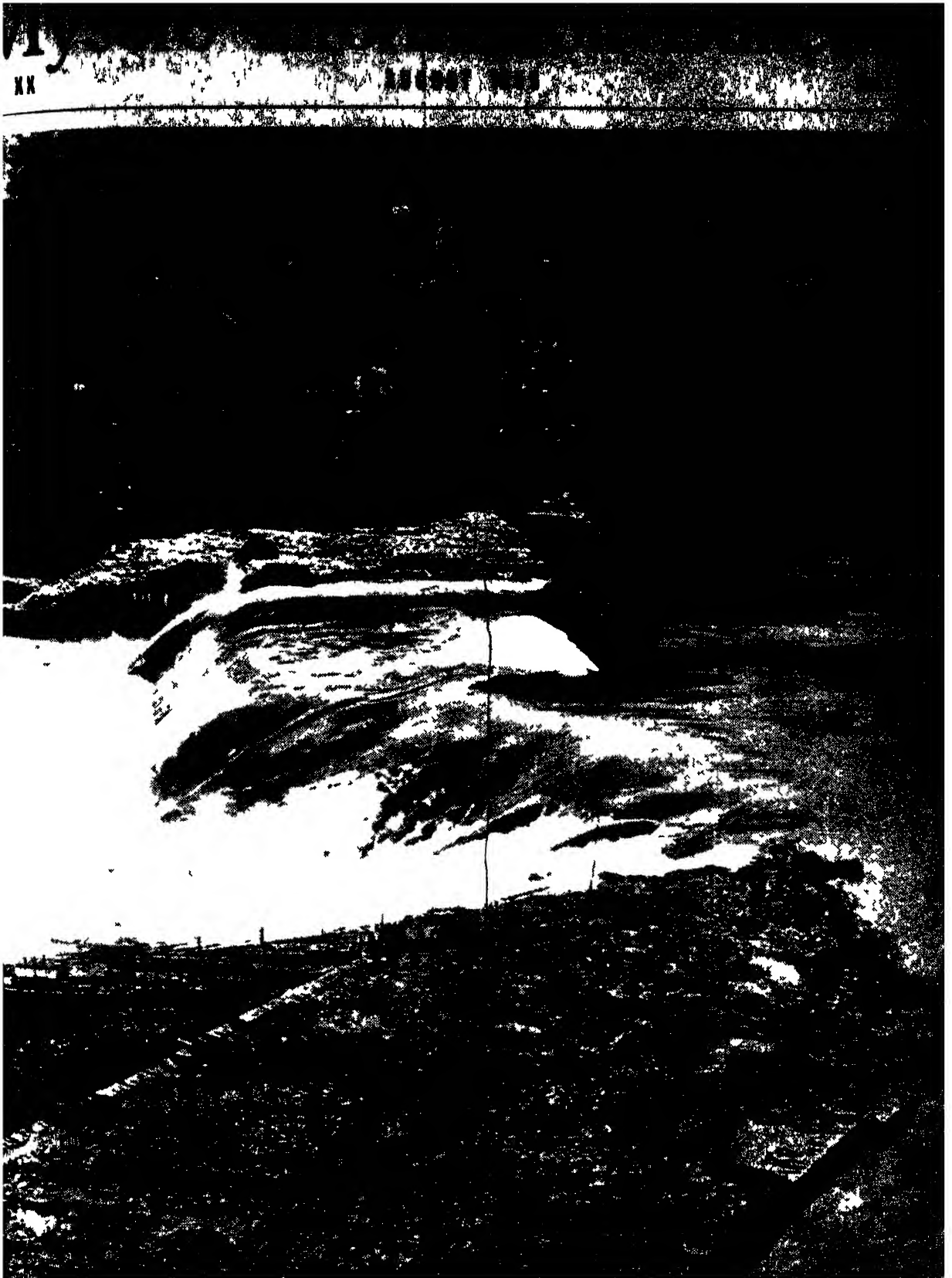
OTHER INFORMATION

A monthly grant of Rs. 250 has been sanctioned to Sri Ramakrishna Social Welfare Centre, Cottonpet, Bangalore-2 for the year 1956-57 on the condition that the amount will be utilised for the Social Welfare activities of labourers—*Vide* Order No. L.S. 10723—L. W. 293-55 2, dated 10th May 1956.

WD 406 -GPB— 2,000 -27 7-56

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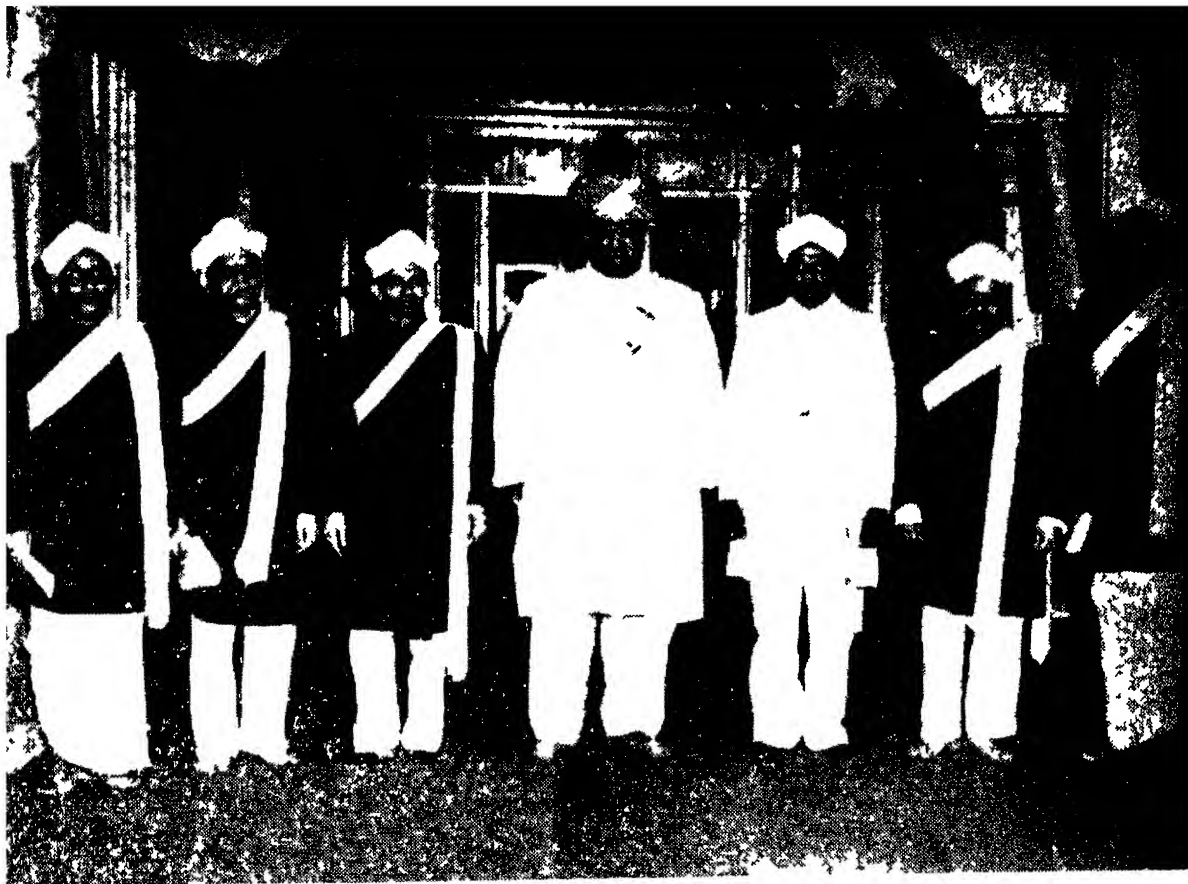
COVER PAGE—A view of the Bhadra Dam under construction.

Edited by SRI B. N. SRI SATHYANARAYANA (Hons.), Principal Information Officer
and

Printed by the Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications at the Government Press, Bangalore



Shri K. R. Narayana Murthy as Chief Minister, is taking the Oath of Office and Secrecy before the Rajpramukh at the Palace, Mysore, on 19th August 1956.



His Highness the Rajpramukh with the new Cabinet of Ministers

NEW COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

His Highness the Rajpramukh has been pleased to appoint Shri Kadidal Manjappa, B.A., LL.B., as Chief Minister with effect from the forenoon of 19th August 1956

Shri Kadidal Manjappa, B.A., LL.B., Chief Minister, has entered upon his office with effect from the forenoon of 19th August 1956.

His Highness the Rajpramukh has been pleased to appoint—

Shri A. G. Ramachandria Rao, B.A., LL.B.,

Shri T. Channiah, B.Sc.,

Shri H. Siddaveerappa, B.A., LL.B.,

Dr R. Nagan Gowda, M.Sc., Ph.D., and

Shri H. M. Channabasappa, B.Sc.,

as Ministers

After taking the oaths of office and of secrecy, the Ministers entered upon their offices with effect from the afternoon of 19th August 1956

ALLOCATION OF THE BUSINESS OF GOVERNMENT

His Highness the Rajpramukh has been pleased to allocate the business of the Government among the Ministers as follows :—

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA, Chief Minister—

Palace	Planning	Rules of Public Service
States Reorganisation	Requisitioning and De-requisitioning of lands required for Military and Civil Liaison work and other matters connected with War	Anti-Corruption and Efficiency Audit.
High Court		Legislation
Political		Land Reforms
All India Services		Community Projects
Civil Service		National Extension Service
Secretariat		

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO, Minister for Law and Education -

Law	Labour	Elections
Public Works	Occupational Institutes	Courts (except High Court)
Legislative Assembly	Archaeology	War Risk Insurance
Legislative Council	Regional Employment Exchange	Workmen's Compensation
Education	House Rent Control	Evacuee Property
University		

Sri T. CHANNIAH, Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government—

Medical	State Guests	General Miscellaneous
Public Health	Village Panchayats	Museum
District Boards	Rural Development	Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation
Town Boards and Sanitary Boards	Improvement Trust Boards	Exhibition
Bangalore Corporation	Indigenous Medicine	
Municipalities	Prisons	
	Census	

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA, Minister for Home and Finance—

Police	Iron and Steel Control	Finance
Military	Stores Purchase Committee	Sales-Tax
Food and Civil Supplies	Information Office	Agricultural Income-Tax
Agriculture	Office of the Chief Press Adviser	
Road Transport	Civil Aviation	
Mysore Iron and Steel Works	Kolm Gold Fields	

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA, Minister for Industries and Excise

Industries and Commerce	Government Aided Industrial Concerns.	Geology and Mines
Trade Agents Office	Sandal Oil Factories	Excise
Patents, Designs and Trade Marks	Board of Scientific and Industrial Research	Co-operation
Weights and Measures	Capital Issues	
Posts and Telegraphs, Broadcasting	Joint Stock Companies	

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA, Minister for Revenue and Agriculture—

Revenue	Veterinary and Live-stock	Stamps and Registration
Agriculture	Statistics	Surplus Stores Disposal
Agricultural Marketing	Meteorology	Duties on Excise
Food Production	Beggar Relief Committee	Amelioration of Depressed Classes
Government Gardens	Electricity	Forests
Printing and Stationery	Muzium	

HIS HIGHNESS' THIRTY-SEVENTH BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

STATE-WIDE REJOICINGS

The Thirty-seventh Birthday of His Highness the Rajpramukh of Mysore was celebrated with rejoicings by the people of Mysore on the 29th July 1956. The Union Flag was fluttering majestically over all the public buildings. Sweets were distributed in Schools.

CELEBRATIONS IN MYSORE

The City of Mysore celebrated the birthday with great enthusiasm and eclat. The City wore a festive appearance in the night as the Palace and the Exhibition Buildings were gaily decorated with multicoloured lights.

Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, the then Chief Minister, had arranged a Tea Party at the Exhibition Grounds to felicitate His Highness on the occasion. A large and distinguished gathering including the Ministers of Mysore, officials and non-officials from all over the State was present. The Chief Minister paid a glowing tribute to His Highness in the course of the address, presented to His Highness on behalf of the people and the Government of Mysore. The following is the full text of the address :—

“ MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

We, the representatives of the people from all over the State,

have gathered here to-day to offer our respectful felicitations to Your Highness on the happy occasion of Your Highness' 37th Birthday. This birthday marks a milestone in the brilliant career of Your Highness. It is also of equal significance in the history of Mysore. Every birthday of Your Highness and of your illustrious predecessors has marked the beginning of a new and brighter chapter of progress and prosperity in the State. Your Highness ascended the Throne in August 1940, and during these 16 years, Your Highness' services to the country have been so far reaching and beneficent that they will leave an indelible impression on the minds of our people.

Your Highness has ruled this State as *paterfamilias* of this joint family of about a crore of people with a devotion which has earned the deep gratitude of the people. After the advent of freedom in 1947, the first great decision Your Highness took in integrating this State with the Indian Union contributed to the establishment of all-India unity which was the ideal everyone in India had sought after for centuries. Thereafter the aspirations of the people of Mysore to establish a responsible system of government were happily implemented by Your Highness in October 1947. With the graciousness



Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, the then Chief Minister, presented an address to His Highness on the occasion of the Thirty-seventh birthday of His Highness. Group photograph taken on the occasion.

and dignity which are your twin virtues. Your Highness agreed to be a constitutional monarch with the new designation of Rajpramukh. Your Highness has discharged the duties of this high office for the last five and a half years with such scrupulous rectitude that it has evoked the sincere and respectful admiration of all of us. Transforming oneself from a powerful sovereign to a constitutional monarch requires adjustment of a type which is rare

in human nature. This happy adjustment stands as a proof of your highmindedness and patriotic fervour. Whether as Ruler or as Rajpramukh, the people of Mysore have found the ideal in you.

Your Highness' great learning in ancient Indian literature and modern literature and your refined taste in the Arts make us proud of your stature in the world of culture. We are equally proud of the fact that during Your Highness' time, the State

is expanding from Kollegal to Bidar and from Udipi to Raichur and that the population will increase from 93 lakhs to nearly two crores and the area from 29,000 sq. miles to 76,000 sq. miles.

New historical developments are seeking from Your Highness another great sacrifice—that of relinquishing the office of the Rajpramukh. Even this sacrifice has not disturbed in the least the equanimity of Your Highness. It has merely proved to be another test from which you have emerged triumphant, rising to the highest pinnacle of virtue in the

matter of serving the people and the State. We, the people of Mysore, while admiring Your Highness' virtues and services, find it hard to hide our tears—and tears have to be hidden if only to be in harmony with Your Highness' dignified composure.

For sixteen years you have occupied with brilliance the throne of Mysore. Your Highness is now firmly and affectionately enthroned in the hearts of millions of people inside and outside the State. It is an honour and privilege to offer our hearty felicitations to one like you.

Sri K. Hanumanthaiya, the then Chief Minister, presenting an address to His Highness the Rajpramukh, on 29th Juv 1956



We all pray that God may bless Your Highness with long life, happiness and prosperity."

HIS HIGHNESS' REPLY

His Highness the Rajpramukh of Mysore in reply to the Address presented by the then Chief Minister of Mysore on behalf of the Government and People of Mysore on the occasion said as follows.—

"I am most deeply touched by the Address which has just been presented to me and am sincerely grateful to the Chief Minister and to all of you for the warmth of your greetings on my Birthday. When the heart is full, words become poor purveyors of our feelings, and when I say to all of you today: "Thank you", you will know that I mean it with all my heart. I shall always cherish the sentiments which you have expressed and the references you have made to my illustrious ancestors, their high-mindedness and dedication to the State's progress and prosperity. Your warmth and affection have indeed made me proud to be the possessor of that inestimable wealth,—the love of a people. There is nothing more that I can desire, nothing that can make me happier.

On the vast canvas of History, each year comes and goes and brings its own colour, its own highlights and deep tones, to the changing pattern of the picture of this great adventure which we call Life. Another year has now come, a year that promises to bring in its wake the realisation of what was even till recently only a dream,—the adminis-

trative and cultural union and merger of the Kannada-speaking people into a larger State to form one of the units in and to help more effectively in the progress of this great Republic of ours. The formation of Greater Mysore as an integral part of India is about to be realised, and this is indeed a matter of special gratification to me.

You have referred in your Address to what your generosity has termed my 'sacrifice'. I do not look upon it as such. If Destiny had decreed that over the past few centuries the progress and prosperity of the people of this beloved State should be in the hands of the Wadiyars of Mysore then that same Destiny now ordains that the time is ripe for the people, now grown to full political stature in a free democratic Republic, to rule themselves. My ancestors did indeed render great service to the State, and the times in which they lived demanded such service from such rulers. According to my lights, I have tried my utmost to be true to the spirit of that noble tradition. I now consider it my greatest good fortune that it has been given to me to see the consummation—the fulfilment, the fruition of a great Trust. The rule of the Maharajas has indeed fulfilled its purpose, the purpose of making the people fit to rule themselves. It is said that the civilization of a country at any given time is the balance of a number of forces of which wise kingship or leadership is but one. I would not be guilty of arrogating solely either to my revered ancestors or to myself the credit which your generous affection has bestowed upon us. What Mysore is today it has become a-

much through the aspirations of its people as through prudent stewardship, and that stewardship can only have truly served its purpose if those aspirations are now in the completest measure to be fulfilled. My greatest joy today is in knowing that that consummation has come about, and that continued happiness and prosperity of the dear people of this State is ensured.

ಪ್ರಜಾಸುಖೇ ಸುಖಂ ರಾಜ್ಞಃ
ಪ್ರಜಾನಾಂ ತು ಹಿತೇ ಹಿತಂ।

ನಾತ್ಮಪ್ರಿಯಂ ಹಿತಂ ರಾಜ್ಞಃ
ಪ್ರಜಾನಾಂ ತು ಪ್ರಿಯಂ ಹಿತಂ॥

As for myself, I do fervently pray that the Light that has guided the Dynasty for centuries past will continue to shed its beams over my path in the future. I am proud indeed to be a citizen of this great land, and as a son of India I shall continue to strive my utmost for the unity, progress and welfare of this great Republic.

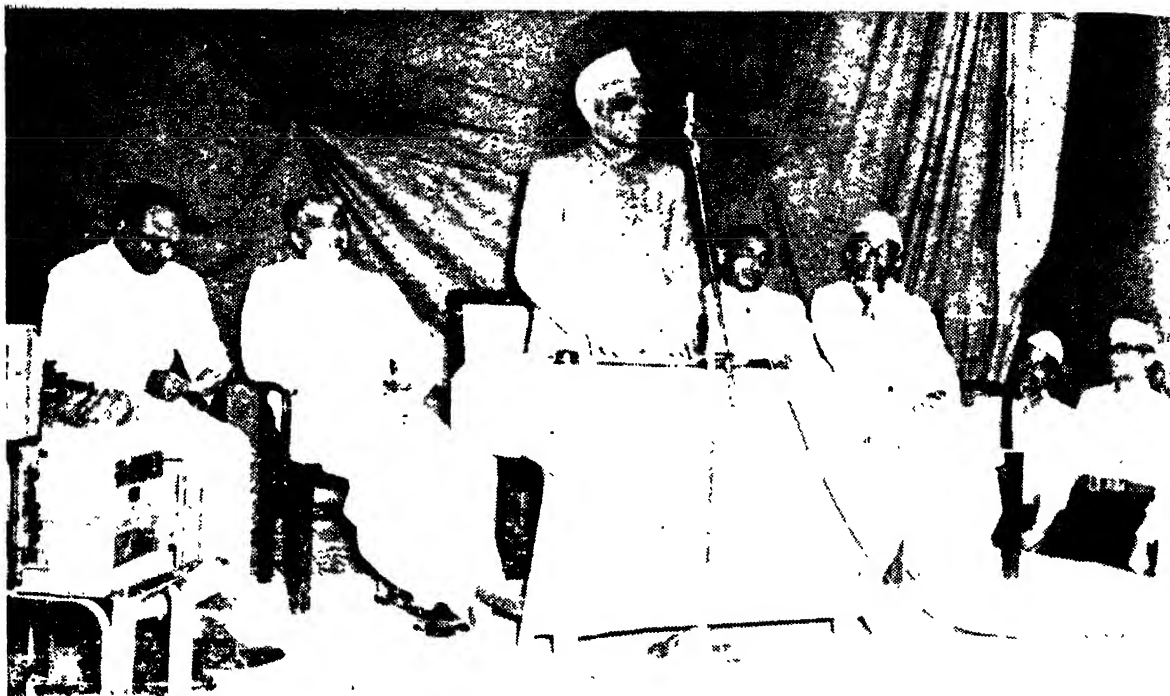
I would like to reiterate my deep sense of gratitude for your Address and for the sentiments of loyal affection and regard which you have expressed.

May God bless this Country and this People !”

* * *



Sri M. V. Krishnappa, Deputy Minister for Food, Government of India, presenting food gifts to Sri Kadidal Manjappa, Minister for Revenue and Public Works, (now Chief Minister,) Government of Mysore, in aid of the famine-affected areas in Mysore, on 2nd July 1956



Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao, Minister for Law and Education, speaking on the occasion of the opening of the New College of Arts and Commerce at Malleswaram, Bangalore, on 8th July 1956



Sri H. Siddaveenappa, Minister for Home Affairs (now Minister for Home and Finance) giving away the certificate to one of the lady-graduates at the Second Convocation of the Mysore Hindi Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore, on 12th July 1956

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER PROJECTS

Mysore was the first State to embark upon large-scale hydro-electric Power generation as a State venture as far back as 1898. Since then, the State has made rapid strides of progress in the industrial as well as the economic fields. At present, there are three Generating Stations and they are (1) Sivasamudram (42,000 K.W.), Shimsha (17,200 K.W.), and (3) Jog (1,20,000 K.W.). The total installed capacity of all the three will amount to 1,79,200 K.W.

During the last half a century, over 2,780 lakhs of rupees have been invested on the capital works. The units of power generation have exceeded the 700 million mark. The gross revenue of the Department is over two crores of rupees. The per capita consumption of electricity in the State is 58 units which is the highest in India.

PROGRESS DURING THE FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

The expansion of the State Electrical Department was included in the First Five-Year Plan sponsored by the Planning Commission. The First Five-Year Plan has been completed and the progress achieved during the Plan period is encouraging and appreciable.

Sl No	Particulars	Progress of advancement	
		To two period up to end of 1950-51	Plan period from 1951-52 up to end of 1955-56
1	Capital cost in lakhs of rupees	1 782 921	2 571 19
2	Units generated in millions of units	162 12	741 35 (1955-56)
3	Units sold in millions of units	35 116	514 283 (wh estimate)
4	Gross revenue in lakhs of rupees	115 74	2 334
5	Heating installations	53	114
6	Power installations	6433	114
7	Lighting installations	91 78	1 55612
8	No of street lights	23 09	31 501
9	No of I.P. sets	2 385	7 426
10	No of miles of transmission lines above 22 K.V.	1 801	1,822 circuit miles
11	No of villages electrified	511	511
12	Installed capacity in megawatts	111	153
13	Units consumed in lakhs of rupees	373	607
14	Units consumed in lakhs of rupees per capita in India	1611	1728 (as on 1.1.1955)

Several electric Power schemes, as detailed below, have been executed during the First Five-Year Plan period.

1. Normal capital works such as the extension and improvements to the generating stations, transmission and distribution system and power supply to lighting, heating and small power installations, etc., secured an outlay of Rs 233.11 lakhs during the Plan period.

2. Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works the first stage of which was completed already, also comes under



A view of the Power Station at Jog

the major Schemes. The work of adding four more units of 18,000 K.W. was already started as a postwar project. During the Plan period, 72,000 K.W. units were generated bringing the total installed capacity to 1,20,000 K.W. at a capital expenditure of Rs. 164.02 lakhs during the period.

3. *Frequency conversion scheme.*—This relates to the conversion of the power system from 25 cycles to 50 cycles throughout the State except K.G.F. Mining Centre and the expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 28.1 lakhs.

4. *Shimsha expansion scheme.*—Although this was included in the First Plan, it was not executed.

5. *Surveys of Projects.*—The Sharavathi Valley Project was completely investigated, besides the Shimsha New Station and Shimsha Extension works. An expenditure of Rs. 6.78 lakhs was incurred on this account during the Plan period.

6. *Extension of transmission lines.*—Construction of main high tension transmission lines, noted below, was undertaken. An outlay of Rs. 146.19 lakhs has been incurred on this account.—

(a) 66 K.V. line from Shimoga to South Canara.

(b) 66 K.V. line from Shimoga to Davangere.

(c) 66 K.V. line from H.A.F. to Hoskote.

(d) 66 K.V. line from Bangalore to Machine Tools Factory.

(e) 110 K.V. line from Shimoga to Bangalore.

7. *Step down station.*—The distribution system all over the State needs a net work of unit sub-stations and the number installed during the

Plan period is over ten with an outlay of Rs. 166.24 lakhs.

8. *Distribution and power supply to towns and villages.*—A large number of towns and villages as many as 500 have been electrified during this period at a total expenditure of Rs. 183 lakhs.

9. *Power supply to I.P. Sets.*—Under the Grow More Food Campaign, a great fillip was given to this work and 5,411 I.P. sets were installed at a total outlay of Rs. 199.19 lakhs. The Government of India have assisted this scheme to a very great extent by offering substantial loans and grants.

10. Owing to the merger of Belary area, during the Plan period, an outlay of Rs. 75.53 lakhs has been incurred for executing the development schemes in the transferred territory.

SCHMES UNDER FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN AND THEIR OUTLAY DURING THE PLAN PERIOD.

(Lakhs of Rupees).				
Sl. No	Names of Schemes	Original Plan	Revised Plan	Outlay during Plan period 1951-56
1	Normal Capital Works	320.0	343.0	223.44
2	Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works	82.5	76.0	64.02
3	Frequency Conversion Scheme.	0.0	51.0	28.64
4	Shimsha Expansion Scheme	110.8	50.0	...
5	Surveys of Projects ...	3.0	6.0	6.78
6	Extension of Transmission Lines	163.2	170.0	146.19
7	Step down Stations	116.0	185.0	166.24
8	Distribution of power supply to Towns and Villages	202.5	183.0	110.07
9	Power Supply to I.P. Sets.	10.0	234.0	199.19
10	Works relating to the Transferred Territory including Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project.	41.1	76.19	75.53
11	Sharavathi Valley Project (Outside the Plan).	...	...	0.50
Total		1,309.1	1,376.19	1,030.60



A general view of the Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works at Jog

Against the revised provisions of Rs. 1,376.19 lakhs, the progress secured is of Rs. 1,030.60 lakhs working out a percentage of 76.

The most important industries and other consumers for which power was supplied during the First Five-Year Plan are the following :—

- (1) Power supply to the Hindustan Aircraft, Ltd.
- (2) Power supply to the Indian Telephone Industries, Ltd.
- (3) Power supply to the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory and the Bharat Electronics, Ltd.

- (4) Power supply to Andhra, Hyderabad and Bombay States.
- (5) Additional power supply to the Electrical Pig Iron Furnace at Bhadravathi, etc.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Due to the constant demand for power for the all round industrial development of the State, the coincident peak on the electricity system has already reached 1,32,500 K.W., leaving a very little margin for new development schemes. The load demand in the State due to the normal development and major industrial

development including the expansion schemes at Bhadravathi and other projects during the Second Five-Year Plan, will be 3,52,670 K.W. by the end of 1960-61. Therefore, with a view to augmenting the generating capacity of the system, the following River Valley Hydro-Electric Schemes are contemplated during the Second Five-Year Plan Period.

TUNGABHADRA HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT

The work is being executed. It is a joint enterprise of Mysore and Andhra States, under a Board. This Project will be able to supply (Mysore State) about 7,200 K.W. of power during 1955-57 and another 7,200 K.W. during 1957-61 from the Dam and Hampi Canal Power Stations, the share of Mysore being 20 per cent of the total.

BHADRA HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT

This Project, included in the Second Five-Year Plan, has been started recently. About 12,000 K.W. will be available from this Project from 1960-61 and another 13,000 K.W. from 1961 and onwards.

The Sharavathi Valley Project, which has been investigated, has got an ultimate capacity of over 7,10,000 K.W. and it has been planned in several stages. The first stage of the Project for installing 1,42,000 K.W. (two units) costing Rs. 2,297 lakhs has been included in the Second Five-Year Plan and the work has already commenced. If at all the industrial progress of the State is to

be an accomplished fact, it will be due to the implementation of this scheme, as it provides power in abundance at a very economical rate that would give a fillip to industrial expansion. Hence, topmost priority for this Project has been assigned. Power from this Project will be available only after the Second Five-Year Plan in the year 1961-62 and onwards.

Similar schemes executed in the First Five-Year Plan, namely, those of normal capital works, power supply to towns and villages, transmission lines, etc., are also contemplated during the Second Five-Year Plan. The following are the provisions proposed under the Second Five-Year Plan:—

	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>	<i>Rs. in lakhs</i>
A. Spill over or balance works of incomplete schemes of the First Year.—		
(i) Shimoga-Bangalore Tns. Lines	50	
(ii) Rural Electrification	125	
(iii) Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Works.	124	299'0
B. New Schemes of the Second Five-Year Plan —		
(a) River Valley Schemes.—		
(i) Sharavathi Valley Hydro Project.	1,300	
(ii) Tungabhadra ... Hydro Project.	13'5	
(iii) Bhadra Reservoir Hydro Project (Rs 160 lakhs provided under Irrigation.)	82'0	1,395'5

	<i>Rs in lakhs</i>	<i>Rs in lakhs</i>
(b) Other Schemes.—		
(i) Capital Works ...	100 0	
(ii) Frequency Con- version.	40 0	
(iii) Transmission .. Lines.	100 0	
(iv) Step-down Sta- tions, etc.	75 0	
(v) Power Supply to Towns and Vil- lages.	125 0	
(vi) Surveys of Pro- jects.	3 0	443 0
C. Schemes outside the Plan.—		
(i) Power Supply to I P. Sets under Agriculture.	200 0	
(ii) Improvement to water conductor system.	53 3	2 53 3
Total ...		<hr/> 2,390 8 <hr/>

The total capital expenditure of the various Electrical Schemes amounting to Rs 160 lakhs provided for Bhadra under Irrigation Project, will amount to Rs. 2,550 8 lakhs and against this, a sum of Rs. 400 lakhs

has been provided in the 1956-57 Budget.

It may thus be seen that in view of the enormous magnitude of works included during the Second Five-Year Plan, the Electrical Department will be recording a tremendous growth by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. Besides, the First stage of the Sharavathi Project will have been completed by then, and power benefits will be available then onwards. Since the scheme has been planned for stage construction, there will be an enlarged scope for meeting the power demands as the ultimate capacity of this Project is over 7,10,000 K.W., thus offering a free scope for industrial expansion of the Mysore State.

By the end of the Second Plan period (1960-61), the Mysore Electricity System will be generating over 1,400 million units of power earning a gross revenue of over 600 lakhs of rupees. One thousand and two hundred towns and villages will have been electrified. The Mysore Electricity Department, by rendering such service, is proud to receive the gratitude of the public of the State.

ACTIVITIES OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT DURING JUNE 1956

The major irrigation and hydro-electric projects which are under construction in Mysore are the Bhadra Reservoir, Tunga Anicut, Nugu Reservoir, Ambligola Reservoir, Tunga Bhadra Low Level Canal and Sharavathi Valley Hydro-Electric Works. The progress of work achieved during the month of June 1956 is indicated below :—

BHADRA RESERVOIR PROJECT

Dam masonry works were under progress on the flanks and they were raised up to plus 67 level by the end of the month. The masonry at the centre has come up to plus 45 and a total quantity of 3,25,853 Cft. of masonry had been completed during the month and water has been stored up to plus 45 level.

Left Bank Channel.—Excavation of the channel from 26th mile to 36th mile was in good progress. Cross drainage works are also in progress. Water was let down into the Left Bank Channel on 25th July 1956 up to 22nd mile so as to serve an area of 6,145 acres of lands.

Right Bank Channel.— The excavation from 7th mile to 25th mile and from 36th to 42nd was in progress and cross drainage and tunnel works were also under progress.

TUNGA ANICUT PROJECT

The head works are completed. The construction of Guest House and Terrace Gardens was in progress. In the Left Bank Channel trimming of slopes, construction of revetment where there was loose soil were completed. In the Right Bank Channel, earth excavation beyond 15th mile was in good progress. Water was allowed to the Left and the Right Bank Channels on 5th June 1956 up to 63rd and 15th mile respectively, to serve an area of about 18,000 acres.

NUGU RESERVOIR PROJECT

The raising of the extra portion for erection of gates was in progress, the quantity of masonry work done during the month was 2,317 Cft. The Dam work is nearing completion. The construction of earthen flank of the Dam was in progress.

The excavation of the 57 mile long Right Bank Channel was almost completed. The cross drainage works were in good progress. Water was allowed to the Right Bank Channel on 5th June 1956, up to 28th mile so as to serve an area of about 5,000 acres of land.

AMBLIGOLA PROJECT

The earthwork, embankment, puddle core wall, masonry-core wall and

cut-off wall in the halla portion (5th to 8th grade) only were in progress. Formation of service road from Shikaripur to Anandapuram was in progress

TUNGABHADRA LOW LEVEL CANAL

Water had been let into all the major distributaries during the month. Major distributaries had been excavated totalling to a length of 80 miles. So far, a total *ayacut* of 17,399 acres had been provided with field channels.

SHARAVATHI VALLEY HYDRO-ELECTRIC WORKS

Survey in respect of the channel alignment from the Dam was conducted and road surveys from Bhutkal Road to Talakalale Dam and on to forebay were in progress. Excavation of trial pits on the right and left bank of the dam site was completed. Regarding the main dam at Lingana-makki, earth excavation was done for exposed rock portion of the left flank. Survey of 16 miles long contour was completed.

The two major works, *i.e.*, the Narapur Anicut and Kanayal tank which were started in the First Five-Year Plan period were in good progress during the month of June 1956 and the expenditure incurred during the month was Rs 88,247. The expenditure to end of June 1956 during the official year is Rs 2,05,985 against the budget grant of Rs 9 00 lakhs for the current year.

The following new projects included in the Second Five-Year Plan have not yet been started as the technical approval of the Central Water and Power Commission is not yet received

1. Kabini Reservoir
2. Hagarihomanahalli Project
3. Arkavathi project
4. Jambadahalla Project
5. Chickhole Project
6. Hebbihalla Project
7. Mangala Project
8. Sagar Doddakore Project
9. Tungabhadra Project.

The total outlay during June 1956 on Irrigation and Power Projects (including the works under the control of the Special Chief Engineer) is Rs 29,91,958.

AGRICULTURE

Details of works to be undertaken under Agriculture Schemes are under examination and the programme is being finalised.

TRANSPORT

Incomplete and fresh works were in progress. Special emphasis was laid on asphaltting of roads generally including roads of economic importance and for which the Central Government's assistance is being received. Incomplete works of cement concreting costing Rs 1,57,332 were executed during the month. The total outlay during the month is Rs 7,56,024.

THE UNTOUCHABILITY (OFFENCES) ACT, 1955

NO. 22 OF 1955

[8th May 1955]

An Act to prescribe punishment for the practice of "Untouchability", for the enforcement of any disability arising therefrom and for matters connected therewith.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows :—

SHORT TITLE, EXTENT AND COMMENCEMENT

1. (1) This Act may be called the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

(3) It shall come into force* on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

DEFINITIONS

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) 'hotel' includes a refreshment room, a boarding house, a lodging house, a coffee house and a cafe;

(b) 'place' includes a house, a building, a tent, and a vessel;

(c) 'place of public entertainment' includes any place to which the public are admitted and in which an entertainment is provided or held.

Explanation.—'Entertainment' includes any exhibition, performance,

game, sport and any other form of amusement;

(d) 'place of public worship' means a place, by whatever name known, which is used as a place of public religious worship or which is dedicated generally to, or is used generally by, persons professing any religion or belonging to any religious denomination or any section thereof, for the performance of any religious service, or for offering prayers therein; and includes all lands and subsidiary shrines appurtenant or attached to any such place;

(e) 'shop' means any premises where goods are sold either wholesale or by retail or both wholesale and by retail and includes a laundry, a hair-cutting saloon and any other place where services are rendered to customers.

PUNISHMENT OR ENFORCING RELIGIOUS DISABILITIES

3. Whoever on the ground of "untouchability" prevents any person—

(a) from entering any place of public worship which is open to other

* 1st June, 1955—vide notification No. S.R.O. 1109, dated the 23rd May, 1955, Gazette of India 1955, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, Page 971.

persons professing the same religion or belonging to the same religious denomination or any section thereof, as such person ; or

(b) from worshipping or offering prayers or performing any religious service in any place of public worship or bathing in, or using the waters of, any sacred tank, well, spring or water-course, in the same manner and to the same extent as is permissible to other persons professing the same religion, or belonging to the same religious denomination or any section thereof, as such person ; shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section and section 4, persons professing the Buddhist, Sikh or Jaina religion or persons professing the Hindu religion in any of its forms or developments including Virashaivas, Lingayats, Adivasis, followers of Brahmo, Prarthana, Arya Samaj and the Swaminarayan Sampraday shall be deemed to be Hindus.

PUNISHMENT FOR ENFORCING SOCIAL DISABILITIES

4. Whoever on the ground of “untouchability” enforces against any person any disability with regard to—

(i) access to any shop, public restaurant, hotel or place of public entertainment ; or

(ii) the use of any utensils, and other articles kept in any public restaurant, hotel, *dharmshala*, *sarai*

or *musafirkhana* for the use of the general public or of persons professing the same religion, or belonging to the same religious denomination or any section thereof, as such person ; or

(iii) the practice of any profession or the carrying on of any occupation, trade or business ; or

(iv) the use of, or access to, any river, stream, spring, well, tank, cistern, water-tap or other watering place, or any bathing ghat, burial or cremation ground, any sanitary convenience, any road, or passage, or any other place of public resort which other members of the public, or persons professing the same religion or belonging to the same religious denomination or any section thereof, as such persons, have a right to use or have access to ; or

(v) the use of, or access to, any place used for a charitable or a public purpose maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public, or persons professing the same religion, or belonging to the same religious denomination or any section thereof, as such person ; or

(vi) the enjoyment of any benefit under a charitable trust created for the benefit of the general public or of persons professing the same religion or belonging to the same religious denomination or any section thereof, as such person ; or

(vii) the use of, or access to, any public conveyance ; or

(viii) the construction, acquisition, or occupation of any residential premises in any locality, whatsoever or

(ix) the use of any *dharma-shala*, *sarai* or *musafirkhana* which is open to the general public, or to persons professing the same religion or belonging to the same religious denomination or any section thereof, as such person ; or

(x) the observance of any social or religious custom, usage or ceremony or taking part in any religious procession ; or

(xi) the use of jewellery and finery ;

shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

PUNISHMENT FOR REFUSING TO ADMIT PERSONS TO HOSPITALS, ETC.

5. Whoever on the ground of "untouchability"—

(a) refuses admission to any person to any hospital, dispensary, educational institution or any hostel attached thereto, if such hospital, dispensary, educational institution or hostel is established or maintained for the benefit of the general public or any section thereof ; or

(b) does any act which discriminates against any such person after admission to any of the aforesaid institutions ;

shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

PUNISHMENT FOR REFUSING TO SELL GOODS OR RENDER SERVICES

6. Whoever on the ground of "untouchability" refuses to sell any

goods or refuses to render any service to any person at the same time and place and on the same terms and conditions at or on which such goods are sold or services are rendered to other persons in the ordinary course of business shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

PUNISHMENT OR OTHER OFFENCES ARISING OUT OF "UNTOUCHABILITY"

7. (1) Whoever—

(a) prevents any person from exercising any right accruing to him by reason of the abolition of "untouchability" under article 17 of the Constitution ; or

(b) molests, injures, annoys, obstructs or causes or attempts to cause obstruction to any person in the exercise of any such right or molests, injures, annoys or boycotts any person by reason of his having exercised any such right ; or

(c) by words, either spoken or written, or by signs or by visible representations or otherwise, incites or encourages any person or class of persons or the public generally to practise "untouchability" in any form whatsoever ;

shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Explanation. --A person shall be deemed to boycott another person who—

(a) refuses to let to such other person or refuses to permit such other person, to use or occupy any house

or land or refuses to deal with, work for, hire for, or do business with, such other person or to render to him or receive from him any customary service, or refuses to do any of the said things on the terms on which such things would be commonly done in the ordinary course of business; or

(b) abstains from such social, professional or business relations as he would ordinarily maintain with such other person.

(2) Whoever

(i) denies to any person belonging to his community or any section thereof any right or privilege to which such person would be entitled as a member of such community or section, or

(ii) takes any part in the communication of such person, on the ground that such person has refused to practise "untouchability" or that such person has done any act in furtherance of the objects of this Act, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

CANCELLATION OR SUSPENSION OF LICENCES IN CERTAIN CASES

8. When a person who is convicted of an offence under section 6 holds any licence under any law for the time being in force in respect of any profession, trade, calling or employment in relation to which the offence is committed, the court trying the offence may, without prejudice to any other penalty to which such person may be liable under that section, direct that the licence shall stand cancelled or be suspended for such period as the court may deem

fit, and every order of the court so cancelling or suspending a licence shall have effect as if it had been passed by the authority competent to cancel or suspend the licence under any such law.

Explanation.—In this section, 'licence' includes a permit or a permission.

RESUMPTION OR SUSPENSION OF GRANTS MADE BY GOVERNMENT

9. Where the manager or trustee of a place of public worship which is in receipt of a grant of land or money from the Government is convicted of an offence under this Act and such conviction is not reversed or quashed in any appeal or reversion, the Government may, if in its opinion the circumstances of the case warrant such a course, direct the suspension or resumption of the whole or any part of such grant.

ABETMENT OF OFFENCE

10. Whoever abets any offence under this Act shall be punishable with the punishment provided for the offence.

ENHANCED PENALTY ON SUBSEQUENT CONVICTION

11. Whoever having already been convicted of an offence under this Act or of an abetment of such offence is again convicted of any such offence or abetment, shall, on every such subsequent conviction, be punishable with both imprisonment and fine.

PRESUMPTION BY COURTS IN CERTAIN CASES

12. Where any act constituting an offence under this Act is committed in relation to a member of a Scheduled

Caste as defined in clause (24) of article 366 of the Constitution, the court shall presume, unless the contrary is proved, that such act was committed on the ground of "untouchability".

LIMITATION OF JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURTS

13. (1) No civil court shall entertain or continue any suit or proceeding or shall pass any decree or order or execute wholly or partially any decree or order if the claim involved in such suit or proceeding or if the passing of such decree or order or if such execution would in any way be contrary to the provisions of this Act

(2) No court shall, in adjudicating any matter or executing any decree or order, recognise any custom or usage imposing any disability on any person on the ground of "untouchability".

OFFENCES BY COMPANIES

14. (1) If the person committing an offence under this Act is a company, every person who at the time the offence was committed was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed with the consent of any director

or manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section—

(a) 'company' means any body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and

(b) 'director' in relation to a firm means a partner in the firm.

OFFENCES UNDER THE ACT TO BE COGNIZABLE AND COMPOUNDABLE

15 Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898)—

(a) every offence under this Act shall be cognizable; and

(b) every such offence may, with the permission of the court, be compounded.

ACT TO OVERRIDE OTHER LAWS

16. Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, the provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force, or any custom or usage or any instrument having effect by virtue of any of such law or any decree or order of any court or other authority.

REPEAL

17. The enactment specified in the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent to which they or any of the provisions contained therein correspond or are repugnant to this Act or to any of the provisions contained therein.

THE SCHEDULE

(See section 17)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. The Bihar Harijan (Removal of Civil Disabilities) Act, 1919 (Bihar Act XIX of 1949).</p> <p>2. The Bombay Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1916 (Bombay Act X of 1947).</p> <p>3. The Bombay Harijan Temple Entry Act, 1947 (Bombay Act XXXV of 1947).</p> <p>4. The Central Provinces and Berar Scheduled Castes (Removal of Civil Disabilities) Act, 1947 (Central Provinces and Berar Act XXIV of 1947).</p> <p>5. The Central Provinces and Berar Temple Entry Authorisation Act, 1917 (Central Provinces and Berar Act XLI of 1917).</p> <p>6. The East Punjab (Removal of Religious and Social Disabilities) Act, 1948 (East Punjab Act XVI of 1948).</p> <p>7. The Madras Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, 1938 (Madras Act XXI of 1938).</p> <p>8. The Orissa Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, 1946 (Orissa Act XI of 1946).</p> <p>9. The Orissa Temple Entry Authorisation Act, 1948 (Orissa Act XI of 1948).</p> <p>10. The United Provinces Removal of Social Disabilities Act, 1947 (U.P. Act XVI of 1947).</p> <p>11. The West Bengal Hindu Social Disabilities Removal Act, 1948 (West Bengal Act XXXVII of 1948).</p> | <p>12. The Hyderabad Harijan Temple Entry Regulation, 1358F (No. LV of 1358 Fash).</p> <p>13. The Hyderabad Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Regulation, 1358I (No. LVI of 1358 Fash).</p> <p>14. The Madhya Bharat Harijan Ayogta Nivaran Vidhan, Samvat 2000 (Madhya Bharat Act No. 15 of 1949).</p> <p>15. The Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, 1943 (Mysore Act XLII of 1943).</p> <p>16. The Mysore Temple Entry Authorisation Act, 1948 (Mysore Act XIV of 1948).</p> <p>17. The Saurashtra Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Ordinance (No. XI of 1948).</p> <p>18. The Travancore-Cochin Removal of Social Disabilities Act, 1125 (Travancore-Cochin Act VIII of 1125).</p> <p>19. The Travancore-Cochin Temple Entry (Removal of Disabilities) Act, 1950 (Travancore-Cochin Act XXVII of 1950).</p> <p>20. The Coorg Scheduled Castes (Removal of Civil and Social Disabilities) Act, 1949 (Coorg Act I of 1949).</p> <p>21. The Coorg Temple Entry Authorisation Act, 1949 (Coorg Act II of 1949).</p> |
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YOUTH WELFARE PROGRAMME 1956-57

The major items of the Youth Welfare work, which the Ministry of Education, Government of India proposes to implement during the Second Plan period, are noted below :—

1. Youth Leadership Camps and Dramatic Camps
2. Youth Tours and Hikes
3. Youth Hostels
4. Youth Festivals
5. Survey of Youth Problems
6. Youth Welfare Publications
7. State and University Youth Welfare Boards
8. Workshops in Universities
9. Non-Student Youth Clubs and Centres

Youth Leadership and Dramatic Camps.—The object of this programme is to impart short-term training in youth welfare work to teachers of Colleges and Universities. The Ministry has conducted 5 Leadership Camps and 2 Dramatic Camps, but more such camps are necessary. It is, therefore suggested that each university organises such Camps periodically so that every institution can have at least one trained person on its staff. For this purpose, the Ministry will be agreeable to meet up to 75 per cent of the expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs. 3,000 for a project.

Youth Tours and Hikes.—The Ministry's contribution will be up to 75 per cent of 3rd class railway fare at students' concession rate for a

party not exceeding 32 students and 3 teachers, provided the tour is organised directly by educational institutions and recommended by the Vice-Chancellor or the Education Secretary of the State Government concerned.

Youth Hostels.—The object of this programme is to set up a net-work of Youth Hostels in the country with the co-operation of the State Governments. The Ministry will be prepared to meet 50 per cent of the expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs. 20,000 for a hostel.

Youth Festivals.—In connection with the Inter-University Youth Festivals, it has been suggested to the Universities to hold Inter-collegiate Festivals prior to the Inter-University function. The Ministry will be willing to help up to 50 per cent of the total expenditure subject to a maximum grant of Rs. 5,000 for conducting this Festival.

Survey.—The Ministry is proposing to conduct an All-India Survey of the living conditions of students with the co-operation of the Universities and the scheme, when finalised, will be circulated.

Youth Welfare Publication.—It is also proposed to bring out a journal and other relevant literature on Youth Welfare.

Youth Welfare Boards and Committees.—The scheme for setting up Youth Welfare Boards and Committees was circulated to all the

State Governments and Universities as early as August 1954 and the Ministry wants to know the action taken by them, so that necessary steps can be taken in regard to rendering financial assistance for setting up these Boards.

Workshops in Universities.—It has been felt that workshops in Universities will not only encourage manual work among students but will also provide them a vocation to supplement their resources. The Ministry of Education will be glad to receive suggestions in this regard.

Non-student Colleges and Centres—The Ministry is considering the question of rendering adequate financial assistance to the State Governments for promoting non-student Youth Centres and Clubs. The proposals regarding this may kindly be sent to the Ministry at the earliest.

It is needless to say that the active co-operation of the State Governments and Universities is absolutely necessary in the implementation of the scheme. The proposals and suggestions may be sent to the Ministry, as early as possible.

MARKETING FACILITIES

The following paragraphs indicate the activities of the Marketing Department during the month of June 1956.

The eleven Regulated Markets which have been already started at Mysore, Davangere, Chitaldrug, Tiptur, Tumkur, Arsikere, Shimoga, Bellary, Sakleshpur, Chintamani and Channapatna, were functioning satisfactorily during the month. The quantities of different agricultural commodities auctioned in the several Regulated Markets during the month are given below :—

1. *Regulated Market, Mysore.*—

	Pallas.
Groundnut	... 3,459
Chowpea	... 336
Urid	... 188
Horsegram	... 126
Greengram	... 115
Til seeds	... 81
Longe seed	... 18
Niger	... 12
Bengalgram	... 11
Dhaniya	... 5
Tamarind Seed	... 2
	Maunds.
Tamarind	... 1,160
Jaggery	... 1,104
Chillies	... 102
Soapnut	... 55
	Units
Cocconut	... 3,62,171
Licence fee and market cess, etc., collected.	Rs. 1,706—14—6

2. *Regulated market, Davangere.*—

	Maunds
Groundnut	... 55,962
Cotton Kapas	... 48,680
Chillies	... 2,757

	Bags
Ragi	... 2,093
Jola	... 3,343
Navane	... 57
Castor seed	... 100
Gingelly seed	... 74
Horsegram	... 183
Bengalgram	... 86
Sajje	... 78
	Maunds
Jaggery	... 8,504
Tamarind	... 60
	Bags
Niger	... 8
Tur Dhal	... 3
Mustard seed	... 74
Blackgram	... 2
Cotton seed	... 119
Coriander	... 172
	Bag
Cusube	... 1

Licence fee and market cess,
etc., collected ... Rs. 1,627—3—3

3. *Regulated Market, Tiptur.*—

Copra	... 69,531 maunds
Cocconut	... 575 carts or 3,58,635 units.
Seegu	... 589 carts or 7,26,000 lbs.
Jaggery	... 466 bags and 422 bundles
Licence fee and market cess, etc., collected.	Rs. 1,342—15—0

4. *Regulated Market, Chitaldrug.*—

	Maunds
Kapas	... 36,496
Groundnut	... 21,550
	Pallas
Jola	... 520
Ragi	... 720
Castor	... 164
Licence fee and market cess, etc., collected	Rs. 1,385—14—6

5 *Regulated Market, Tumkur.*—

	Maunds
Groundnut	30,485
Jaggery	5,580
Tamarind	4,728
	Pallas
Honge seed	417
Arecanut	1,230
Castor	15
	Maunds
Soapnut	2,209
	Pallas
Avare	9
	Per cent
Horsegram	38
Hutchollu	14
Licence fee and market cess, etc., collected	Rs. 755—10—6

6. *Regulated Market, Arsikere.*—

Copra	11,220 Maunds
Cocanut	1,807 carts or 11,97,875
Oil seeds	12 Bags
Chillies	53 do
Seegu	689 Carts
Coriander	14 Bags
Licence fee and market cess, etc., collected	Rs. 1,087—3—6

7. *Bellary Market Committee.*—

	Maunds
Mungari Cotton Kapas	2,102
Farm Cotton Kapas	13,646
Lakshmi Cotton Kapas	1,654
Mungari Cotton Lint	1,900
Farm Cotton Lint	12,684
Lakshmi Cotton Lint	2,716
Groundnut Peanuts	15,276
Do Coramandals	27,972
Licence fee and market cess, etc., collected	Rs. 4,252—7—6

8. *Regulated Market, Shimoga.*—

	Bags
Rasi Saraku Areca	9,179
Bette	2,729
Licence fee and market cess, etc., collected	Rs. 433—9—6

9. *Regulated Market, Saklespur.*—

Cardamom	1,288 Maunds.
Licence fee and market cess, etc., collected	Rs. 520—0—0

10. *Regulated Market, Chintamani.*—

Groundnut	10 carts and 4,780 bags
Jaggery	142 carts and 378 bags
Chillies	1,344 bags
Tamarind	6 carts and 313 bags
Horsegram	118 bags
Potatoes	9 carts and 773 bags
Avare	586 bags
Onions	5 carts and 550 bags
Licence fee and market cess, etc., collected	Rs. 265—5—6

11. *Regulated Market, Channarayana.*—

Groundnut	620 Pallas
Castor	36 "
Niger	7 "
Gingelly	3 "
Avare	31 "
Horsegram	98 "
Jaggery	293 Bundles
Licence fee and market cess, etc., collected	Rs. 128—2—6

The Chief Minister of Mysore inaugurated a Regulated Market for tobacco, groundnuts, arecanuts, tamarind, jaggery, etc., at Sira during the month under report.

Eight Representatives of Producers and five Representatives of Traders to serve on the third Regulated Market Committee to be constituted for Davangere were elected during the month.

The Regulated Market Committee, Bangalore, met during the month and decided to start the Market in Bangalore early.

The Government were requested to approve the schemes for the establishment of Regulated Market-

at Hassan for potatoes, jaggery, cocoa-nuts, etc., and at K.R. Nagar for paddy, rice, groundnuts, etc.

A copy of the Agricultural Produce (Co-operative Development and Warehousing) Corporation Act, 1956, which was recently passed by the Indian Parliament is awaited from Government for taking further action in the matter.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The progress of work done under the Mysore Weights and Measures Act during the month :—

1	Number of weights and measures presented for testing	12,147
2	Number of units certified for correctness.	11,032
3	Amount of testing fee collected ..	Rs. a p. 1,512 3 0
4	Number of Units of Weights and Measures sold	2,264
5	Value of the weights and measures sold.	Rs. a p. 4,197 7 0
6	Number of cases launched	19
7	Number of cases convicted	16
8	Amount of fine collected	Rs. 411

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

The working of the Mysore State Co-operative Marketing Society, Ltd., Bangalore, during the month is as follows :—

Membership	...	1,062
Share Capital	...	Rs. a p. 42,339 8 0
Purchases	...	79,932 11 3
Sales	...	1,88,197 14 3
Turnover	...	2,58,130 9 6

WORK ON GRADING ACTIVITIES

Eggs.—The following four Egg Grading Stations in the State were

working satisfactorily. The number of eggs graded at these Grading Stations during the month was as follows :—

	Name of the Grading Station	No. of eggs graded	Their value	Grading fee collected
			Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
1	The Coorg Orange Growers' Co-operative Society Ltd., Bangalore.	4,951	647 14 0	
2	The Composite Live stock Farm and Research Station, Hesaraghatta	3,549	559 12 0	...
3	The Government Egg Grading Station, Mysore.	52,775	6,277 12 0	103 14 0
4	The Beggar Colony, Mysore Road, Bangalore	60	5 1 0	.
	Total ..	61,335	7,993 10 0	103 14 0

MARKET RATES

Arrangements were made for the collection of daily and weekly market rates of certain agricultural commodities, live-stock and live-stock products from Bangalore and mofussil markets and for broadcasting the same through the All-India Radio, Bangalore. Arrangements were also made to publish the daily market rates in some of the local newspapers.

Sri A. P. Jain, Union Minister for Agriculture, Government of India, visited the Regulated Market at Mysore during the month and met the members of the Regulated Market Committee.

ANTI-CORRUPTION AND EFFICIENCY AUDIT WORK DURING THE MONTH OF MAY 1956

ANTI-CORRUPTION BRANCH

Including the cases which have been referred to Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners of Districts for enquiry and report 1,010 cases were pending at the beginning of May 1956. Two hundred and six new cases were received and 222 cases disposed of, leaving 994 cases at the end of the month. Among the other petitions examined or enquired into, allegations made in 61 cases were found to be either false or incapable of proof. Enquiries or action instituted in 8 cases resulted as follows :—

- (1) One Lady Assistant Surgeon was administered a censure
- (2) One Assistant Director of Agriculture and one Assistant Inspector of Agriculture were administered warnings and ordered to be transferred to different Districts.
- (3) One Revenue Inspector was ordered to be retired from service under Article 298, M.S.R.
- (4) One Amildar was administered a warning. The increment of one clerk was deferred for one year, and one R.D. Sub-Overseer was reduced in pay.
- (5) One Assistant Engineer and Sub-Overseer were administered warnings.
- (6) One Store Clerk was reduced to the minimum of his pay.
- (7) Dates of birth in respect of one Assistant Surgeon and one Assistant Engineer were correctly fixed.
- (8) One Sub-Overseer was administered a recorded warning.

On completion of preliminary enquiries, charges were framed against the following persons :—

- (1) One Special Revenue Inspector (For Depressed Classes).
- (2) One Amildar.
- (3) One V.P. Sub-Overseer.
- (4) Two Revenue Inspectors.
- (5) One Special Revenue Inspector for Depressed Classes.
- (6) One Sub-Overseer.
- (7) Two Clerks.
- (8) One Revenue Inspector.
- (9) One V.P. Sub-Overseer.
- (10) One Health Unit Clerk.
- (11) One V.P. Sub-Overseer.
- (12) One Daroga of Amrit Mahal Kaval.
- (13) One Sub-Inspector of Police (Prohibition).
- (14) Two School Masters.
- (15) One Range Forest Officer.
- (16) One Special Revenue Inspector.
- (17) One Amildar (now Assistant Commissioner).

After completion of enquiries final reports were submitted to Government in cases of the following persons :—

- (1) One Assistant School Master.
- (2) One Sub-Inspector of Police and one Daffedar.
- (3) One Sub Overseer.
- (4) One Police Constable.
- (5) One Clerk.

In the following case, a trap was successfully laid and the person was caught while receiving illegal gratification :—

- (1) One Police Daffedar.

Bus Checking.—Action was taken in respect of 2 Government buses and 1 private vehicles, for infringement of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act and ticketless travelling.

EFFICIENCY AUDIT BRANCH

Inspection of Offices.

The following offices were inspected:—

- (1) Office of the Commissioner for State Transport, Bangalore.
- (2) Office of the Regional Transport Authority, Mysore.
- (3) Revenue Sub-Division Office, Mysore.
- (4) V.P. Branch of the Taluk Office, Madhugiri.
- (5) Sub-Registry Office, Kunigal.

Inspection notes in respect of these offices have been sent to the concerned Heads of Departments for taking necessary action, and for the information of Government were found necessary.

Important Investigations.

- (1) Investigation into alleged irregularities in the purchase of typewriters in the Government Stationery Depot, Bangalore.
- (2) Delay in recording final measurements, for the work of duplicating in Malleswaram main sewer.
- (3) Irregularities in respect of restoration of tank Dyavasandra Hosakere, Gowribidnur Taluk.

The Branch assisted the Anti-Corruption staff in the audit of accounts of the several pharmaceutical firms in the State holding licenses for rectified spirit.

In respect of an investigation into irregularities in the Horticultural Department conducted by this Branch, orders of Government were

received ordering the reduction of the Gazetted Officer to the minimum of the grade, the reversion of the Manager to his permanent post and the dismissal of the clerk and directing the recovery of Rs. 3,193-8-9.

REPORT OF WORK FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1956.

ANTI-CORRUPTION BRANCH

At the commencement of the month under report, there were 994 petitions pending in the Branch including the cases referred to Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners of Districts for enquiry and report. One hundred and fifteen new petitions were received during the month, out of which 50 cases were taken up for enquiry in the Branch and the rest referred to other departments for disposal.

Among the petitions examined or enquired into, allegations made in 58 cases were found to be either false or incapable of proof. Enquiries instituted in 6 cases resulted as follows:—

- 1 One Sub-Registrar was retired under Note to Article 298 of M.S.R.
- 2 One Head Clerk of Sub-Registry Office was ordered to be compulsorily retired from serv.ce.
- 3 The services of one Special Revenue Inspector were dispensed with.
- 4 One Amildar was administered a warning.
- 5 The next increment of one R.D. Clerk was ordered to be deferred for a period of two years without cumulative effect.
- 6 The increments of one Sub-Registrar were stopped for 4 years with a severe admonition.
- 7 The increment of one Sub-Overseer was stopped for the next three years.

- 8 One Veterinary Inspector was reduced in pay from Rs. 200 to Rs. 180 in grade 75-5-150-10-200.
- 9 In the case of another Veterinary Inspector next increments for two years were ordered to be stopped, the stoppage having the effect of postponing his future increments also.

On completion of preliminary enquiries, charges were framed against the following Government servants :—

- 1 One Police Inspector.
- 2 One Sub-Inspector of Police.
- 3 Three Supervisors of Herbs Garden, Mysore and one Wage Earner.
- 4 One Game Ranger of the Forest Department.
- 5 One Lady Assistant Surgeon.
- 6 One Inspector of Schools.
- 7 One Physician of a Major Hospital.
- 8 One Police Dafedar.

After completion of enquiries final reports were submitted to Government in the cases of the following Government servants —

- 1 One Head Master of a High School
- 2 One Assistant Surgeon.

Surprise checking of a Cinema House in Bangalore disclosed contravention of Amusement Tax Laws on an extensive scale.

Three Bus Services were reported against for infringement of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act.

EFFICIENCY AUDIT BRANCH

I. Inspection of Offices.

The following offices were inspected :—

- 1 Office of the Chairman, Regional Transport Authority, Bellary.
- 2 Office of the Executive Engineer, B.R.R.B.C., Tarikere.
- 3 Office of the Assistant Director of Agriculture, Chickmagalur.
- 4 Office of the Sub-Division Officer, Chickmagalur.
- 5 Taluk Office, Siraguppa.
- 6 Commercial Tax Office, Bellary.

Inspection notes in respect of these offices have been sent to the concerned Heads of Departments for taking necessary action.

II. Important Investigations and Enquiries

- 1 Allegations against the Engineering Staff of B.R.R.B.C. Division, Tarikere.
- 2 Shortage in Stores of Engineering Section of the Bangalore Municipal Corporation.
- 3 Felling of trees in Ajanapura Tank Bed.

III.

Orders of Government have been received during the month administering a warning to an Amildar for irregularities in the distribution of Amelioration funds.

WHY DECIMAL COINAGE?

The Government of India have decided to introduce the decimal coinage in India with effect from April 1st, 1957. According to this system, the rupee which remains the same in value and nomenclature will be divided into 100 equal parts called Naya Paisa instead of its present division into 192 pies. The other new coins in the series will be 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 Naye Paise instead of the present 2 pice, 1-anna, 4-anna and 8-anna pieces.

This article gives in brief the history of the evolution of decimal coinage system in India and brings out some of its salient features.

Decimalisation of coinage has been acclaimed all over the world as the simplest form of coinage, making calculations easy and quick. In our modern complicated systems of trade and commerce, easy conversion of money is most essential and a decimal system which works on multiples of ten makes the task of conversion easier.

Because of the inherent superiority of decimal coinage over other forms of coinage, expert opinion in India has been consistently advocating its introduction for some time. The first major step in this direction was taken as long ago as 1867 when, after a very thorough examination of the subject, Government came to the conclusion that the decimal system would be adopted in gradual stages. For a variety of reasons, however, the Act which was passed in 1871 remained a dead letter thereafter.

EXPERT OPINION

In recent years the subject of decimalisation of coinage received closer attention by many learned

bodies and institutions. The Indian Science Congress considered this problem in 1946 and expressed its opinion through a joint statement by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, President-elect of the 31th Indian Science Congress and Prof. Afzal Hussain, President of the Indian Science Congress Association. It said:—

“The Indian Science Congress Association has supported for many years the movement for the decimalisation of currency, weights and measures. At the Bangalore session of the Science Congress held in January 1946, the General Body of Members, assembled, unanimously passed a resolution in favour of a comprehensive policy of decimalisation in India. The Science Congress notes with satisfaction that a Bill for the decimalisation of Indian currency has been introduced in the Legislative Assembly.”

The Bill referred to above was introduced in the Central Legislative Assembly in 1946. On account, however, of the political changes that were in the offing the Bill could not be pursued and it lapsed.

In 1949, the Indian Standards Institution in its report on the Special Committee on Weights and Measures observed the following in regard to decimal currency:—

“The Committee feels that it will be an advantage if the adoption of decimalised currency precedes the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the decision of the Interim Government of India for the adoption of the decimalised currency should be implemented as early as possible. The Committee further recommends that weights and dimensions of the new coins should be related to the metric system of weights and measures so as to facilitate propagation of general knowledge of the magnitude of the new units among the public.”

The volume of opinion in favour of decimal currency has since increased and in 1955 the Government of India introduced a Bill in the Parliament on the subject. This Bill became Act in September 1955. Called the Indian Coinage (Amendment) Act, 1955, the Act is an enabling measure, authorising the Government of India to introduce decimal coinage in the country.

POSITION IN OTHER COUNTRIES

By introducing decimal coinage, India would be carrying out a reform in currency which has already been adopted in 105 out of about 140 coin-issuing countries of the world. According to Encyclopædia Britannica, the United States led the way (1786 and 1792) with the dollar as the unit. France soon followed (1799 and 1803), her system being extended

to the countries of the Latin Union (1865). Germany (1873), the Scandinavian States (1875), Austria-Hungary (1870 developed in 1892) and Russia (1839 and 1897) are further adherents to the decimal system. The Latin American countries and Japan (1871) have also adopted it.

The most notable exception has been U.K. where the advantage of decimal coinage appears to be universally recognised but the practical difficulties mainly on account of the widespread use of automatic counting machines, seem to be overwhelming. Indeed the experience of U.K. shows that the time is now opportune in India to introduce this new currency reform. India is on the threshold of a new spurt in industrial activity which during the next 10 or 15 years will expand the economy involving the use of hundreds of thousands of calculating machines. Till now, the number of automatic accounting machines or coin-operated slot machines are not very large in the country. Also, various industries dealing with the scientific instruments of measurements are still in an infant stage. If the change-over to the decimal system were postponed to a later date when a great deal of equipment would already have been geared to the existing system of weights and measures and coinage, the cost involved in replacing them would be very much greater.

RELATIONSHIP WITH WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

There is another reason why introduction of decimal coinage at

this time is particularly opportune. Decimal coinage, in order to be fully effective, must be linked up with the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures. The Government of India have already taken a decision regarding the latter reform which will be spread over a period of 15 years. Thus, decimal coinage which will be introduced next year will be the precursor of the bigger reform of standardising weights and measures in which, at present, there is an enormous multiplicity and variety all over the country leading to a great deal of confusion. Neither the metric system of weights and measures nor decimalisation of coinage has, therefore, come too soon.

NO RIGIDITY

Although the new coinage will be on a decimal basis, it will be free from any orthodox rigidity involved in a meticulous application of the decimal principle. According to the orthodox definition, decimal coinage is a currency in which the various

denominations of coins are arranged in multiples or sub-multiples of ten (Latin 'decem') with reference to a standard unit. Thus, if the standard unit be 1, the higher coins will be 10, 100, 1,000, etc., and the lower units will be '1, '01, '001, etc. In a perfect system there would be no breaks or interpolations, but the actual decimal currencies adopted in various countries do not show this rigid symmetry. In France, *e.g.*, the standard unit, *viz.*, the franc, has the 10 franc and the 100 franc pieces above it and the 10 centime below it; there are also, 50 and 20 centimes and other denominations. Similar irregularities occur in the German and United States coinage.

In India, similarly, we are having the 'Naya Paisa' as the unit with its multiples of 10 and 100 but there are also other multiples of 2, 5, 25 and 50. In this way, we are retaining some of our familiar coins, ensuring conversions at the intermediate stages and at the same time deriving the advantages of the decimal system.

FACTS AND REASON REPLACE FORCE

MR MORSE DISCLOSES FINDINGS OF EXPERTS ON LABOUR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

There is a growing inclination on the part of management and labour in the world to rely on facts and reason rather than on threats and industrial strife in their collective negotiations according to Mr. David A. Morse, Director-General of the International Labour Organisation.

Mr. Morse made the statement in releasing the findings of a group of experts on human and industrial relations from sixteen different countries which met at Geneva from 2nd to 11th July 1956.

In their report to the ILO Director-General, the experts noted the increased reliance on facts and reason, adding that while the right to strike and lock-out should not be questioned as a motivating force in arriving at a settlement under certain circumstances, the tendency of the parties to substitute for its common use a greater reliance on pertinent economic facts and data and the art of persuasion and reasoning should be encouraged.

The experts studied basic problem and current trends in relations between employers and workers and examined the possibility of action at the international level to improve these relations.

Their report was intended to help Mr. Morse to submit to the ILO

Governing Body a practical programme of ILO action in the field of labour-management relations.

The meeting brought together, in their individual capacities, twenty-two persons from various parts of the world, having authoritative knowledge, experience and interest in labour-management relations. The experts included Mr. C. N. Vakil, Professor of Economics, University of Bombay.

COMPARATIVE STUDY

The experts exchanged views on the fundamental characteristics of labour-management relations in their respective countries, examined systems and practices in force and compared their respective experience.

This comparison brought out the diversity of the practices followed and also the fact that on the whole the experts of the various countries recognised that these practices might be developed and improved.

It also brought out the fact that despite diversity of systems and conditions, there exists between the various countries a certain number of trends and problems of common interest.

ILO STANDARDS

The experts agreed in recognising that the international instruments adopted up to now by the ILO

constituted a sound basis for the establishment of good labour-management relations throughout the world.

They first of all examined the problem of labour-management relations at levels beyond that of the undertaking and in this connection reviewed practices relating to collective bargaining, the settlement of labour disputes and co-operation on the industrial and national levels.

Their report noted also that a particularly marked feature of labour-management relations was the emphasis now being laid on problems arising at the level of the undertaking, the undertaking being regarded as a production unit and a community of human beings.

They singled out a number of problems as requiring special study. These included restlessness among workers partly as a result of technical progress. A search for ways to improve this situation must be given high priority, the experts said.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

As regards ILO action, the experts declared: "In conjunction with its research work it seems that the time has now come for the ILO to develop,

on an intensified scale, its technical assistance programme not only for those who have to establish the policy and framework for labour-management relations, but also for those who are directly engaged in these relations in every day life.

"To attain this objective, the ILO will have to concentrate on the education of the parties concerned, based on a fuller knowledge of the facts and a better understanding of the problems involved and the needs of respective countries in this field."

RESEARCH

The experts suggested that the ILO might prepare in collaboration with other interested international organisations an international directory of social research in fields connected with labour-management relations to be brought up-to-date from time to time.

They also made suggestions for a number of other directories, manuals, monographs and comparative studies which might be published by the ILO on such subjects as workers' education, training for business management, collaboration between Government and industry, collective agreements, etc.

WORKERS' WELFARE

The following is a brief account of the various activities of the Labour Department during the month of June 1956.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1948

(i) Number of factories visited and inspected.	125
(ii) Number of factories visited during odd hours.	28
(iii) Number of warnings issued ...	27
(iv) Number of convictions ...	3
(v) Number of petitions received	5
(vi) Number of cases pending at the Court.	10
(vii) Number of accidents :—	
(1) Fatal ...	1
(2) Major ...	.
(3) Minor ...	35

THE MYSORE SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1948

(i) Number of Shops and Establishments inspected.	2,472
(ii) Number of show-cause notices issued.	178
(iii) Number of inspection notes issued.	11
(iv) Number of irregularities noticed	255
(v) Number of warnings issued ...	98
(vi) Number of petitions received	11
(vii) Number of compromises and settlements effected.	6
(viii) Number of prosecutions launched.	35
(ix) Number of convictions including previous cases.	19
(x) Total amount of fine realised Rs.	133.

APPEALS UNDER SECTION 41 OF THE MYSORE SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1948

BANGALORE CITY AND CIVIL STATION

(1) Number of cases pending at the beginning of the month.	16
(2) Number of cases taken on file during the month.	5
(3) Number of cases disposed of during the month.	5
(4) Number of cases pending at the end of the month.	16

Details of disposal —

Compensation cases ...	2
Dismissed on merits ...	1
Reinstatement cases ..	2

MYSORE DIVISION CONSISTING OF MYSORE AND MANDYA DISTRICTS :—

Orders in respect of appeals under Shops and Establishments of (1) Sri Chaltukutti Vs. the Proprietor, Madhava Mandir Hotel, Mysore, (2) Sri A. Balan Vs. The Proprietor, Satyanarayana Coffee Club, (3) Sri K. S. Srinivasan Vs. The Proprietor, Park Restaurant, Mysore, (4) Sri Jayaram Vs. the Proprietor, M. G. Ramiah Power Loom Factory, (5) Sri M. Govindan Vs. the Proprietor, Park Restaurant, Mysore, (6) Sri Munia Vs. the Proprietor, Amba Bhavan, Mysore and (7) Sri G. R. Achutha Rao Vs. the Proprietor, Park Restaurant, Mysore, were passed.

MACHINERY INSTALLATIONS

(i) Number of applications pending at the beginning of the month ..	46
(ii) Number of applications received during the month ...	9
(iii) Number of applications disposed of during the month ...	31
(iv) Number of applications pending disposal at the end of the month. .	21

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS ACT

(i) Number of returns received...	48
(ii) Number accepted ...	38
(iii) Number of returns sent back for rectification ...	7
(iv) Number of returns received from Factories and Plantations employing less than 10 and 20 workers, respectively ...	3
(v) Number of visits to factories...	25

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Conciliation proceedings were held in respect of Industrial Disputes between the workmen and the managements of the following concerns —

- 1 Kabadi Vittalsa & Sons Vs. Power Rolling Mills Trade Union—Parties agreed to carry on direct negotiations.
- 2 Sri Chickbasaviah Vs. Chandra Mills, Bangalore .. Settled
- 3 Majestic Talkies Is. Mysore State Cinema Employees' Association ... Settled
- 4 Towkal Masthan Vs. Basheer Ahmed, Lorry Owner, Bangalore ... In Progress
- 5 Chandiram's and Mysore Silk Mills, Bangalore Vs. Bangalore Silk Workers' Union. Do
- 6 T. R. Mills, Ltd., Bangalore Vs. T. R. Chandra Spinning and Weaving Mills Workers' Trade Union. Do
- 7 Chandra Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd Vs. T. R. Chandra Spinning and Weaving Mills Workers' Trade Union. Do
- 8 Mysore Textile Mills Trade Union Is. Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bangalore. Do
- 9 Mysore State Journalists Association Vs. Janapragathi of Hosah Press, Bangalore. Do
- 10 Steel Construction Co., Ltd., Bangalore Vs. Their Workers' Union (Re. Non-implementation of the Award). Do
- 11 Spinker & Co., Bangalore Vs. Bangalore Press Workers' Union ... Do
- 12 Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries, Ltd. Vs. Their Workers' Association. Failed
- 13 Corporation Labour Union Vs. Bangalore Corporation ... Do
- 14 Steel Construction Co., Ltd., Bangalore Is. Their Workers' Union (Re. Wrongful dismissal of Sri Chinnappa). Do
- 15 Sri Rama Weaving Shed Vs. Their Workmen ... Do
- 16 Tungabhadra Project Workers' Union, Hospet Vs. The Chief Engineer, Tungabhadra Board. Settled
- 17 The representatives of Managements and Labour in the Silk Industry arrived at unanimous decision according to which it was agreed that all the factories which were closed on 14th May 1956 should re-open by Monday the 2nd July 1956 at the latest and the workers should be given time to join the factories till 9th July 1956.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS

<i>Name of Unit</i>	<i>Date of agreement</i>	<i>No. of workers</i>	<i>Important terms of agreement</i>
(1) Gayathri Bhavan, Mysore	4th June 1956	Three	The Management agreed to pay Rs 20 in grade 20- $\frac{1}{2}$ -26 with free boarding and lodging to the workers
(2) Palamamba Weaving Factory, Mysore	6th June 1956	One	The Proprietor agreed to pay Rs 55 as compensation
(3) Madhava Mandir Restaurant, Mysore.	12th June 1956	One	The Proprietor agreed to pay Rs 62 plus earned wages for 20 days
(4) Satyanarayana Coffee Club, Mysore.	19th June 1956	One	The Proprietor agreed to pay Rs 51 8-0 as compensation.
(5) Anjaneya Motor Service, Chinnurajanagar	22nd June 1956	One	The Proprietor agreed to pay Rs 255 as compensation
(6) Amba Bhavan, Mysore.	25th June 1956	One	The Proprietor agreed to pay Rs 20 3-0 as compensation
(7) Sree Chumundiswari Weaving Factory, Mysore	28th June 1956	One	The Proprietor agreed to pay Rs 16 as compensation
(8) Sri Sulvar D'souza, Manager, Jagra Rasim Khan Estate, Chickmagalur.	28th June 1956	Three	The dispute arose on account of certain malpractices by the Management. During the conciliation, both the parties have come to an agreement on the terms that (1) Sri Byre shall be paid Rs 50 towards the maternity benefit in addition to all the amount already paid to her by the Management. (2) that the workmen shall be paid equivalent to the cost of two cumblers for two years of service and (3) that the workers shall be paid a day's wages for 20 days of work calculated on the service records of the past two years.

TRADE UNIONS

The Statistics of Trade Unions for the month of June 1956 —

No. of Trade Unions at the beginning of the month.	198
No. of Unions registered during the month.	5
Total number of Trade Unions at the end of the month under report.	203

The names of the Unions registered during the month are as under —

1. Bharat Electronics Employees' Union Bangalore,
2. Kadamane Estate Workers' Union Kadamane
3. K.G.F. Motor Transport Workers Association, K.G.F.,

4. Mysore State Automobile and Allied Establishments Workers' Union, Bangalore, and
5. Life Insurance Salaried Field Workers' Association, Bangalore.

The amendments to the rules of the following two Unions have been registered during the month —

1. The Mysore Tobacco, Co., Ltd Employees Union, Bangalore (Amendment).
2. The Bangalore District Engineering Workers' Union, Bangalore (Change of Address).

LECTIONS

Calendar of events was published for the elections of B.T.C. Labour Association and Mysore State Cinema Employees' Association and the same is being followed.

Elections to the Executive Committees of the (1) Government Sandal Oil Factory Labour Association, Mysore and (2) Mysore City Powerloom Workers' Association, Mysore, are under progress.

STANDING ORDERS

No standing orders of industrial concerns were certified during the month under report.

Draft Standing Orders under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, were filed by the Steel Construction Co. Ltd., Hardinge Road, Bangalore-4

Hearings of objections under Standing Orders were conducted in respect of the following concerns —

- (i) The Mysore City Beedi Manufacturers' Association, Mysore, and
- (i) The Mysore Planters' Association, Soondahalli Estate, Belagodu P.O.,

The Certifying Officer ordered a further hearing in respect of the Standing Orders of the Mysore Planters' Association, Belagodu P.O.

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND INVESTIGATED

During the month under report, 48 complaints relating to termination of services and non-payment of arrears of wages, etc., were received, of which 22 cases were disposed of and the remaining were pending enquiry at various stages

OTHER INFORMATION

During his camp at Mysore from the 24th to the 27th June 1956, the Commissioner conducted surprise inspections of shops and establishments and factories

On the 26th June 1956, he attended the Committee meeting relating to the participation of labour in the management of industry and went round the Government Silk Weaving Factory and later the Government Sandal Oil Factory, Mysore, and discussed with the representatives of workers regarding the participation of workers in the management of industry with regard to the scope and nature of management councils at the industry, etc.

During his stay at Mysore, the Commissioner also inspected the offices of the Assistant Commissioner of Labour and the Inspector of Shops and Establishments, Mysore.

The Assistant Commissioners of Labour of Mysore and Plantation Divisions, who are also the Inspectors under the Minimum Wages Act for agricultural labour visited 6 villages and 2 plantations in connec-

tion with the enforcement of Agricultural Minimum Wages Act.

Two officers of the Department attended the training course in

Productivity Project and another officer completed the course in T.W.I. (Training within Industry) conducted by the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, at Bangalore.

Fortnightly Report on Strikes and Threatened Strikes for the 1st Fortnight of July 1956.

Except three partial strikes in the Mysore Gold Mining Company (K.G.F.), Ltd., during the fortnight under report the particulars of which are furnished below, the labour situation in the State was peaceful.

(1) Date and hour of commencement of strike.	6-30 A.M. on 4th July 1956.	6-30 A.M. on 9th July 1956	6-30 A.M. on 12th July 1956.
(2) Demand or purpose of strike.	Neither the work eis nor their union have given any reasons for the strike.	The underground pipe fitters should be transferred from the Under- ground Depart- ment to the Engineering De- partment.	The morning shift workers of the Tenant's section con- sisting of Tenant's Gilbert's and Han- cock's Shafts did not go underground in sympathy with the 46 afternoon shift workers of Hancock's Shaft who refused to come up from under- ground on 11th July 1956 and even on the morning of 12th July 1956 on the allegation that the cage was made available to them later than the usual time at the end of their shift on 11th July 1956.
(3) Number of workers participated in the strike.	Four hundred and twenty-five underground workers of Row- se's section.	Eighty-five under- ground pipe fitters.	Three hundred and forty-seven morning shift underground workers of Tenant's section.
(4) Number of man-days lost.	119½.	32.	130.
(5) When and how strike was called off.	Unconditional res- umption of work at 8-45 A.M. on 4th July 1956.	On the advice of the Labour Inspector (C) work resumed unconditionally at 9-30 A.M. on 9th July 1956.	Workers attended to their work uncondi- tionally at 9-30 A.M. on 12th July 1956.

THE CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF WORKING CLASS FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1956

IN BANGALORE.

(Average prices from July 1935 to
June 1936 = 100).

Bangalore City : Index : 339.01

A RISE OF 1.90 POINTS.

The consumer price index number for working class in Bangalore City, for the month of June 1956 works up to 339.01 points thereby recording a rise of 1.90 points, when compared with the index number for the previous month.

(1) The index number of the food group increased by 4.15 points to 375.25, due to a rise in the prices of raw rice, boiled rice, ragi, black-grain dhal, turdhal, Bengalgram dhal, avare dhal, jaggery, onions, gingelly oil, groundnut oil, tamarind, chillies and coriander.

(2) The index number of the fuel and lighting group increased by 0.67 point to 300.54, due to a rise in the price of castor oil.

(3) The index number of the clothing group decreased by 1.07 points to 284.69, due to a fall in the prices of dhoties, cloth for pyjamas and cloth for jackets.

(4) The index number of the house rent group remained stationary at 220.6 points.

(5) The index number of the miscellaneous group decreased by 1.14 points to 330.64 due to a fall in the prices of washing soap and supari.

Serial No	Group	Weights proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Number	
			May 1956	June 1956
1	Food	53.5	371.10	375.25
2	Fuel and Lighting	7.0	299.87	300.54
3	Clothing	13.8	285.76	284.69
4	House Rent	6.4	220.60	220.60
5	Miscellaneous	19.3	331.78	330.64
	Total	100.0	...	...
	Consumer Price Index Number		337.11	339.01

IN MYSORE CITY.

(Average prices from July 1935 to
June 1936 = 100).

Mysore City : Index : 329.40.

A RISE OF 7.51 POINTS.

The consumer price index number of working class in Mysore City for the month of June 1956 works up to 329.40, thereby recording a rise of 7.51 points when compared with the index number for the previous month.

(1) The index number of the Food Group increased by 16.71 points to 366.81, due to a rise in the prices of raw rice, ragi, bengalgram dhal, avare dhal, jaggery, onions, chillies, coriander, garlic and wheat.

(2) The index number of the fuel and lighting group decreased by 34.06 points to 266.81, due to a fall in the price of firewood.

(3) The index number of the clothing group increased by 3.24 points to 278.38, due to a rise in the prices of dhoties, coating, shirting and cloth for pyjamas.

(4) The index number of the house rent group remained stationary at 190.00 points.

(5) The index number of the miscellaneous group increased by 0.07 point to 276.97, due to a rise in the price of soapnut powder.

Serial No.	Group	Weights proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Number	
			May 1956	June 1956
1	Food	62.5	350.10	366.81
2	Fuel and Lighting	9.4	300.87	266.81
3	Clothing	8.0	275.14	278.38
4	House Rent	3.3	190.00	190.00
5	Miscellaneous	16.8	276.90	276.97
	Total	100.0	—	—
Consumer Price Index Number			321.89	329.40

IN K.G.F.

(Average Prices from July 1935 to June 1936 = 100).

K.G.F. : Index : 380.12.

A RISE OF 3.28 POINTS.

The consumer price index number of working class in K.G.F. area for the month of June 1956 works up to 380.12 thereby recording a rise of 3.28 points when compared with the index number for previous month.

(1) The index number of the food group increased by 3.21 points to 402.43 due to a rise in the prices of

ragi, bengalgram dhal, avare dhal, greengram, jaggery, coffee seeds, meat and tamarind.

(2) The index number of the fuel and lighting group decreased by 0.16 points to 372.53 due to a fall in the price of kerosene oil.

(3) The index number of the clothing group increased by 4.90 points to 302.75 due to a rise in the prices of coating, shirting, sarces and cloth for jackets.

(4) The index number of the house rent group remained stationary at 153.6 points.

(5) The index number of the miscellaneous group increased by 5.03 points to 349.84 due to a rise in the price of supari.

S. No.	Group	Weights proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Number	
			May 1956	June 1956
1	Food	70.9	393.22	402.43
2	Fuel and Lighting	6.2	372.99	372.53
3	Clothing	9.1	297.85	302.75
4	House Rent	2.1	153.60	153.60
5	Miscellaneous	11.7	341.81	349.84
	Total	100.0	—	—
Consumer price Index Number			376.84	380.12

IN BELLARY.

(Average Prices from July 1935 to June 1936 = 100).

Bellary : Index : 424.74.

A RISE OF 27.08 POINTS.

The consumer price index number of working class in Bellary for the month of June 1956 works up to

124.74 points, thereby recording a rise of 27.08 points when compared with the index number for the previous month.

(1) The index number of the food group increased by 10.46 points to 467.69, due to a rise in the prices of rice, cholam, korra, vegetables, fish, meat, cocoanut, chillies, groundnut oil, gingelly oil and ghee.

(2) The index number of the fuel and lighting group increased by 11.42 points to 359.79, due to a rise in the prices of firewood and charcoal.

(3) The index number of the clothing group remained stationary at 527.97 points.

(4) The index number of the house rent group remained stationary at 200.5 points.

(5) The index number of the miscellaneous group increased by 2.91 points to 320.77, due to a rise in the price of betel leaves.

Sl. No.	Group	Weights proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Number	
			May 1956	June 1956
1	2	3	4	5
1	Food	63.82	427.23	467.69
2	Fuel and Lighting	8.60	348.37	359.79
3	Clothing	8.71	527.97	527.97
4	House Rent	9.36	200.50	200.0
5	Miscellaneous	9.48	317.56	320.77
	Total	100.0		
	Consumer Price Index Number		397.66	424.71

STRIKES AND CLOSURES DURING JUNE 1956

The number of strikes in the industrial concerns in the State during the month of June 1956 was 2, involving 93 workers and losing 93 man-days.

There was only one closure during the period, affecting 30 workers.

REPORT ON ABSENTEEISM FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1956

TEXTILES

(No of Concerns 18).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man shifts scheduled to work	2,94,866	1,67,939	23,097	59,114	5,45,016
Total number of man shifts absent	40,167	2,195	2,470	10,053	77,885
Total number of late arrivals				69	69

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings (including D A)	Number of man shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness, or Accident	Social or Reli- gious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs 15	44	71	252	1,601	1,977
Above Rs 15 and up to Rs 30	1,220	1,142	1,958	3,556	7,877
Above Rs 30 and up to Rs 45	1,110	1,260	2,978	3,278	8,666
Above R 45	6,482	5,273	95,252	11,957	59,165
Total	9,297	7,754	40,441	20,313	77,885

ENGINEERING

(No of Concerns 17)

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man shifts scheduled to work	2,88,687	43,657	8,510	1,32,971	4,73,725
Total number of man shifts absent	35,799	6,840	1,257	16,610	60,506
Total number of late arrivals	14,521	1,828	346	2,740	19,435

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings including Dearness Allowance	Number of man-shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs 15	11	21	14	94	14
Above Rs 15 and up to Rs 30	1,034	150	1,451	529	3,158
Above Rs 30 and up to Rs 45	1,785	813	3,209	1,329	7,186
Above Rs 45	13,484	1,979	26,833	8,276	40,072
Total	16,314	2,963	31,007	10,222	60,506

FOOD AND DRINK

(No of Concerns 7)

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts

	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man shifts scheduled to work	6,748	5,838	5,370	32,618	50,574
Total number of man-shifts absent	802	641	718	4,847	7,008
Total number of late arrivals					

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings	Number of man shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs 15					
Above Rs 15 and up to Rs 30	8	12	48		68
Above Rs 30 and up to Rs 45	26	323	101½	1,230	1,680½
Above Rs 45	876	1,277	2,936½	170½	5,260½
Total	910	1 612	3,086½	1 400½	7 009½

GOLD MINING

(No. of Concerns 3).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

...	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work.	2,56,878	73,300	28,854	62,497	4,21,029
Total number of man-shifts absent.	32,180	6,483	1,697	3,894	44,254
Total number of late-arrivals.	2	1	...	177	180

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings (including D.A.)	Number of man-shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Reli- gious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs. 15 ...	...	...	...	...	...
Above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30.	...	...	...	...	...
Above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 45	...	...	...	...	...
Above Rs. 45 ...	15,155	26	8,722	20,351	44,254
Total ...	15,155	26	8,722	20,351	44,254

MINERALS AND METALS

(No. of Concerns 6).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

...	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work.	46,790	25,280	19,420	86,793	1,77,283
Total number of man-shifts absent.	6,274	7,405	5,968	9,234	28,876
Total number of late-arrivals.	...	...	...	...	...

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings (including D.A.)	Number of man-shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Reli- gious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs. 15 ...	...	...	...	...	...
Above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30.	836	1,001	986	2,012	4,835
Above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 45.	2,043	4,539	1,813	3,188	11,588
Above Rs. 45 ..	3,020	3,129	2,451	3,853	12,453
Total	5,899	8,669	5,250	9,045	28,876

CHEMICALS AND DYES

(No. of Concerns 5).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

...	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work.	1,806	1,806	1,806	14,611	20,029
Total number of man-shifts absent	176	168	149	1,843	2,336
Total number of late-arrivals	...	...	...	...	...

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings (including D.A.)	Number of man-shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Reli- gious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs. 15 ..	...	1	...	...	1
Above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30.	..	3	...	...	3
Above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 45.	230	143½	367½	414	1,155½
Above Rs. 45 ..	180	207	560½	229½	1,177½
Total ..	410	354½	928	643½	2,336½

WOOD AND CERAMICS

(No. of Concerns 6).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work	8,884	1,592	3,034	65,296	81,806
Total number of man-shifts absent	1,501	124	275	6,392	8,292
Total number of late-arrivals	6	5	3	119	133

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings (including D A)	Number of man shifts absent due to				Total
	Sick, or Accident	Social or health cause	Other cause		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs 15	—	—	—	—	—
Above Rs 15 and up to Rs 30	93	488	1,912	606	3,335
Above Rs 30 and up to Rs 45	151	361	2,063	763	3,643
Above Rs 45	173	20	823	391	1,617
Total	953	1,079	1,798	1,760	8,595

MISCELLANEOUS

(No. of Concerns 8).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work	23,48	17,031	4,800	71,576	1,21,892
Total number of man-shifts absent	2,155	2,333	355	9,620	13,463
Total number of late-arrivals	85	41	25	26	107

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings (including D A)	Number of man-shifts absent due to				Total
	Sick or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs 15			1	16	20
Above Rs 15 and up to Rs 30	10	112	170½	61½	354
Above Rs 30 and up to Rs 45	135½	759	1,011½	771	2,977½
Above Rs 45	6,22½	591	4,998½	896	10,115½
Total	1,078½	1,461	6,180½	1,717	13,468½

NEWS IN BRIEF

INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS

The Independence Day Celebrations were held throughout the State in a colourful way on 15th August 1956. The National Flag was flying on all Government buildings and private buildings.

Hundreds of institutions in Bangalore both public and private, celebrated the Independence Day in a fitting manner. Children gathered in all educational institutions early in the morning, paid their respect to the National Flag and sang the National Anthem. There was a ceremonial Parade at the Stadium in which the Army, the Air Force and the Police Force, the N.C.C. Cadets, the Boy Scouts, the Girl Guides and the Volunteers of the Seva Dal took part. Sri K. Hanumanthayya, then the Chief Minister, took the salute, inspected the Parade and hoisted the National Flag. Then the Chief Minister addressed the gathering.

DELHI HOLDS AN AUDIOVISUAL EXHIBITION

An exhibition displaying modern audio-visual aids as adopted in the schools of technically advanced countries and indicating the progress India had already made in that field was put up by the Union Ministry of Education as part of the Seven-day All-India Teachers' Conference on audio-visual education at Delhi in the second week of July 1956. It was the first of its kind to be held in this country.

Audio-visual aids consist of a large variety of materials such as radio broadcasts, gramophone records, tape recordings, puppetry, posters, maps, graphs, school museums, journeys and excursions. But by far the most popular and important medium of instruction today is the film. The children learn the story of man and life and nature much easier from an imaginatively handled film than from chalk drawings on the black board.

In India it was not till 1917, that the Government recognised the value of educational films and made the first budget

provision for a central film library. The present Audio-Visual Section was set up as a part of the post-war educational development plan and films worth a lakh of rupees were purchased. Today the Central Film Library contains 2,575 films and 1,456 filmstrips and serves about a thousand member educational institutions and other allied organisations in the country.

The films so far available in the Library however, are mostly foreign in origin, of them being by British, American and Canadian producers. The children's entertainment films have nearly been acquired from Czechoslovakia, France and U.S.S.R. It

An attractive chart outlining the development of early farmers



the obvious handicap about all these films is their foreign language and local and the Central Ministry of Education has for some time past been encouraging Indian producers to produce educational films of local interest.

Audio-visual education forms an important part of the all-embracing multiple educational programme proposed under the Second Five-Year Plan. With a total outlay of Rs. 3 crores the Plan Schemes—to be implemented jointly by the States and Central Governments—would provide teachers and social education workers an opportunity to acquire skill in the handling of audio-visual aids and make accessible to them audio-visual equipment such as films and filmstrip projectors. It is also proposed to establish film libraries in the States while the Centre would organise the production of filmstrips and the dubbing of foreign films for use in Indian Schools.

AMELIORATION OF DEPRESSED CLASSES, CONDITIONS

The efforts made to ameliorate the conditions of the people belonging to the Depressed Classes during the quarter ended with 31st March 1956, are noted below :—

HOUSING AMENITIES

The following statement shows the cases of acquisitions of lands for the construction of houses and formation of Depressed Class Extension in the State.

Name of District	Amount spent	No. of cases received	No. of cases sanctioned	No. of cases disposed	No. of cases pending
	Rs				
1. Mysore	30,000	5	2	...	102
2. Bangalore	5,958	...	9	...	...
3. Bellary	9,421	...	...	10	25
4. Mandya	1,798	...	25	...	...
5. Kolar	...	3	...	3	6
6. Chickmagalur	563	...	...	9	22
7. Hassan	1,417	...	17	...	...
8. Tumkur	21,705	...	21	...	...
	71,162	8	74	22	155

Strict instructions to the local officers have been issued to dispose of the acquisition cases very promptly without giving room for unnecessary delay.

RETENTION PRICES FOR MYSORE IRON AND STEEL WORKS FIXED

The Government of India have, on the recommendation of the Tariff Commission, decided to fix the ex-works retention price of steel payable to the Mysore Iron and Steel Works at Rs. 405 per ton from April 1, 1955 to March 31, 1959. The retention price for pig iron payable to the factory during the same period will be Rs. 195 per ton.

On the Commission's recommendation, Government have fixed the price of steel payable to the factory from April 1, 1954 to March 31, 1955 at Rs. 392 per ton. The price of pig iron for the period November 14, 1953 to March 31, 1954 has been fixed at Rs. 178-8-0 per ton and from April 1, 1954 to March 31, 1955 at Rs. 197 per ton.

Certain schemes for the expansion of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works are under consideration and if these are completed by 1959, the production in 1959-60 will be higher and costs may be materially different. It has, therefore, been decided to apply the prices given above for the present upto the end of March 1959. Thereafter in the light of the circumstances then prevailing, the prices may either be continued or the matter may, if necessary, be referred to the Tariff Commission again.

The attention of the Government of Mysore has been drawn to certain other recommendations made by the Commission and the Government of India trust that the State Government will give their urgent consideration to the recommendations with a view to implementing them.

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION CIRCULAR

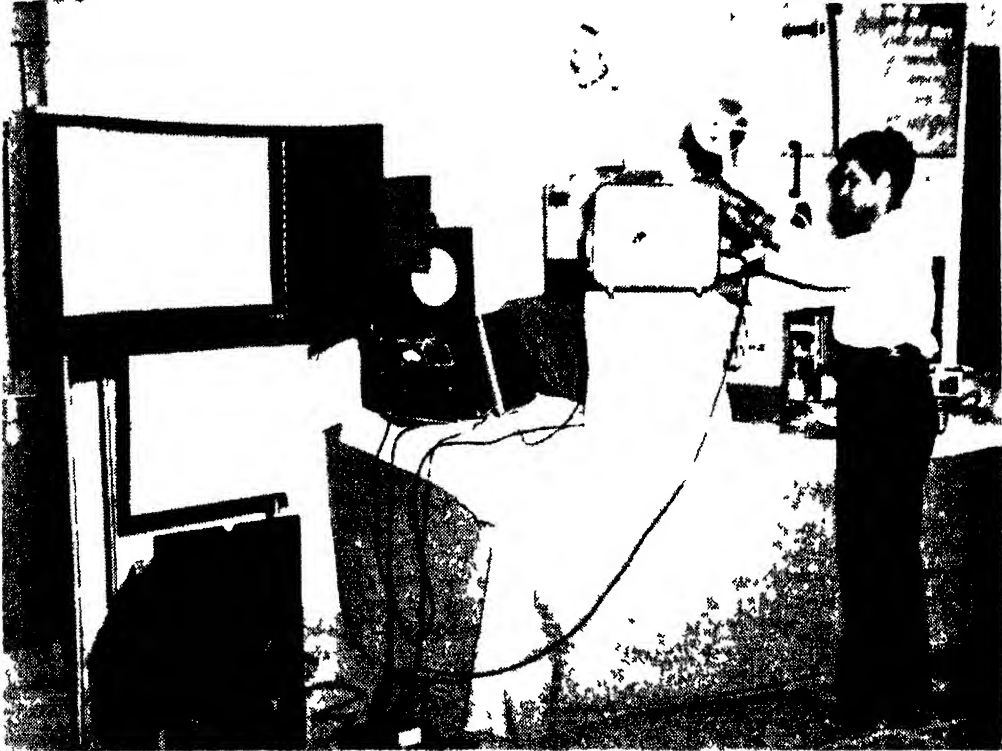
No. 19/56-TI(EAST)

Subject.—Summary of Important points brought out in India Government Commercial Representative's Report, etc.

PAKISTAN

Import policy of the Government of Pakistan for the Shipping period July-December 1956.

The Government of Pakistan have announced their import policy for the



The Government of India, under the Second Five-Year Plan would provide teachers an opportunity of acquiring skill in the handling of audio visual aids and make accessible to them audio-visual equipment like films and filmstrip projectors. The picture shows the demonstration of the working of a rear projector.

Shipping period July-December 1956. There are 207 items on the licensable list of which 17 items will be licensed exclusively to industrial consumers. Five items, which were not there in the previous licensing list, have been added now, they are gramophone records, woollen yarn, woollen fabrics (worsted only) including lining material and textile manufactures, NOS excluding filter cloth.

Main licensable items.—The licensable items include iron and steel, metals non-ferrous and ferro-alloys, cast iron pipe and fittings for which licences will be issued by the Director General of Supplies and Development. Four items, namely, lime stone, khari salt, conch shells and soda ash will be imported exclu-

sively into East Pakistan. Iron-ware, hardware, drugs and medicines, tools and workshop equipment, scientific instruments, surgical instruments, newsprint, books and journals, cinematograph films (unexposed), photographic films and instruments, rubber manufactures, motor cars, motor vans, cycles, cigars, pipe tobacco, bidi leaves, besides tractors and mechanical farming equipment and machinery and mill work are some of the main items for imports into Pakistan.

Licensing.—Under the new policy import licences issued for the licensable items will be valid for all countries of the world except those issued in pursuance of any Trade

Agreement which may be finalised during the period. The names of countries and the items which will be licensed under trade agreements will be announced by Pakistan later.

AFGHANISTAN

The Royal Afghan Trade Agent, Amritsar, has been authorised by the Afghan Government to certify declarations in respect of the goods declared by the importer or his agent as intended for re-export to U.K, U.S.A., etc., as the case may be, and that they may not be delivered *en route* to any other country.

2. The Trade Agent has also been authorised to countersign bonds executed by or on behalf of the importers to cover duty and also penalty for contravening Import Trade Control restrictions if any.

SOUTH VIET NAM

South Viet Nam depends for her requirements of cotton, rayon and silk goods entirely on imports. The kind of cloth that is most in demand there is Calico, white and black. There is also demand for hosiery goods, linen, bed sheets, towels, etc. in South Viet Nam. Though Calico white produced in India is of reasonably good quality, it has been reported that merchants in Saigon find it extremely difficult to procure this item

from India at short notice whereas goods from other sources especially Japan are made available comparatively without delay.

BELGIUM

It has been announced by the Government of Belgium that they have removed the existing import duty of 6 per cent and valorem on tanned goat skins with effect from 1st June 1956.

ISSUE OF SEED RAGI AND SEED PADDY

The Director of Agriculture in Mysore Bangalore, states that arrangements are made for the issue of seed ragi and seed paddy in Mysore District from 22nd July 1956 and onwards from the Agricultural Depots for sowing purposes after treating the seeds with certain chemicals with a view to ensure good germination and prevention against insect attack and fungus disease. Since these chemicals are injurious to the human body, the Director wishes to draw the attention of the people that the treated seeds should not be used for human consumption. Since Mysore District is now declared a distress area, people who procure treated seeds from the Agricultural Depots are warned that they should not use for human consumption the treated seeds obtained for sowing purposes

SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC POWER

for the month of May 1956

Serial No	Installations	Bangalore	Mysore	Mandya	Tumkur	Kolar	Chickmagalur	Chitaldrug	Hassan	Shimoga	Bellary	Total
1	Lighting .	430	112	149	64	63	106	63	66	84	91	1,325
2	Heating ..	14	2	1		1	2	..	..	..	2	2
3	Power .	12	2	1	9	6	8	9	..	1	3	4
4	I P set	9	5		34	18		18	1	8	6	99
5	Cinema ...		..		..		..	..	..		..
6	Street Light- ing	60	20		..	5	..	..	22	..	..	10
7	Towns and Villages	..	..			2		..	..		..

The total number of installations in the State as on 31st May 1956, was as follows:—

Lighting	...	1,58,435	Cinemas	...	212
Heating	...	9,257	Street Lighting	...	39,743
Power	...	9,898	Towns and Villages	...	821
I. P. Set	...	8,028			

THE UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE IN JUNE 1956

1. Dr. K. V. Puttappa, M.A., D.Litt., Principal, Maharaja's College, Mysore, has been appointed as Vice-Chancellor, University of Mysore, with effect from 15th June 1956 *vice* Sri V. L. D'Souza, retired.

2. Sri D. Javare Gowda, M.A., Assistant Professor of Kannada, Maharaja's College, Mysore, has been appointed as full-time Secretary of the University Publications and Extension Lectures, Mysore, with effect from the afternoon of 30th June 1956, the date on which he assumed charge of the Secretaryship.

3. Sm. Y. V. Sathyabhama Devi and Sri D. M. Nanjundappa, Lecturers in Chemistry and Economics respectively returned to duty on the expiry of the periods of the Government of India Scholarships held by them.

4. Sri R. Krishnappa, Lecturer in Economics, was awarded a University Fellowship.

5. Affiliations have been granted by the University to the College of Arts and Commerce, Malleswaram, Bangalore and to the Acharya Patasala College of Arts and Commerce, Basavanagudi, Bangalore.

6. Permission has been granted to upgrade the Vijaya College, Bangalore, to the status of a First Grade College.

7. Boards of Studies of the University were reconstituted by the council at the meeting held on 30th June 1956 for three years from 1st July 1956.

8. Harichandrakavya Sangraha has been published (Reprinted) in Kannada Publications series.

9. The following manuscripts have been received for University Extension Lecture Hand Book series :

- (1) Avaiyara Krithigalu by Sri L. Gundappa, M.A.
- (2) Parathanthrajeeviga mathu Parathanthra Jeevana by Sri H. B. Devaraja Sarcar B.Sc., (Hons.)
- (3) Jenu by Sri D. S. M. Sresty, B.Sc (Agri.)

FOOD PRODUCTION DRIVE IN MAY 1956

A statement showing the rainfall recorded during the month in several districts of the State is furnished below :-

Sl. No.	Name of District	District mean	25 years average	Departure from normal
1	Bangalore ..	1'59	4'01	-2'42
2	Kolar ..	2'82	3'04	-0'22
3	Tumkur ...	1'70	3'27	-1'57
4	Mysore ..	0'72	5'16	-4'44
5	Mandya ..	0'35	4'57	-4'22
6	Hassan ..	1'07	4'22	-3'15
7	Shimoga ..	3'18	2'78	+0'40
8	Chitaldrug ..	1'78	2'03	-0'85
9	Chickmagalur ...	2'80	3'58	-0'78
10	Bellary ...	2'36	2'17	+0'19
	State ...	1'81	3'54	-1'70

WORKS SCHEMES

The progress achieved in the sinking of subsidised irrigation wells during the month in several districts is as noted below .--

Sl. No.	Name of district	No. of wells completed during the month	Subsidy sanctioned during the month	No. of wells under progress
			Rs.	
1	Bellary ....	...	...	26
2	Mandya ...	2	...	237
3	Hassan ..	...	125	...
4	Chickmagalur..	...	...	...
5	Chitaldrug ...	1	250	1,188
6	Shimoga ...	1	...	120
7	Tumkur ...	7	1,375	1,278
8	Bangalore ...	20	...	129
	Total ...	31	1,750	2,978

The irrigation pumpsets serviced with electricity during the month are noted below :—

Sl. No.	Name of district	No. of pump-sets serviced during the month	Progressive total for the year
1	Kolar	18	43
2	Tumkur	34	48
3	Chitaldrug	18	35
4	Shimoga	8	9
5	Bellary	6	10
6	Bangalore	9	26
7	Mandya	...	1
8	Mysore	5	10
9	Hassan	1	10
10	Chickmagalur	...	...
Total		99	192

Forty-six irrigation pumpsets were supplied to the ryots on hire purchase system by the Electrical Department.

SUPPLY AND SERVICE SCHEMES

The following table shows the quantities of improved varieties of seeds distributed during the month.—

Sl. No.	Name of district	Paddy P. Srs.	Ragi P. Srs.
1	Chickmagalur	31 57½	...
2	Mandya	0 37	0 4½
3	Chitaldrug	0 10	0 16
4	Kolar	3 59	...
5	Bellary	30 10	...
6	Tumkur	2 14	...
7	Mysore	86 82½	...
8	Shimoga	198 63	...
9	Bangalore	2 65	0 28½
10	Hassan	95 77	1 48
Total		451 75	1 97

The following table discloses the quantities of fertilisers distributed during the month.

Sl. No.	Name of district	Ammonium sulphate	Super-phosphate	Urea	Triple supers
		T. Mds.	T. Mds.	T. Mds.	T. Mds.
1	Chickmagalur	121 16	0 47	17 68	...
2	Mandya	68 40	8 00	0 05	0 02
3	Chitaldrug	22 13	8 25	...	...
4	Kolar	1 38	0 06	...	...
5	Bellary	569 46	20 52	1 08	...
6	Tumkur	64 44	11 07	...	...
7	Mysore	1 08	2 57	...	0 36
8	Shimoga	10 35	4 05	0 24	0 02
9	Bangalore	5 32	3 04	...	...
10	Hassan	212 45	4 13	0—04	...
Total		1,639 77	62 56	19 29	0 40

DISTRIBUTION OF GREEN MANURE SEEDS

A quantity of 129 pallas and 35 srs. of green manure seeds were distributed during the month, which covered an area of 517½ acres.

Hire Hadagali in Bellary District. The total number of centres operating the Scheme was 115 at the end of the month

FISHERY SCHEMES

URBAN COMPOST SCHEME

Compost making was started in 3 new centres at Kamalapura, Tekkalakote and

67,770 lbs. of fish were caught. 33,659 fish fingerlings were collected.

PLANT PROTECTION WORK

The progress of work achieved in several Districts in the prevention and control of pests on food crops is noted below —

Sl. No.	Name of the Crop	Name of the disease	District	Area affected (acres)	Area treated (acres)	Nature of the treatment			
				A	G		A	G	
1	Maize	Caterworm	Dunkur Chitaldurga, Mudya and Mysore	275	20	170	20	Kerosene oil treatment and using B H C	
2	Do	Stem borer	Maddur and Mysore	235	00	1	1	00	Destroying dead leaves and spraying with f l l l
3	Do	Grasshopper	Dunkur	10	00		3	00	Dusting with B H C
4	Do	Field Rats	Dunkur and K. K. K.	7	00		22	00	Keeping poison baits of zinc phosphide mixed with food (1 40)
5	Do	Blight (Fungal)	Chickmagalur	50	00		10	00	Dusting with sulphur dust
6	Ragi	Aphid	Maddur	1	00		1	00	Spraying with B H C 50 (1 in 16 glns of water)
7	Do	Surface grasshopper	Mysore	1	00		4	00	Dusting with B H C 10

TRACTOR AND BULLDOZERS SERVICES RENDERED

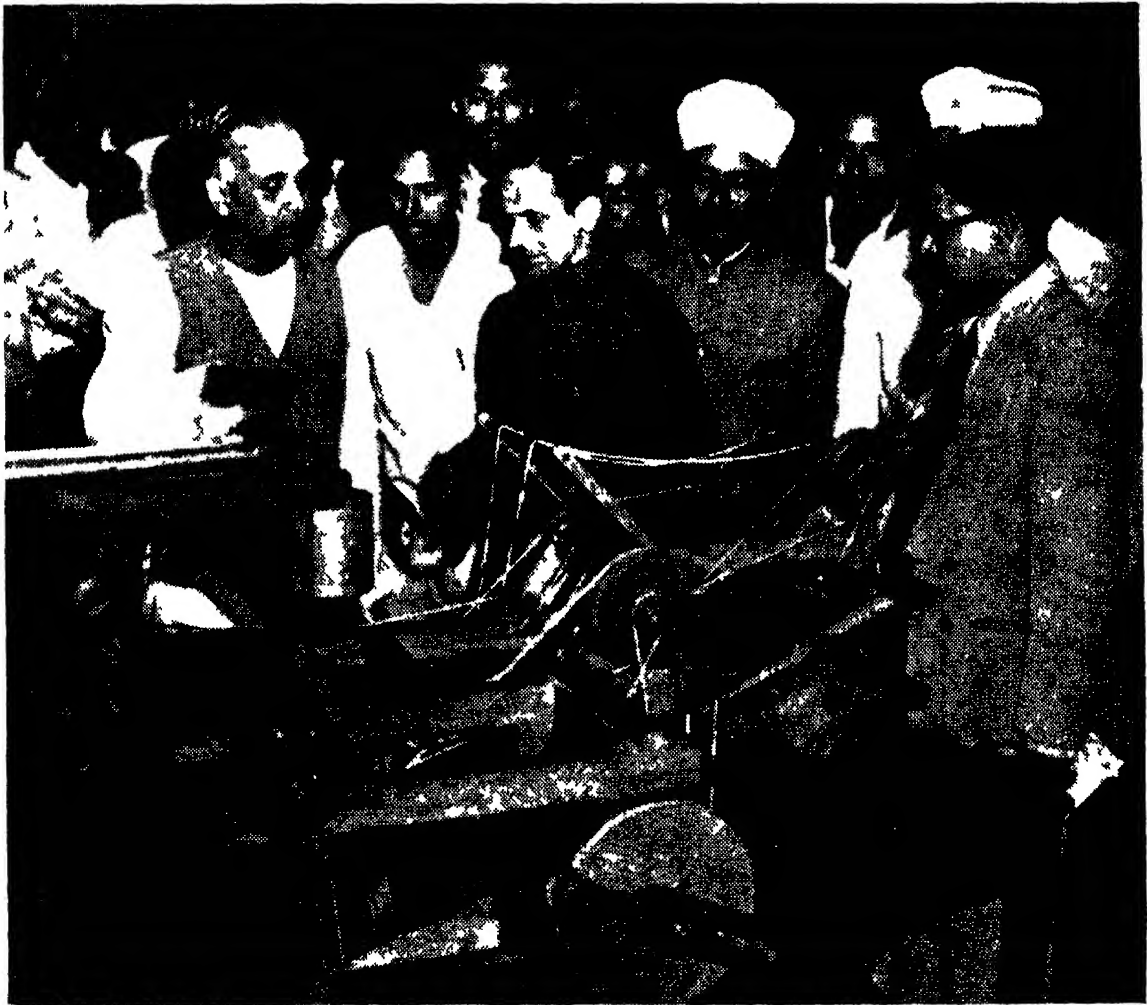
An area of 95 acres was tractor ploughed and the Bulldozers worked for 580½ hours during the month.

WD 554—GPB—2,000 -3-9-56.

WYSSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN, Reg. No. M. 3979.

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SEPTEMBER 1958



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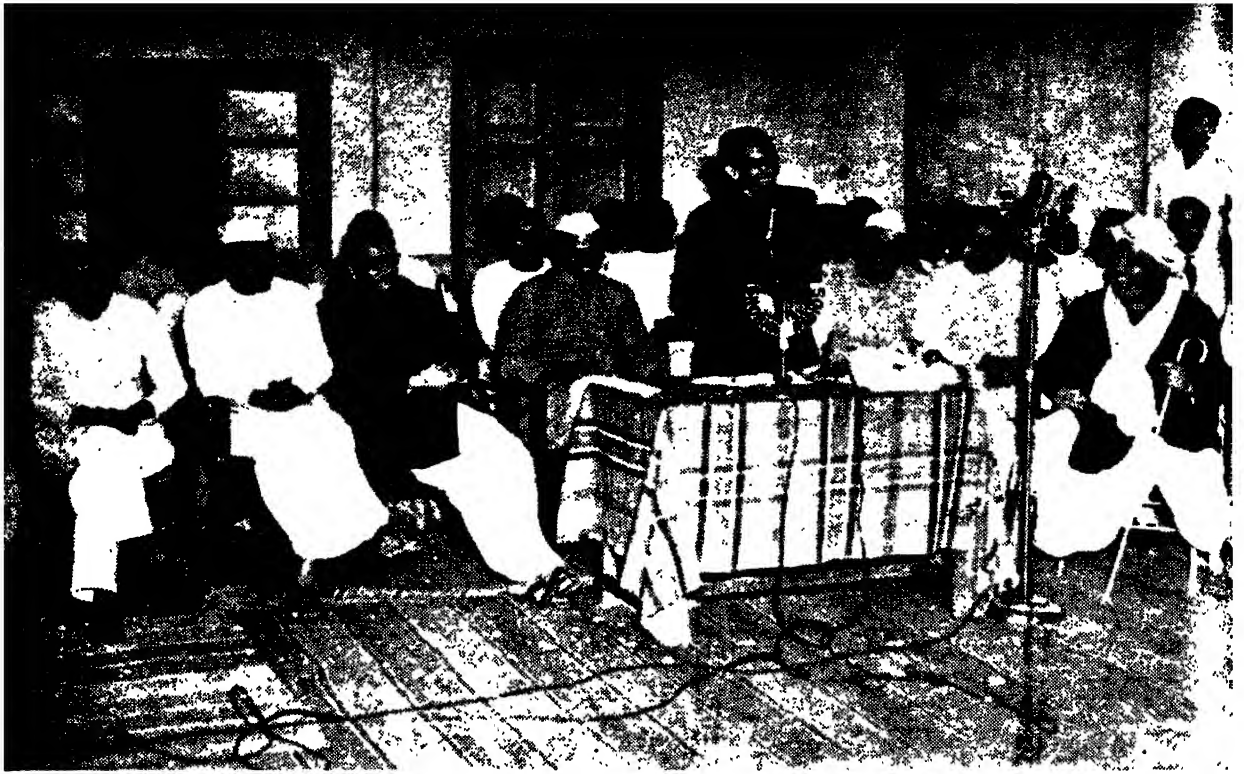
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COVER PAGE—Inauguration of Ambar Charka by the Chief Minister at the Raghava Buildings, Magadi Road, Bangalore, on 8th September 1956.

Edited by Sri B. N. Sri Sathyan, B.A. (Hons), Principal Information Officer
and

Printed by the Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications at the Government Press Bangalore



Sri Kadidal Manjappa, Chief Minister of Mysore, speaking on the occasion of unveiling the Portraits of the President and the Prime Minister at the Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore, on 29th August 1956.

Sri H. S. Rudrappa, Speaker of the Mysore Legislative Assembly, speaking on the occasion of the inauguration of Manimukaram Kavya at Sanskrit College, Bangalore, on 10th September 1956.



PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF RURAL HEALTH

There are nearly 17,000 villages in Mysore State in which reside nearly 50 lakhs of people out of the total State population of about one crore.

If the villagers have to live in a healthy environment, certain essential conditions are necessary. The foremost among these conditions is cleanliness—cleanliness of houses, cleanliness of food, cleanliness of water and surroundings. These are very necessary to promote positive health in a large section of the poor people living in rural areas.

Present conditions of villages

The condition of very many villages in our country is very deplorable. According to the report of the Bhoir Committee, set up by the Government of India to survey the health conditions in the country and to make recommendations

"Most villages have grown in a haphazard manner. In many cases, they are situated in unsatisfactory places. The existing housing conditions are, generally speaking, unsatisfactory, in rural areas. The houses are not only breeding ill-health and disease. The incidence of bowel diseases, dysentery, worms and typhoid are associated with bad housing

The houses are dark, dingy, ill-ventilated and overcrowded and with no privacy. They are often contiguous without any vacant space all round. Human beings and cattle are huddled together. The roofs are low, pot-tiled or thatched and often

leaky. Walls and floors are of mud, covered with dust. The household articles are kept generally in a disorderly manner.

It is a common sight to see children crawling on the ground covered with flies, biting bits of Ragi cake or any other eatable article contaminated with flies. This is a sordid picture. No wonder then that the children suffer from bowels-diseases like dysentery and diarrhoea, etc.

Outside the house, one sees heaps of manure from which emanates unbearable stench which fills one's nostrils. If a person walks round the village, he may have to make acrobatic feats as he goes along to avoid stepping upon deposits of faecal matter. The village "*Honda*" is a common sight. It is a pit in which rain water has collected. This is a multi-purpose *honda*, perhaps the only drinking water source of the village. The catchment area of the *honda* is grossly contaminated with faecal matter. Such a picture may not be quite common in Mysore State as the Government have been pursuing a policy of rural development for more than three decades.

How is this *honda* used? The people bathe, wash their clothes, swim, cleanse vessels and use the water for ablution. The water thus contaminated is covered by algæ. People use the *honda* water for drinking, for culinary purposes and for even worshipping

God. Happily such water sources are very few in Mysore State. Lakhs of rupees have been spent every year for providing and improving rural water supply by the Government of Mysore since the past fifty years.

If the village happens to be situated near a halla, a stream or river and if one cares to walk along its banks, he will find that they are nothing but public latrines. Bushes alongside these water sources provide privacy for soil polluters and the river water is nearby for purposes of ablution.

One may have a chance to see a dilapidated village well with no parapet wall, no platform and no pulley. Two stone slabs are placed across the mouth of the well and men and women stand astride on the slab while drawing water. The vessels dipped in the well are, more often than not, unclean. While this method is dangerous, it facilitates surface filth being easily washed into the well thereby contaminating the water.

In our scriptural books, sacredness is associated with rivers, streams, wells and sources of drinking water. It is regarded as sin to pollute drinking water sources; but the average villager fails to realise the potential dangers involved in the use of polluted water.

Promiscuous soil pollution is very common in the villages as most of the houses have no latrines. Farmyard manure is allowed to accumulate near the dwelling houses. In short, the sanitation is very poor in the villages.

Fly nuisance in villages

Our villages are notorious for fly nuisance. Flies are the agents for conveying bowel diseases like diarrhoea, dysentery, typhoid, cholera, etc. The habits of the house-fly are such as to provoke one's disgust. They eat filth, breed and live on filth. They sit on filth and human excreta and carry the materials on their legs and their bodies. They go flying from the latrine, their favourite haunt, to the kitchen and alight on the freshly prepared food that a careless cook or an innocent housewife has exposed. The filth carried on the body of the fly and its legs is deposited on the food that we take. The quantity of filth so deposited is so microscopically small that we cannot see it with our naked eyes. Generally, we regard flies in our homes as of no consequence. When they sit on our food we just wave our hands to drive away the flies and proceed to eat. We may just reflect on the method of feeding of the fly. It is peculiar. It cannot bite and chew its food. It moistens the food with its saliva, makes a solution of it and sucks it into its stomach. This process is as bad as vomiting and again eating the vomit. So the dirty fly by sitting on our food contaminates it by depositing on it the filth and by dropping its saliva. How this process is dangerous is easily understood. We must know that in the faecal matter of human beings and animals, there may be disease-causing germs. By eating fly-contaminated food, the disease germs enter the body of the healthy person and cause disease to him.

Flies therefore are commonly called the messengers of death.

How can we eliminate the fly? It is by keeping the village clean. By this, it is meant cleanliness inside the house, outside the house, cleanliness in the immediate surroundings, backyards, courtyards, and frontage, cleanliness of roads, drains, open spaces, etc. Cleanliness is next to Godliness. Where people are clean in mind, clean in body, clean in thought, there, God remains.

Eradication of the fly-nuisance

Here it may be mentioned that in recent years the use of insecticides like hexidole, gammexane, D.D.T., etc., has come into vogue for spraying on the fly-breeding places, *viz.*, manure heaps and latrines, etc. But repeated use of insecticides has made the insects resistant and the flies are not now so easily killed by certain types of insecticides. Cleanliness is therefore the only sure method of keeping down flies.

Cleanliness in the village is of vital importance when one realises that the main channels of infection are the disease-causing germs that enter the human body through three different channels:

- 1 Food and water,
- 2 Through air,
- 3 Through the skin by the bite of the insects.

The food and water should be clean and wholesome. Otherwise, bowels diseases are caused. Air we breathe should be free from bad odours and germs. Otherwise, diseases like influenza, tuberculosis, are

conveyed from the sick person to the healthy. The diseases caused by skin puncture due to the bite of the insects, mosquitoes, rat fleas are malaria and plague respectively. There should be no room for the breeding of mosquitoes and fleas and the air should be clean and the food and water should be wholesome. But generally, these three factors are found to be unsatisfactory in the villages.

What is meant by a clean village? A clean village is one where the houses are discrete units, well-ventilated and well-lighted with good flooring which is not damp, with roofs that are not leaky, with big windows, which let in sunshine and fresh air and the house being free from rat-burrows. The floors should be swept clean and kept free from dust and the household articles should be cleaned and neatly arranged.

Sanitary wells

A clean village is one which has an adequate number of sanitary drinking water wells. What is meant by a sanitary well? It is a well which is situated at least 50 feet away from a cesspool or a manure pit at a higher level than both. Its sides should be lined with stones, with mortar pointing. It should have a parapet wall and gently sloping platform to drain the spilt water. There should be a circular drain around the platform and a soakpit to absorb the waste water. A rope and pulley arrangement should be there to facilitate drawing of water. It would be proper if the well is fitted with a pump. But the pump

has to be used carefully and maintained properly. Our experience has been that people do not take proper care of the pumps. Irresponsible persons play with it and they soon go out of order. The next possible arrangement adoptable to rural conditions therefore is to have draw wells with pulley arrangement. It must be remembered that dirty vessels should not be dipped into the well. People should not bathe sitting on the parapet wall because all the dirty water will mix up with the well water. Some people wash animals and cattle and the well water is contaminated.

Hand-flush Latrines

A clean village is one which is free from soil pollution, i.e., people defecating anywhere and everywhere near the dwelling houses and in the open spaces around the village. With a view to improving this defect, it is necessary to have sanitary latrines. Such a type of latrines is what is known as hand-flush latrines. In Mysore State, nearly 4,000 such latrines have been installed in recent years in rural areas, particularly in rural health unit areas. These hand-flush latrines are very cheap if the people contribute free labour towards their construction. Each latrine unit will not cost more than Rs. 10. One latrine of this type will suffice a family of five persons for more than ten years. The different parts of the hand-flush latrine are the pan, the water seal (P. Trap), the connecting pipe and the pit. There is superstructure which is put up around the squatting platform for the sake of privacy. A pit measuring 3' x 3' x 12'

is covered with a stone slab. Into this pit, the tip of the connecting pipe projects. The nightsoil, the urine and ablution water drop into this pit where they are acted upon by soil bacteria, and converted ultimately into dry powder. The odour produced during the bacterial action and disintegration of the faecal matter is so small that it is absorbed by the soil. In case the quantity of the gas accumulating is more, a ventilating shaft may be provided to the pit.

The water seal in the P. trap is the most important factor in this type of latrine and one should see that it is intact always to prevent foul gases escaping from the pit. This type of hand-flush latrine can be constructed very near the house even adjacent to the bath room. This is of considerable advantage so far as women folk are concerned and also when the necessity for the use of the latrine arises during nights. There will be no foul smell and no nuisance. If the villages suffer from diarrhoea and dysentery throughout the year and typhoid and cholera occasionally, it is not a little due to the flies which spread the disease from the sick person to the healthy. If our villages have to be clean there should be these five things

Use of clean food and clothes

(1) Freedom from flies; (2) food should not be exposed to be contaminated by flies and dust; (3) the faecal matter and filth should be collected and disposed of; (4) the people should observe personal cleanliness; wash their hands clean and gargle their mouths before taking

food. The food taken should be hot and freshly prepared and wholesome, (5) clothes worn by people should be free from dirt.

Every house should have a sanitary hand-flush latrine and people should not defecate and urinate anywhere and everywhere except in these latrines.

There should be a Health Committee in each village consisting of influential members of the village who undertake the responsibility of keeping the village clean by keeping roads and drains properly swept. There should be an agency by which the manure like cow dung and that which accumulates in a village house duly is collected and dumped into the compost pits and covered with earth.

Importance of Compost pits

Compost pits are a great advantage to the villagers and help to maintain the villages clean. They are cheap and provide an effective method of enriching the manure like cow dung, human excreta, waste straw and urine of the cattle. Urine of the cattle should be collected in receptacles in the cattle-sheds and then emptied into compost pits.

Compost pit is a pit measuring in width 6 feet, length 24 feet and in depth 3 feet. These pits are dug, a little away from the village proper. When the compost pit is filled up it may be covered by a mound of earth, 1 foot high and allowed to cure for 2 to 3 months. During this period, the manure will have improved in quality and would have been reduced into

odourless powdery matter whose nitrogen content will have increased three-fold from 0.5 to 1.5 per cent or more. Such a manure will be useful to the village people in their agricultural operations.

A clean village must therefore have sufficient number of compost pits to prevent accumulation of farm manure very near the dwelling houses exposed to sun and air, thereby losing the precious nitrogenous content. Very intensive efforts regarding the construction of compost pits have been made both by the Department of Agriculture and by the Department of Public Health for several years now and the progress registered under this head while it is satisfactory in some villages, it is unsatisfactory in many others. It is hoped that people will realise the value of compost making and take advantage of it in the future.

New Schemes for Improvement

Since 1952 a new scheme has been inaugurated in our country called the Community Projects, National Extension Service Blocks (1953) and Intensive Development Blocks in (1954-55) by the Central Government. In Mysore State, we have one Community Project, covering parts of Sorab, Shikaripur and Sagar taluks. This is one of the 55 Community Projects inaugurated by the Central Government in 1952. We have 26 National Extension Service Blocks of which 10 are so far converted into intensive Development Blocks. This scheme aims at improving the village in all aspects and is an example of co-ordinated efforts of several development departments with the

active participation of the people themselves. Under the scheme, improvements of environmental sanitation in rural areas have been given top priority and since 1952, considerable progress has been achieved. There is a mass awakening all over the country. Considerable improvement is visible if one goes round this Community Project, N.E.S. Block and Intensive Development Block in the N.E.S. area. The villages are being cleaned, roads repaired, new drains are constructed, soak-pits are provided, new buildings with latrines are put up, amusement and entertainment to people are arranged for, and social education is undertaken. The very pattern of village life is changing for the better. The people are coming forward seeking technical knowledge. They are trained to do the village improvement work themselves. There are technical people to show them how to do a thing and the people do it themselves and derive satisfaction of doing after learning. It is a happy augury that this scheme has included improvement of public health and general sanitation of the villages in their programme and actively pursuing it.

To sustain this improvement, it is very necessary to educate the people constantly how best to improve their villages. They must get the idea of what results are aimed at in things done by them. This realisation comes to them only by a systematic programme of health education and the people are taught by the workers who keep intimate contact with the people.

Lately, welfare extension projects have been established all over the country by the Central Social Welfare Board. They have on their programme a sanitation drive in rural areas which covers personal hygiene and attends to disposal of domestic waste, conservancy arrangements, weekly washing of clothes maintenance of public wells and tanks.

Clean villages of the future are one of the vital factors in promoting positive health of the teeming millions of people living in the rural areas of this vast country of ours, and in raising the national wealth and economic standards of the masses.

SCHOOL LAND UTILISATION WORK

The Department of Public Instruction has so far secured 31,000 acres of land of which 50 per cent of the lands have been taken possession of by the schools with the help of the Revenue authorities. The registration work is going on and in a short time it is hoped to complete this work. Of the schools which have taken over lands, more than 600 schools have come forward to take up direct cultivation. The lands under direct management may come to about 1,212 acres and 6 guntas. About 1,914 schools have leased out nearly 4,808 acres and 37 guntas of lands,

In the lands brought under cultivation, a variety of crops have been raised ; in most cases, ragi, in some cases potato, chillies, cotton and tobacco and groundnut. It is a gratifying feature to see in many school premises, a vegetable and flower garden coming up which lends beauty to the schools. The teachers and school children are really evincing keen interest in the land utilisation scheme. Many schools have taken up planting of trees which have economic value. More than 10,000 plants have been planted in different parts of the State. The

High School Students at work





Some of the High School Students of Bangalore Working in a field

farmer's co-operation is very encouraging and in a few cases, the entire village has come forward to cultivate the school lands. There are many offers from villagers to give a community ploughing to the school lands. The school children are being fully associated with the agricultural activities. The response is very encouraging. Gradually they are becoming 'plant minded'. In the recent garden competitions about 38 prizes were awarded to the schools which have maintained good gardens. Schools are participating in garden competitions in Tankur, Shivoga and Chitaldrug Districts.

To cite a few examples. In the Hosidurga High School, they have done a good job in about 25 acres of the donated lands which have been

brought under cultivation. Groundnut, ragi, jola, sesamum, horsegram have been raised in school lands. They have harvested already 10 bags of nuts. A 25 feet deep well has been sunk in the school garden all by the efforts of the school teachers. They have even built a stone rivetment to the well. More than that, they are the owners of a cart and a pair of bullocks. At Kogalur, Channaguri Taluk, the Primary and Middle Schools have turned out excellent work in the common school premises which is about 5 acres in area. It was an unforgettable sight to see the boys drawing water from a deep village well. They have grown chillies, varieties of vegetables, greens, corn, plantains and flowering plants.

At the Hosanagar High School, transplanting of paddy has been done in one acre by the boys and teachers with the co-operation of the public. In the school premises, a beautiful garden has been raised. Besides, they have planted 300 teak saplings. At Nagar. 2 acres of paddy have been transplanted by the Middle School boys and teachers. The school garden around the school is very nice.

At the Shikaripur High School, a big mound has been reduced by a bulldozer to a cultivable ground level. About an acre of paddy has been transplanted. In the Gubbi High School, a beautiful garden has been laid out which was adjudged the best by the members of the Horticultural Society.

Hundreds of schools all over the State have started gardening work in the school premises and farming operations in the donated lands. In most of the schools in the State the surroundings were dry and desolate and as a result of the school land scheme, there is a gradual transformation. There is now a garden and some saplings planted in the school lands and the entire premises look attractive. The students are no longer vandals and instead they are becoming plant lovers.

The co-operation of the Horticultural Department is very spontaneous. The officers have fully identified themselves with the scheme. They have made arrangements to supply plants to places all over the State. Up to now 4,000 plants, guava, pomegranate, Citrus, etc., have been distributed by them. They have also arranged for the distribution of 10,000 sapota

plants and the plants from Calcutta are awaited. All the Horticultural Farms in the State are supplying the seeds of vegetables and flowers for gardening in the schools. Under the auspices of the Horticultural Societies, garden competitions have been held among the schools. This has given an incentive to schools to develop gardens in the school premises. The Society has generously awarded nearly Rs. 500 worth of prizes to 40 schools.

The field staff of the Agricultural Department have been helping in the cultivation work in addition to their departmental work. They have been requested to help the school teachers in bringing the lands under cultivation. In some cases they have done good work, and the Department has requested the other officers to follow suit.

Bee-keeping.—The apiarist has been instructed to start giving training to the teachers and students in the existing 18 centres. It has been programmed to open training classes in the Basic Centres during the vacation for the benefit of the teachers. A proposal has been sent to Government for opening more centres in the prospective areas of the State. The District Educational Officers have been instructed to direct the schools located in the Bee-keeping centres to participate in the training classes.

Fisheries

The Director of Animal Husbandry has kindly sent a definite programme of work for the activities in Fishery in the schools where they have the

fishery centres. The Fisheries Officer has drawn up curricula for the benefit of the students and the teachers.

There are at present six centres for pisciculture and it has been arranged by the Fishery Officer to impart training to teachers and students of schools in the vicinity of these centres. He has also given a programme of maintenance of Fishery Museum and Aquarium in seven high Schools. Besides, ten C D. Blocks have been selected for Fishery work which will be supervised by the Fishery Assistants. The schools in these blocks will also be associated with the activities.

The Director of Animal Husbandry Services has further directed all the Veterinary Officers in the State to contact the schools in their places and arrange for training in the rearing of animals as a hobby.

The teachers are gradually being initiated into the new venture by timely advice by means of circulars and by personal contact. The co-operation and sympathy of the farmers through the Welfare Committees is being enlisted in the Land Utilisation work. Agriculture being the main occupation of the nation, it has to be taught to our school children at all stages of education. Craft-centred education sponsored by the Government of India has come in good time and this Land Utilisation Scheme has come in handy to associate our children with the agricultural activities.

The agricultural operations have more or less become co-curricular and this has enabled to inculcate the dignity of labour in the young minds of the school children. The teachers and the children are participating in these activities freely with enthusiasm.

Sl No	District			No. of Schools	Acreage under direct cultivation	No. of schools	Acreage of leased out
1	Shimoga	...	...	6	9 33	142	450 37
2	Chickmagalur	...	.	7	11 5	117	573'20
3	Kolar	...	...	144	365 2½	245	778 39
4	Chitaldrug	...	...	58	163 37	179	789'0
5	Bangalore	.	...	111	242'35	356	547 35½
6	Bellary	.	...	19	37'2	139	383 43
7	Mysore	..	...	57	99'13½	102	213'9
8	Mandya	..	...	97	107 10½	184	175'13½
9	Hassan	...	..	41	91'20½	95	246 16
10	Tumkur	..	...	69	84 7	385	652 4
Total				609	12,106	1,944	4,808 37

SALES TAX LAW IN MYSORE

The Sales Tax law was first enacted in 1948 and subsequently amended by various Acts. Some two years back, representations were made to Government that several provisions of the Act were oppressive and that without undue harassment to Government and without any diminution of Government revenues, sales tax could be levied at a single point in case of a large number of articles. A committee was constituted to look into the matter. Finally, on the recommendations of the Committee, the Legislature amended the Act suitably so as provide for levy of sales tax at a single point in case of about 35 commodities and for exempting some 28 commodities from the levy. The 28 commodities are articles required for daily use such as food articles, handloom goods, fertilisers, raw materials for industries, books, etc.

The salient features of the present Act are as follows.—

Under Section 3(1) (a) every dealer whose turnover is Rs. 7,500 and above has to pay sales-tax. If the turnover is between Rs. 7,500 and Rs. 10,000, he pays an annual tax of Rs. 25, if it is between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 25,000 he pays at the rate of 2 pies in the rupee for the turnover in excess of Rs. 10,000. The sales tax is payable according to slab rate. In the case of hotels, sales tax is slightly higher, being, Rs. 75 per annum in case of dealers whose total

turnover is Rs. 7,500 and above but not exceeding Rs. 10,000. This is for the first slab. For the second slab for Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 36,000 the rate is 3 pies in the rupee.

Under Section 3 (2) (a) in respect of the turnover of goods specified in Schedule I to the Amended Act, the tax is payable only at the first point and at the specified rates. Section 3 (2) (c) requires that every person who deals in goods coming under Schedule I should get himself registered. Thus, if a merchant deals in matches, he should get himself registered. The fee payable for each commodity is Rs 10 subject to a maximum of Rs 25 where more commodities are sold. No dealer whose total turnover is less than Rs. 7,500 shall be liable to pay tax. For computing turnover, certain deductions such as discounts on account of goods returned and on account of goods excluded from the operation of the Act, etc., freight charges for packing and delivery, etc., are allowed from the gross turnover. It should be noted that in respect of all transactions only either the seller or the buyer and not both will be taxed. The dealers in cotton, cotton yarn, managers of canteens attached to factories, bullion and specie dealers should also take out a licence under Section 5 of the Act: If restrictions and conditions prescribed by rules are not observed by dealers, they will not be entitled to concessions under Section 5, as Section 5

also exempts sale of cotton, handspun yarn, etc., from taxation. Under Section 9, all agents and brokers will have to get themselves licensed if they want to claim exemption from sales tax. The licence fee is laid down in Rule 5 of the Rules as follows:—

	If the turnover is Rs 7,500 & above but does not exceed Rs 20,000	If the turnover exceeds Rs 20,000 but does not exceed Rs 1,00,000	For every additional turnover of Rs 1,00,000 or a fraction thereof
1 For dealing in cotton and or cotton yarn other than handspun yarn and or handspun yarn	75	150	
2 For dealing in articles of food and drink as specified in clause (iii) of Section 7 of the Act	25	50	100
3 For dealing in bullion and or specie	75	150	
4 For dealing as specified in Section 9	100	200	100
*5 For dealing in the goods specified in the Schedule I to the Act and in the goods added to the Schedule under Section 1 (2) (b) of the Act			

* Rs 10 for any one of the goods or group of goods specified in each serial or subserial number of Schedule I to the Act and Rs 5 for every additional good or group of good specified or added to that Schedule subject to the condition that in no case shall the aggregate fee exceed Rs 25

All dealers whose turnover is Rs. 7,500 or more will have to get

themselves registered under Section 10 by paying a fee of Rs. 6. Section 11 requires irrespective of the fact whether a person is registered or not, all sales tax recovered by him should be credited to Government.

Government have now appointed a Sales Tax Tribunal providing for appeals to Sales Tax Tribunal from the orders of the Deputy Commissioners of Sales tax. Thus, an assessee may either go in revision under Section 15 to the Revenue Board or go in appeal to the Sales Tax Tribunal.

Prosecutions for non-payment of tax could be launched under the express orders of the Deputy Commissioner of District only when there is reason to believe that the assessee is likely to abscond or dispose of his property to the prejudice of Government dues.

It has hoped that with the liberalisation of the Act, complaints of harassment will cease and the public and the merchants will co-operate and see that whatever is rightfully due to Government is paid.

DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL INDUSTRIES

Work in June 1956

Objects of the Scheme.—The main objectives of the Rural Industrialisation Scheme are to increase production and income from industries in every village group area, to develop gainful occupations and spread habits of discipline, self-help and collective efforts among the rural population, making each village group area a self-administering and self-improving unit so far as its economic activities are concerned.

The statement noted below shows the budget grants and outlay during June 1956.

1 Budget provision for the year.	Progress during June 1956.	Rs. 14 00 lakhs for 1956-57 (up to end of June 1956.)
2 Actual expenditure from Government fund	Rs. 0 31 lakhs.	Rs. 0 30 lakhs
3 Number of industries freshly started or extended.	1,890	4,837
4 Capital invested on the above industries by the private people.	Rs. 22 71 lakhs	Rs. 58 15 lakhs
5 Production achieved	Rs. 36 42 lakhs	Rs. 87 91 lakhs
6 Number of men employed	5,201	12,870
7 Share amount collected	26,975	76,033
8 Shareholders enrolled	1,741	1,570
9 Loan amount granted from Rural Industrial Financing Bank.	Rs. 4 01 lakhs	Rs. 10 14 lakhs
10 Number of cases in which loans are granted	845	*2,006

The following statement shows the production achieved, number of industries started, capital invested and men employed in each district.

Districts	Number of Industries started			Capital Invested			Production Achieved			Number of men employed		
	Loan	Private	Total	Loan	Private	Total	Loan	Private	Total	Loan	Private	Total
1 Bangalore	26	35	61	31,800	3,51,336	3,83,136	20,390	10,36,191	10,56,581	67	96	163
2 Kolar	115	252	367	1,55,407	4,30,870	5,86,277	4,81,099	8,25,121	11,06,220	361	1,300	1,661
3 Mandya	24	26	50	15,563	16,110	31,673	29,753	1,97,472	1,62,225	40	92	132
4 Bellary	..	85	85	200	1,27,336	1,27,536	1,500	1,10,294	1,11,794	..	203	203
5 Tumkur	75	175	250	31,575	3,67,221	4,00,700	21,264	4,75,729	4,96,990	92	1,023	1,115
6 Chitaldrug	35	254	289	30,515	2,86,455	3,16,970	22,174	2,48,555	2,70,729	58	1,096	1,154
7 Shimoga	27	47	74	10,950	2,42,925	2,53,875	1,773	2,00,024	2,01,797	35	151	186
8 Mysore	164	49	213	63,350	37,685	1,00,935	16,947	67,197	84,144	234	97	331
9 Chicknaga	82	67	149	11,475	11,195	22,670	11,951	18,928	30,879	48	90	138
10 Hassan	17	9	26	20,500	26,100	46,600	4,722	1,16,370	1,21,092	52	36	88
Total	545	1,815	2,360	3,73,635	18,96,927	22,70,562	4,11,577	32,30,874	36,42,451	1,017	4,184	5,201

These details show the progress during the month with reference to the budget provision.

A proposal to take up publicity and propaganda work under the

Rural Industrialisation Scheme has been sent to Government for sanction.

The propaganda meetings are regularly conducted by the Revenue

Officers and Departmental Officers. During the month, 271 meetings have been conducted in the rural areas of the districts as follows:—Bangalore, 31; Kolar, 64; Mandya, 14; Mysore, 46; Tumkur, 19; Hassan, 20; Chitaldrug, 28; Chickmagalur, 11; Shimoga, 14; and Bellary, 19; Total: 271.

In addition to the above meetings conducted by the officers, the Group Inspectors of each group circle generally convene two meetings in their Circle Headquarters, one of which is a propaganda meeting, for educating the masses regarding the aims and objectives of the Scheme, the other being the business meeting.

As a result of intensive persuasion and propaganda in the rural areas, a number of people have come forward to start enterprises of their own by obtaining financial help by way of loans from the Rural Industrial Financing Bank. During June 1956, a sum of Rs. 4.01 lakhs has been advanced by the Rural Industrial Financing Bank to 835 cases for starting fresh industries or to expand the existing industries.

A scheme for providing financial aid to the poor village artisans, who cannot offer security has been sanctioned by Government and small loans to a tune of Rs. 21,360 have been granted in 120 cases on the surety of solvent persons to start industries of their own. Separate Craft Co-operative Societies have also been organised for each kind of industry, on the local resources

available in the area. So far, 32 such Societies have been organised and Government have been addressed to grant necessary loans and subsidies to 14 Societies for the benefit of the village artisans to augment their production and income from industry.

The industrialists are also provided with machinery required on the hire-purchase system from the Small-Scale Service Institute, Madras. Machineries, worth Rs. 8,69,506, have been recommended to the Director, Small-Scale Industries Service Institute, Madras, for being granted on hire-purchase system to 42 applicants.

The Revenue Department fully co-operated in the collection of shares to Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies by way of enrolling members to these Societies and also in conducting propaganda meetings in the villages. A sum of Rs. 26,975 was collected as share to the Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies and 1,741 families have been enrolled as shareholders of the Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies during the month. The total share amount collected is Rs. 76,933, enrolling 4,570 members up to end of June 1956 during the year.

The Co-operative Department, in turn, has extended its full co-operation for organising the Industrial Workers' Craft societies.

The Department of Industries and Commerce co-operated in providing technical help to the industrialists of the rural parts.



A general view of Bhadra River with the project works in the foreground

MAJOR PROJECTS IN MYSORE

Bhadra Reservoir Project

The Bhadra Reservoir Project was started as far back as 1947. It consists of a main dam of masonry in Surki which goes up to a height of 240 feet rising from the deepest foundations in the river portion. This Reservoir stores water up to a height of 186 feet above the river bed with a gross capacity of 71,500 million cubic feet. Of this, only 57,000 million cubic feet will be utilised for irrigation under the

network of reservoir channels in order to develop irrigation over an area of 2,34,000 acres in the arid regions of Chitaldrug, Shimoga and Chikmagalur Districts. The balance storage of water will be let down the river through the under sluices after generating power. The estimated power supply is 25,000 K.W. against an installed capacity of 41,040 K.W. The power thus generated will be utilised to supply power to the existing as well as new industries that may be started in this

area. This power will also be utilised for rural electrification. So far, the masonry dam in the main valley portion has been constructed to a length of 1,040 feet with a height of +67 on the flanks and +45 in the Centre which functions as a flood gap during the construction period. The left bank irrigation sluice which is located at +36 has been completed. The quantity of masonry constructed up to end of June 1956 is 118.7 lakhs cubic feet against a cumulative target of 120.00 lakhs cubic feet.

The left bank channel which runs to a length of 50 miles has been practically excavated and masonry

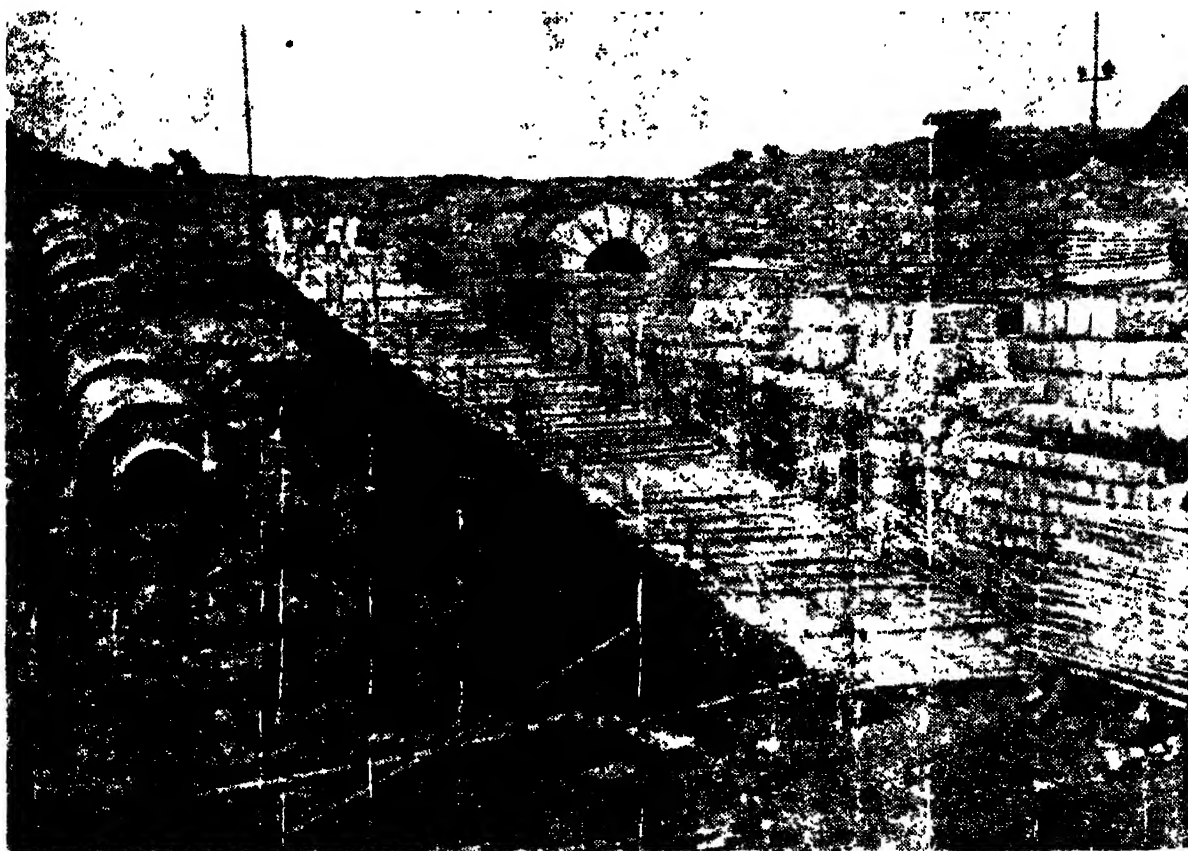
work up to the 23rd mile was completed.

The right bank channel excavation in its first and second sections has been rapidly progressing and so far about 61 percent and 37 percent respectively, has been done.

Preliminary works like sinking shafts and drilling exploratory holes on the 2½ mile long Hiremalali Tunnel were progressing rapidly.

During the quarter, the strength of the labour was on the range of 25,000 to 35,000. All facilities such as good drinking water supply, free medical aid, etc., were provided to them.

Penstocks under construction at Bhadra Project.



2. Sharavathi Valley Hydro-Electric Project

No major construction was taken up or completed during the quarter ended 30th June 1956.

The Report on general progress on works sub-head-war is as follows :—

Preliminaries.—Surveys in respect of the channel alignment from the dam were done and road surveys from Bhatkal Road to Talakalale dam and on to Forebay are in progress. Excavation of trial pits on the right and left bank of the dam site was completed. The work of deepening the trial pits was done for three on the right bank and five on the left bank. Test bores were driven on the right bank up to chainage 3,100 ft. Trial pits along the alignment of channel were excavated from the Dam site up to the entrance of Malali Tunnel. About 16 miles long contour surveys were completed. Further progress on all works has been checked by the onset of early monsoon.

Main Dam at Linganamakki.—Earthwork excavation was done for exposing rock on the left flank. Excavation was done in rock, for removing the top portion consisting of soft rock and fissured rock, etc. Jung's clearing including removal of trees was done on both the banks of the Linganamakki dam site including mortar mill area. Approach roads to quarries near Muthalli, Bidadur, Votakki and Vodenabailu were under formation.

Temporary Quarters

During the period under review 2 "C" Type quarters, 4 "D" Type quarters, 10 "E" Type quarters and 2 "G" Type quarters were roofed over. Pointing, plastering, fixing of doors and windows and other works were in progress.

Health, Sanitation, Water Supply and Anti-malaria Works

Layout for labour colonies on left and right banks was in progress. One well was provided for drinking purposes to the labourers.

Roads and Bridges

Five service roads leading to left and right banks of Linganamakki dam site, to Talakalale Dam site and on to Forebay, to A.B. site and from Talakalale bridge to Forebay, were taken up for formation, metalling and asphaltting and the works are in progress.

Tools and Plants

During the period under report, diesel tractor, office furniture and surveying instruments were secured.

About 2,000 labourers were working during the period and much of the labour strength is reduced on account of heavy rains in the area. Labour colonies were formed wherein they were allowed to construct their own sheds. One drinking well was provided. A doctor was visiting the labour camps on every Monday and Thursday. It is proposed to have a nursery school and provide other amenities.

3. Nugu Reservoir Project

The project is to construct a dam at a cost of Rs. 2,44,25,000 to bring 20,000 acres of land under irrigation. The total outlay to the end of the quarter ending 30th June 1956 was Rs. 2,22,50,917.

An average of 68 masons, 52 chistlers and 99 chavalies who are skilled labour are working daily in the project. Non-technical labourers working per day total nearly 182 people directly under departmental control and nearly 500 to 600 people through piece-workers. A separate colony has been laid out for housing the labourers with sanitary arrangements, protected drinking water supply and medical aid. The colony and labour yard is also equipped with electric lights. There is also a Primary and Middle School to provide educational facilities to the children. There is a Post Office also for the colony.

4. Ambligola Project

This Reservoir is proposed to be constructed across Salur halla near Ambligola in Sagar Taluk area. The net capacity of the Reservoir is 1555 units with a catchment area of 55.47 sq. miles and with an average rainfall of 50". The maximum flood discharge is 9,280 cusecs and yield is 1,755 units. The bed level of hall is 144.00 i.e., the top of the Bund is 56 ft. above the bed level. The F.L.L. of the reservoir is 190.00 and M.W.L. is 194.00. The length of the left bank channel is 22 miles, commanding an atchkat of 6,894 acres. The water spread area at R.L. 190.00 is 1,098 acres. The

location of the tank is at 14°-11'-7" latitude and 70°-15'-50" longitude.

Ambligola works were started in the year 1953 and the same are progressing briskly. An outlay of Rs. 13,40,970 has been secured to end of June 1956, since the commencement of the above project work against the estimated amount of Rs. 56,00,000.

The Bund consists of purely earthen embankment with rough stone masonry in cement mortar at front revetment, buttress with compartment walls at higher levels. The central size stone masonry core wall at top which is at 150.00 runs through 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th grades and there are two cut-off walls in rough stone masonry at front side in between revetment and central corewall to a height of 141.00. All the three central masonry core-walls and cut-off walls are encased with puddle. Puddle core walls are with a proportion of two of gravel and one of puddle. The height of the central puddle corewall is up to 194.00.

Bund.—During the quarter ending 30th June 1956 earthwork excavation for seat of embankment, earthwork embankment, masonry core walls and puddle core walls were in progress, most of the works are being concentrated in halla portion only.

Total progress of work secured to end of June 1956 is Rs. 1,52,596 and Rs. 7,48,517 up to date since commencement.

During this quarter, the construction of two "D" type and one "C" type temporary buildings, Assistant Engineer's Quarters, stores building

office building and lorry shed was in progress. An outlay of Rs. 14,348 has been secured during this quarter and total progress of Rs. 82,802 up to date since commencement.

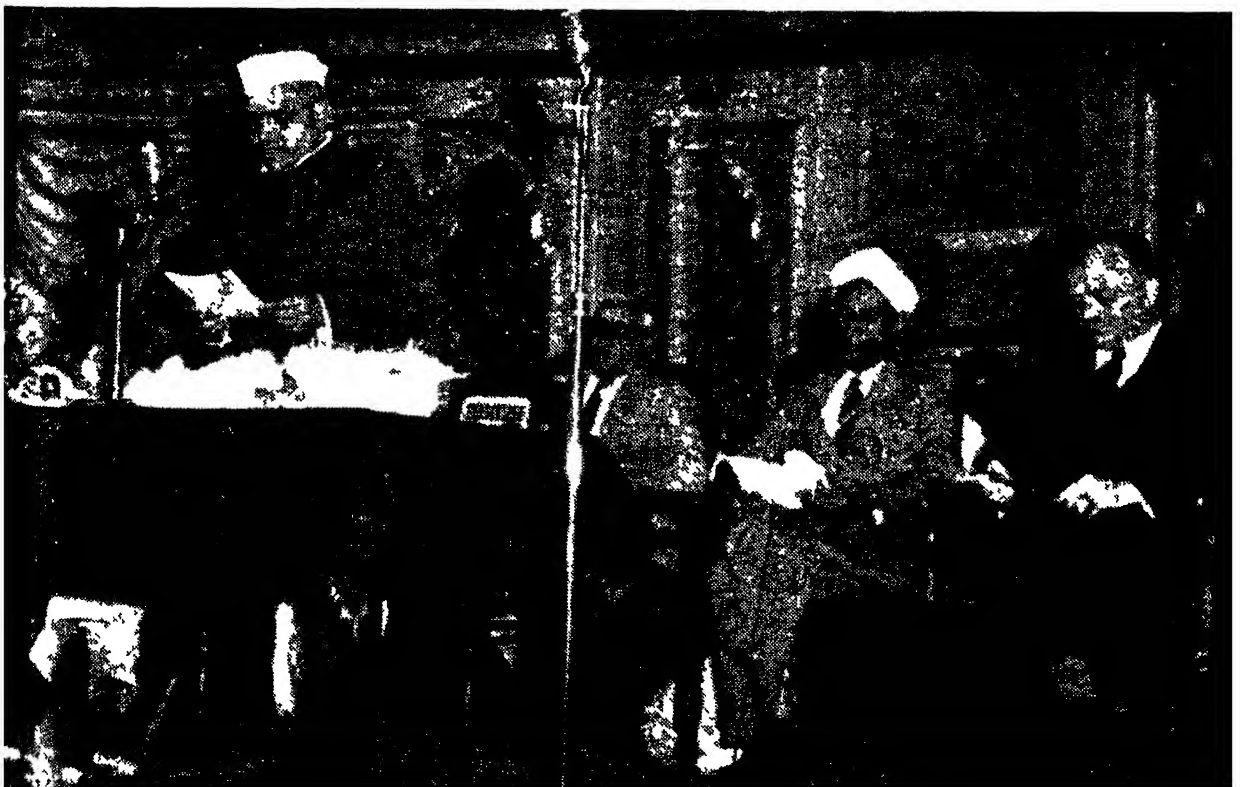
The formation of deviation road and metal collection to the service road from Shikaripur-Anandapuram, were in progress during this quarter. An outlay of Rs. 27,433 has been secured and Rs. 83,905 up to date since commencement.

Separate colony has been laid out for housing labourers with sanitary

arrangements, protected drinking water-supply and medical aid. The colony and labour yard are not equipped with electric lights.

An average number of 10 masons, 20 chavalies, 15 chistlers, who are skilled labourers, are working in the project. The number of non-technical labourers working per day is nearly 135 directly under departmental control and nearly 806 as piece-workers. In addition to this, two lorries, 30 carts and 60 trucks, and earth-removing equipment are working

Sri H. Siddaveerappa, Minister for Home and Finance, speaking at the farewell meeting on the eve of the integration of the 'Public Branch' of the Mysore Government Insurance Department with the Life Insurance Corporation of India on 31-8-56.



PUTTING DOWN CORRUPTION

THE ACTIVITIES OF THE EFFICIENCY AUDIT DEPARTMENT DURING THE QUARTER ENDING 30TH JUNE 1956 ARE INDICATED BELOW.

Anti-Corruption Branch

As a result of enquiries held, action was taken as follows —

I. GAZETTED OFFICERS

Shri H. A. Abdur Rubb, Assistant Director of Agriculture, Chikmagalur Circle, was ordered to be dismissed from service.

Shri N. Narasimhaiah, Assistant Director of Agriculture, was administered a severe warning and was ordered to be transferred.

Shri Pratap Singh, Amildar, was administered a warning.

Shri B. Krishna Iyengar, Assistant Engineer (now Executive Engineer) was administered a warning.

Shri Arasa Naik, Amildar, was administered a warning.

The dates of birth of Shri Y. Rajasekhariah, I Grade Assistant Surgeon and Shri Y. Shivappa, Assistant Engineer, were ordered to be correctly fixed.

II. Non-GAZETTED OFFICERS

Shriyuts C. B. Krishnamurthy, H. Shankariah and T. Chandrasekhar, Agricultural Inspectors of Chikmagalur Circle, were ordered to be dismissed and Shri B. N. Manjiah, Fieldman, ordered to be retired from service.

Shri Thirumaliah, Excise Inspector, was compulsorily retired from service and a sum of Rs. 217 was also ordered to be recovered from him.

Sm. V. D. Saraswathi, Lady Assistant Surgeon, was administered a censure.

Shri Giri Raju, Police Inspector and Shri Shankarappa, Police Daffedar, were ordered to be compulsorily retired from service.

Shri J. B. Chinniah, I Grade Chief Warder, Central Jail, Bangalore, was administered a censure.

Shri Narayanaswamy, Agricultural Inspector, was administered a warning and ordered to be transferred.

Shri B. Javaregowda, Revenue Inspector, was ordered to be retired from service.

The next increment of Shri S. Narasimha Murthy, II Division Clerk (R.D. Branch), was deferred for one year.

The pay of Shri B. Narayana Rao, R.D. Sub Overseer, was reduced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 95 for one year.

A recorded warning was administered to Shri M. Jagannathan, Overseer, P.W.D. So also, Shri M. S. Kannan, Sub Overseer, Chellakere, was warned.

Shri Kenchiah, Store Clerk, District Police Office, Chikmagalur, was reduced to the minimum of his grade in Rs. 40-2-50-3-80.

The increments of Shri S. Mallegowda, Sub-Registrar, Tirthahalli, were ordered to be stopped for four years with a severe admonition.

Shri V. Narayanaswamy, Sub-Registrar, and Shri Algappachari, Head Clerk, Sub Registry Office, Magadi, were ordered to be retired from service, the former under Note to Article 298 M.S.R. and the latter compulsorily.

The next increment due to Shri M. P. Srinivasiah, R.D. Clerk, Malavalli, was ordered to be deferred for a period of two years without cumulative effect.

The services of Shri Thinmabovi, Special Revenue Inspector, Tarikere, were ordered to be dispensed with.

The increment for the next three years of Shri Kondappa, Sub Overseer was stopped.

Shri Bandiah, Veterinary Inspector, was ordered to be reduced from Rs. 200 to Rs. 180.

The next two yearly increments of Shri S. Achutha Rao, Veterinary Inspector, were ordered to be stopped, the stoppage having the effect of postponing the future increments.

A trap was successfully laid in the case of a Police Daffedar.

Surprise checking of a Cinema House (New Imperial Talkies), Bangalore, disclosed contravention of Amusement Tax Laws on an extensive scale

Efficiency Audit Branch

I. Inspection of Offices

The following offices have been inspected:—

1. Office of the Commissioner for State Transport, Bangalore.

2. Office of the Regional Transport Authority, Bellary and Mysore Districts.

3. P.W. Division Offices at Chikmagalur and Tarikere and B.R.R.B.C. Division Tarikere.

4. Assistant Engineer's Office at Mudigere.

5. District Educational Offices at Hassan and Chikmagalur.

6. District Excise Office, Mysore.

7. Sales Tax Office at Hassan.

8. Revenue Sub-Division Offices at Mysore and Chikmagalur.

9. Office of the Assistant Director of Agriculture, Chikmagalur.

10. Commercial Tax Office at Bellary

11. Taluk Offices at Siraguppa, Madhugiri (V. P. Branch) Gundlupet and Shimoga.

12. Sub Registry Office at Kunigal, and Madhugiri.

The irregularities noticed during inspections have been brought to the notice of the Heads of Departments and the concerned officers for remedial action. In some cases reports have been sent for the information of Government also.

II. Surprise Inspections

Surprise visits were paid to the Taluk Treasuries and Sub Registry Offices at Challakere, Davangere Harihar and Jagalur. Irregularities noticed have been brought to the notice of the concerned officers for taking suitable action on the observations.

III. Important Investigations

1. Allegations against the Engineering staff of the B.R.R.B.C., Division, Tarikere.

2. Irregularities re: the restoration of certain khatahs in Girgur village, Periyapatna Taluk.

IV.

Orders of Government were received during the quarter reducing Shri M. H. Mari Gowda, Superintendent, Horticultural Department, to the minimum of the Grade. Manager, Shri Ramakrishna, of the office has been reverted to his permanent post in the Mysore Government Secretariat and a Clerk, Shri Nagaraja has been dismissed from service with orders to recover a sum of Rs. 3,193-8-9 from him.

Shri Puttaswamy, former Amildar of Gauribidanur Taluk, has been administered a warning for irregularities in the distribution of Amelioration funds.

REPORT OF WORK DONE DURING JULY 1956.

Anti-Corruption Branch

At the commencement of the month under report, there were 846 cases pending in the Branch including the cases referred to Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners of Districts for enquiry and report. One hundred and thirty-nine new petitions were received during the month out of which 80 cases were taken up for enquiry in the Branch and the rest referred to other departments for disposal.

Among the petitions examined or enquired into, allegations made in 51 cases were found to be either false or incapable of proof and nine cases were referred to departments for suitable action. Enquiry instituted in three cases resulted as follows:—

1. One Shanbogue was ordered to be placed under suspension for a period of ten years.

2. The next increment of one judicial Clerk of a Taluk Office was stopped for a period of one year.

One Judicial Head Munshi of a District Office was ordered to be compulsorily retired from service and any amount that might become irrecoverable on account of his laches was ordered to be made good. One Second Division Clerk was reverted to his permanent post as Daftarband.

On completion of preliminary enquiries, charges were framed against the following Government servants:—

- 1 One retired Accountant.
- 2 One clerk of the Office of a Deputy Commissioner
- 3 One Excise Assistant Inspector.
- 4 Two Clerks of Taluk Offices.
- 5 One Sheristedar of a Taluk Treasury
- 6 One Shroff of a Taluk Treasury.
- 7 One Range Forest Officer.
- 8 Six Revenue Inspectors.
- 9 One Inspector of Schools.
- 10 One Revenue Surveyor of a Taluk Office.
- 11 One Police Daffedar of an Outpost
- 12 One Assistant Engineer.
- 13 One Secretary of a Sanatorium.
- 14 One Diet Clerk, Manager and Matron of a Sanatorium.

After completion of enquiry, final reports were submitted to Government in the cases of the following Government servants:—

- 1 One Senior Operator.
- 2 Two Revenue Inspectors and one Special Revenue Inspector.
- 3 One Amildar.
- 4 One I Division Clerk.
- 5 One Accountant and Storekeeper.
- 6 One Agricultural Inspector.
- 7 One Sub-Overseer

Wrongful removal and misuse of balige poles belonging to Electrical Department was detected.

Three private bus services and two Government buses were reported against for infringement of the Motor Vehicles Rules.

- 3 Office of the Executive Engineer, Water Supply Division.
- 4 Taluk Offices at Tirthahalli and Challakere.
- 5 Municipal Office at Srinivasapur.
- 6 Municipal Office at Bhadravathi.
- 7 Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore.
- 8 Sub-Registrar's Office at Mirle.

Efficiency Audit Branch

I. Inspection of Offices

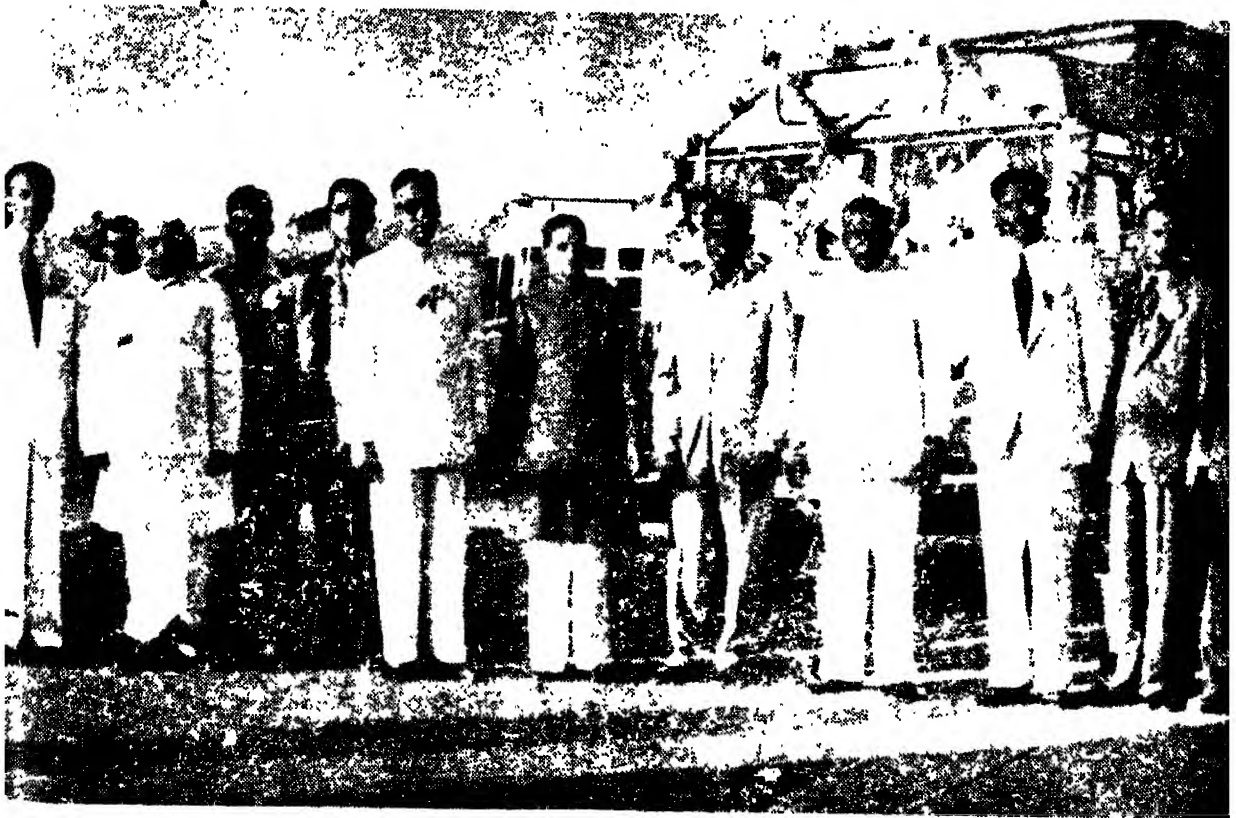
Inspections of the following offices were taken up during this month :—

- 1 Office of the Inspector-General of Registration.
- 2 Office of the Commissioner of Sales-tax.

II. Surprise Inspections

Sub-Registry offices at Periapatna, Mirle, Koppa Narasimharajapura and Nanjangud were inspected by surprise. Irregularities noticed have been brought to the notice of the concerned officers for taking suitable action.

Photo taken on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the Mysore Government Road Transport Department, Bangalore on 12-9-1956.



AMENITIES TO THE LABOURERS

The following is a brief account of the activities of the Labour Department and the various steps taken, both administrative and legal, to provide all possible amenities to the labourers representing grievances and seeking relief during the month of July 1956.

Committees, Conferences and Enquiries.

The Management of the Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries, Ltd., Chikbanavar, has retrenched 4 workmen in the Mould Room owing to the slow movement of hand moulded articles in the market and their consequent accumulation of stocks in the yard, with effect from 16th July 1956.

The Management of the India Tin Industries, Ltd., Durvaninagar, Bangalore District, had locked out the factory with effect from 17th July 1956 as the workmen staged a stay-in-strike as a protest against the Management's action for having kept out of work four workmen and served with charge sheets. Workers affected were 141.

Messrs. Sri Srinivasa Silk Mills, Sri Srinivasa Silk Throwing and Weaving Factory, Sri Srinivasa Textile Industries and Sri Lakshmi Weaving Factory, Bangalore, re-opened their factories with effect from 2nd July 1956. The Desi Textile Mills also re-opened the

factory with effect from 15th July 1956. The workers who were affected by the above closures were about 1,056.

Labour situation was peaceful during the month.

There were three partial strikes in the Mysore Gold Mining Company (K. G. F.), Ltd, involving 857 workers regarding their transfer from the Underground Department to the Engineering Department and in sympathy with their co-workers, etc. Man-days lost were 281½.

(a) *Factory Act.*

(i) Number of Factories visited and inspected ...	73
(ii) Number of Factories visited during odd hours ...	6
(iii) Number of warnings issued.	13
(iv) Number of petitions received.	2
(v) Number of cases pending at the Court. ...	9
(vi) Number of minor accidents.	33

(b) *The Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.*

(i) Number of Shops and Establishments inspected.	1,929
(ii) Number of irregularities noticed ...	176
(iii) Number of show-cause notices issued ...	202
(iv) Number of inspection notes issued. ...	7
(v) Number of warnings issued ...	129
(vi) Number of petitions received ..	12
(vii) Number of compromises and settlements effected ...	9
(viii) Number of prosecutions launched ...	25
(ix) Number of Convictions ...	23
(x) Total amount of fine realised ...	Rs. 228

Appeals under Section 41 of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

1. Number of cases pending at the beginning of the month ...	16
2. Number of cases taken on file during the month ...	3
3. Number of cases disposed of during the month ...	3
4. Number of cases pending at the end of the month ...	16

Details of disposal.—

Dismissed on merits ...	2
Cases settled out of Court ...	1
(c) Maternity Benefit Act.	Nil Report.
(d) Payment of Wages Act ...	Nil Report.

Minimum Wages Act:—

(i) Number of concerns of scheduled industries visited.	18
(ii) Number of prosecutions launched.	Nil
(iii) Number of Convictions ...	Nil

Machinery Installations —

(i) Number of applications pending at the beginning of the month.	24
(ii) Number of applications received during the month	24
(iii) Number of applications disposed of during the month.	19
(iv) Number of applications pending disposal at the end of the month.	29

Judgments, Awards, Notifications, Etc.

The following Awards and Notifications were published in the *Mysore Gazette* during the month under reference:—

1. Government order ordering certain issues for reference to Indus-

trial Tribunal in respect of an Industrial Dispute between the Workmen and the Management of the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills Company, Ltd., Bangalore.

2. Government Order ordering certain issues for reference to Industrial Tribunal in respect of an Industrial Dispute between the Workmen and the Management of Messrs. B. Narayanaswamy & Sons, Stone Polishing Factory, Bangalore-4.

3. Government Order declaring the Iron & Steel Industry to be a Public Utility Service in the Mysore State under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for a further period of six months from 1st July 1956.

4. Government Order declaring the Bangalore Transport Company, Ltd., Bangalore, as Public Utility Service under the Industrial Disputes Act for a further period of six months from 19th day of June 1956.

5. The Industrial Dispute between the Workers and the Management of the Kapila Textile Mills, Ltd., Nanjangud, in regard to fixation of basic wages, payment of D.A. and general increments was referred to an Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore for adjudication on 2nd December 1954. Award in respect of the above was passed by the Tribunal, Bangalore and published in the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 26th July 1956. The Industrial Tribunal has passed an Award in terms of the compromise petition filed by both parties, embodying the terms and conditions, as Award.

Industrial Relations

1	Chandiram's Mysore Silk Mills, Bangalore-3 Vs. Bangalore Silk Workers' Union.	... In Progress
2	T. R. Mills, Ltd., Bangalore Vs. T. R. Chandra Spinning and Weaving Mills Workers' Trade Union.	Do
3	Chandra Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd. Vs. T. R. Chandra Spinning and Weaving Mills Workers' Trade Union.	Do
4	Mysore Textile Mills Trade Union Vs. Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Bangalore.	Do
5	Steel Construction Co., Ltd., Bangalore-3 Vs. Steel Construction Co., Ltd., Labour Union.	Do
6	Majestic Talkies Vs. Mysore State Cinema Employees' Association	Settled
7	T. R. Chandra Spg. and Weaving Mills Workers, Trade Union Vs. Chandra Spg. and Weaving Mills, Bangalore-2.	Do
8	Kabadi Vittalsa & Sons Vs. Power Rolling Mills Trade Union—Bangalore.	Parties agreed to carry on direct negotiations.
9	Spinker & Co. Bangalore Vs. Press Workers' Union, Bangalore	Do
10	Mysore State Journalists' Association Vs. Janapragathi of Hosali Press, Bangalore-3.	Failed.
11	S. Annamalai, Bangalore Vs. Airflow Transport Co., Bangalore-1	Do
12	India Tin Industries Ltd., Bangalore Vs. their Workers Union	Do
13	The Conciliation Proceedings in respect of the Industrial Disputes between the Workers and the Management of Messrs. Boriah Basaviah & Sons, Mysore.	ENDED IN FAILURE.

Collective Agreements

<i>Name of Unit</i>	<i>Date of agreement</i>	<i>No. of workers involved</i>	<i>Important terms of agreement</i>
(1) Banashankari Weaving Factory, Mysore.	26th July 1956	One	The Proprietor agreed to pay Rs. 50 as compensation.
(2) Sri Y. N. Bhagavanthappa, representative of the management of Sri Gangadharaswara Motor Service, Yellambalase.	16th July 1956	One	The Parties came to an agreement that the demands relating to Sri Ramiah be withdrawn for all purposes.
(3) The Management of Manjanatha Motor Service, Chickmagalur.	27th July 1956	Several Workers.	The Parties came to an agreement on the terms that (1) the demands about the Bonus, Leave Overtime Wages, Batta, Uniform Rest-house and provident fund be kept in abeyance for two months to enable the Management to place the demands before the General body of their Company and (2) that the demand about the question of issuing single tickets and certain acts of discipline, a memorandum be submitted to the Director.

<i>Name of Unit</i>	<i>Date of agreement</i>	<i>No. of workers involved</i>	<i>Important terms of agreement</i>
(4) Sri B. Muniswamy, Proprietor, B. M. Engineering Works, Chick-magalur.	27th July 1956	One	The parties came to an agreement on the terms that the employee be paid 15 days wages for each year of service as gratuity for 7 years and a sum of Rs. 40 only for the overtime work making the total of Rs. 250.
(5) I. P. Rajashekar, Iguire Estate, Chik-magalur District.	...	One	The parties came to an agreement on the term that the employee should be paid a sum of Rs. 700 in full settlement of all his claims.
(6) Tunga Rice and Oil Mills, Limited, Shimoga.	9th June 1956	One	The Management agreed to pay Rs 80 payable on 23rd July 1956, in full satisfaction of all his claims with the Company.

Trade Unions

The Statistics of Trade Unions for the month of July 1956 :—

No. of Trade Unions at the beginning of the month.	203
No. of Unions registered during the month.	6
Total number of Trade Unions at the end of the month under report.	209

The names of the Unions registered during the month are as under :—

1. Kolar District Motor Workers Union, Kolar.
2. Government Saw Mills Workers' Association, Shimoga.
3. Bangalore Breweries and Fruits Products Workers' Union, Bangalore.
4. Mysore B.T. Rice and Oil Mills Workers' Association, Mysore.
5. Bharat Electronics (Private), Limited Employees' Association, Bangalore and
6. Mysore City Tonga Owners' Association, Mysore.

The amendments to the rules of the following Associations and Unions were registered during the month :—

1. Mysore Commercial Union Employees' Association and

2. Civilian Employees' Union (A.S.C. Centre, South).

Elections

Elections were completed and Return of elections were also published during the month in respect of Government Procclain Factory Labour Association and Mysore State Cinema Employees' Association.

Elections to the Executive Committee of Government Sandal Oil Factory Labour Association, Mysore were completed and the elections of other Associations are under progress.

Standing Orders

Certification of Standing Orders.—No Standing orders of industrial establishments were certified during the month under report.

Draft Standing Orders received from new concerns.—Draft Standing orders under the Act were filed by

Sree Gajanana Motor Transport Company, Limited, Sagar, Shimoga.

Hearings of Standing Orders.—There were no hearings of Standing orders during the month.

Adjournments of Hearings.—Further adjournments of hearing were granted in the following cases at the request of both parties.

- (1) Messrs. K. H. Shama Rao & Sons, Bangalore.
- (2) Mysore Electrical Industries Limited, Bangalore.
- (3) Kirloskar Electric Company Limited, Bangalore.

Certification of Standing Orders agreed upon by both parties, etc.—The draft standing orders of the following concerns were put up for the orders of the certifying officer as the representatives of the workmen of the concerned industrial establishments filed statements to the effect that they had no objections and suggestions to offer in respect of the draft standing orders submitted by the Managements.

- (1) Messrs. Bramhappa Tavanappanavar Limited, Davangere.
- (2) Messrs. Sadvaidyashala, Limited, Nanjangud.
- (3) Bharathi Industrial and Trading Company Limited, Hassan.

Complaints received and investigated.—During the month under report, 42 complaints relating to termination of services, etc., were

received, of which 16 cases were disposed of and the remaining are being pursued.

Other Information.—T. W. I (Training within Industry) Classes were held for five days in the first instance for the benefit of Officers of the Labour Department. At the end, as a part of the course there was a film show pertaining to the subject.

The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Shimoga Division, Bhadravathi visited Hospet on 26th July 1956, in connection with retrenchment of workmen in Tungabhadra Project Workshops. Tungabhadra Dam, Hospet and held discussions with the Executive Engineer. The Executive Engineer has stated that so far about 27 workers were retrenched. It is also stated that further retrenchment will follow by stages. The reason for the retrenchment is stated to be the impermanence of the Shutter Manufacturing Factory which was only founded to manufacture the gates and other iron materials required for the construction of Tungabhadra Dam.

During his camp at Mysore from 27th to 29th July 1956, the Labour Commissioner has inspected some factories, shops and Establishment and also the Office of the Inspector of Factories, Mysore Division Mysore.

REPORT ON ABSENTEEISM FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1956

TEXTILES

(No. of Concerns, 16).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man shifts scheduled to work	3,06,732	1,74,678	14,283	53,207	5,48,802
Total number of man shifts absent	42,586½	27,537	1,685	7,893	70,701½
Total number of late arrivals	7	41	..	..	78

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings	Number of man shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs 15	16	60	456½	241	813½
Above Rs 15 and up to Rs 30	482½	780½	2,527	2,409	6,199½
Above Rs 30 and up to Rs 45	708	635	1,837½	3,194	6,434½
Above Rs 45	6,312½	4,749½	88,556	16,586	1,00,204½
Total	7,629	6,225½	43,377	22,470	79,701½

ENGINEERING

(No. of Concerns : 16)

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man shifts scheduled to work	3,26,540	49,218	10,484	1,53,266	5,39,517
Total number of man shifts absent	36,241	7,225	1,555	17,970½	62,991½
Total number of late arrivals	10,529	1,892	325	737	12,983

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earning ^a	Number of man-shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs 15	2	4	4	10	24
Above Rs 15 and up to Rs 30	1,592	115	2,020	49	4,220
Above Rs 30 and up to Rs 45	1,138	72	2,410	1,064½	5,638½
Above Rs 45	15,208½	2,34	25,508	10,038½	53,109½
Total	18,240½	3,199	29,946	11,606½	62,991½

FOOD AND DRINK

(No. of Concerns : 6).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts

	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man shifts scheduled to work	6,570	5,112	5,175	92,857	49,894
Total number of man shifts absent	644	634	603	3,155½	5,036½
Total number of late arrivals	..	..	..	..	..

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings	Number of man-shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs 15					
Above Rs 15 and up to Rs 30	15	15	26	676	732
Above Rs 30 and up to Rs 45	39	70	105	35	249
Above Rs 45	951	1,015	1,973	116½	4,055½
Total	1,005	1,100	2,104	827½	5,036½

GOLD MINING

(No. of Concerns : 3).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

...	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work.	2,55,038	74,719	29,221	63,756	4,22,734
Total number of man-shifts absent.	29,176	5,946	1,757	3,175	40,654
Total number of late-arrivals.	11	2	...	56	69

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings	Number of man-shifts absent due to				
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		Total
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs. 15 ...	...	..	...	...	...
Above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30.	...	...	...	...	...
Above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 45	...	...	..	...	...
Above Rs. 45 ...	11,102	56	8,511	17,385	40,054
Total ...	11,102	56	8,511	17,335	40,054

MINERALS AND METALS

(No. of Concerns : 7).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

...	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work.	46,790	25,280	18,420	1,10,510	2,01,000
Total number of man-shifts absent.	6,771	6,865	5,654	13,850	33,148
Total number of late-arrivals.	...	...	...	...	...

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings	Number of man-shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs. 15 ...	...	...	...	...	...
Above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30.	841	3,672	1,061	1,885	7,459
Above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 45.	2,637	7,377	1,985	2,833	14,832
Above Rs. 45 ..	2,576	2,123	2,485	3,668	10,852
Total ..	6,054	13,172	5,531	8,386	33,143

CHEMICALS AND DYES

(No. of Concerns : 5).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

...	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work.	1,873	1,873	1,873	16,144	21,763
Total number of man-shifts absent	182	166	204	1,870	2,422
Total number of late-arrivals	...	...	...	...	...

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings	Number of man-shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs. 15 ...	...	1	...	...	1
Above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30.	..	2	...	...	2
Above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 45.	288	99	397½	811½	1,096½
Above Rs. 45 ...	197	222	648	256½	1,323½
Total ...	485	324	1,045½	568	2,422½

WOOD AND CERAMICS

(No. of Concerns : 5).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man shifts scheduled to work	11,206	5,912	3,327	70,488	90,933
Total number of man shifts absent	2,021	117	205	6,524	8,867
Total number of late arrivals	7	5	3	73	88

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings

Monthly earnings	Number of man shifts absent due to				Total
	Sick or Accident	Social or Religious cause	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs 15					
Above Rs 15 and up to Rs 30	308	514	2,322	651	735
Above Rs 30 and up to Rs 45	37	283	1,822	717	3,161
Above Rs 45	427	245	1,120	112	2,213
Total	1,072	1,042	5,264	1,480	8,858

Consolidated Absenteeism Statement of Plantations in Mysore State for the month of May 1956.

1. Number of undertakings who have sent the statement 31
2. Total number of labourers in the check-roll including industries 9319
3. Average daily total number of workers during the month .. 7393
4. Absent with leave average daily total 389
5. Absent without leave average daily total ... 871
6. Sickness-average daily total . 435
7. Unclassified ... 102
8. Percentage absent during the month 19.28%

MISCELLANEOUS

(No. of Concerns : 8).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts

	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work	26,400	11,258	5,084	80,771	1,31,919
Total number of man shifts absent	2,611	2,327	253	8,358	11,222
Total number of late arrivals	70	3	10	230	323

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings

Monthly earnings	Number of man shifts absent due to				Total
	Sick or Accident	Religious	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs 15	64	-	1	51	246
Above Rs 15 and up to Rs 30	11	57	114	114	2,386
Above Rs 30 and up to Rs 45	104	1,545	3,024	868	11,989
Total	179	1,602	4,149	1,033	14,222

Working of the Employment Exchanges.

The Employment Exchanges in the State (Bangalore, Mysore and Bellary) registered 2,535 persons during the month of July 1956. The number of vacancies reported from the Central Government Departments and State Government Departments was 169 and from Private Employers 38 thus bringing the total to 207.

One thousand two hundred and thirty persons were referred to

employers against the reported vacancies.

Hundred and ninety-seven persons were placed in employment during the month as against 170 in the previous month.

The registrations of 1,426 persons lapsed during the month. The total number of persons on the Live

Register on the Exchanges waiting for employment assistance at the end of July 1956 was 11,634.

From the inception of the Organisation up to the end of July 1956, 1,53,649 persons were registered, 50,054 were submitted against reported vacancies and 9,246 were placed in employment.

Statement showing strikes, play-offs, retrenchments, and lock-outs in Mysore State for the month of July 1956.

Strikes			Retrenchments		Lock outs	
Number of strikes in the month	Number of workers involved	Man-days lost	Number of factories effecting retrenchment in the month	Number of workers retrenched	Number of lock-outs	Number of workers involved
3	857	281½	2	31	1	141

THE CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF WORKING CLASS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1956

IN MYSORE CITY

(Average prices from July 1935 to
June 1936=100).

Mysore City: Index 337'83.

A RISE OF 8'43 POINTS.

The consumer price index number of working class in Mysore City for the month of July 1956 works up to 337'83 points thereby recording a rise of 8'43 points when compared with the index number of the previous month.

(1) The index number of the food group increased by 11'58 points to 378'39, due to a rise in the prices of raw rice, ragi, turdhal, jaggery, vegetables, tamarind, chillies and garlic.

(2) The index number of the fuel and lighting group increased by 0'31 point to 267'12, due to a rise in the price of castor oil.

(3) The index number of the clothing group increased by 13'48 points to 291'86, due to a rise in the prices of dhoties, coating, shirting and cloth for pyjamas.

(4) The index number of the house-rent group remained stationary at 190'0 points.

(5) The index number of the miscellaneous group increased by 0'50 point to 277'47, due to a rise in the price of soapnut powder and supari.

Serial No.	Group	Weights proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Number	
			June 1956	July 1956
1	Food	62.5	66.41	278.39
2	Fuel and Lighting	9.1	266.81	267.12
3	Clothing	8.0	278.8	291.86
4	House Rent	3	190.00	190.00
5	Miscellaneous	16.5	276.97	277.47
	Total	100.0	...	...
Consumer Price Index Number			327.40	337.83

IN K.G.F.

(Average Prices from July 1935 to
June 1936=100).

K.G.F. area index: 390'10.

A RISE OF 9'28 POINTS.

The consumer price index number of working class in K.G.F. area for the month of July, 1956 works up to 390'10 points thereby recording a rise of 9'28 points when compared with the index number of the previous month.

(1) The index number of the Food Group increased by 12'81

points to 415.24 due to a rise in the prices of raw rice, boiled rice, jaggery, bengalgram dhal, meat and gingelly oil.

(2) The index number of the fuel and lighting group increased by 0.46 point to 372.99 due to a rise in the price of kerosene oil.

(3) The index number of the clothing group increased by 4.47 points to 307.22 due to a rise in the prices of dhoties, coating, shirting, cloth for pyjamas and sarees.

(4) The index number of the house-rent group remained stationary at 153.6 points.

(5) The index number of the miscellaneous group increased by 3.95 points to 353.79 due to a rise in the price of Supari.

Sl. No.	Group	Weights proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Number	
			June 1956	July 1956
1	2	3	4	5
1	Food	70.9	402.43	415.24
2	Fuel and Lighting	6.2	372.58	372.99
3	Clothing	9.1	302.75	307.22
4	House Rent	2.1	153.60	153.60
5	Miscellaneous	11.7	349.64	353.79
	Total	100.0		
Consumer price Index Number.			380.12	390.10

IN BANGALORE

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936 = 100).

Bangalore City : Index : 347.14

A RISE OF 8.13 POINTS.

The consumer price index number of working class in Bangalore City,

for the month of July 1956 works up to 347.14 points, thereby recording a rise of 8.13 points, when compared with the index number for the previous month.

(1) The index number of the food group increased by 12.10 points to 387.35, due to a rise in the prices of raw rice, boiled rice, ragi, blackgram dhal, turdhal, bengalgram dhal, jaggery, coffee seeds, ghee, vegetables, gingelly oil, chillies, coriander, garlic and soji.

(2) The index number of the fuel and lighting group increased by 0.67 point to 301.21, due to a rise in the price of castor oil.

(3) The index number of the clothing group increased by 9.99 points to 294.68 due to a rise in the prices of dhoties, coating, shirting and cloth for jackets.

(4) The index number of the house rent group remained stationary at 220.6 points.

(5) The index number of the miscellaneous group increased by 1.20 points to 331.84 due to a rise in the price of supari.

Serial No.	Group	Weights proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Number	
			June 1956	July 1956
1	Food	58.5	375.25	387.35
2	Fuel and Lighting	7.0	300.54	301.21
3	Clothing	13.8	284.69	294.68
4	House Rent	6.4	220.60	220.60
5	Miscellaneous	19.3	330.64	331.84
	Total	100.0		
Consumer Price Index Number			339.01	347.14

NEWS IN BRIEF

MODIFICATION IN ELECTRICITY RATE STRUCTURE

The rates for power-supply to various classes of consumers in the State were revised by Government in March last in pursuance of the recommendations made by a Committee presided over by Prof. Thacker. As a result of certain representations made on the floor of the Houses of Legislature about these revised rates, Government ordered certain relaxations in April 1956 in respect of power supply to irrigation pumping sets and to flour mills in rural areas. Subsequently a large number of representations pertaining to small-scale and seasonal industries and other consumers have been received by Government complaining of large increase in the charges payable by them as a consequence of the revised rate structure. In particular, it has been represented that the monthly minimum charges in respect of flour mills and other small-scale industries which are based on nominal H.P. are working as great hardship and that adequate time has not been given to the consumers of these installations to change their existing higher capacity motors to lower capacity ones.

On a consideration of all the representations received, Government have decided to make the following modifications in the Government Order of 1st March 1956 revising the rate structure:—

(1) The monthly minimum charge in respect of all low tension supply (except photographic studios) will be levied on the rated H.P. instead of nominal H.P. from 1st April 1956 to 31st October 1956 at revised rates. This is to enable the consumers of such installations to change their existing motors to lower capacity motors before the end of October 1956. The Department will render such advice as is possible in effecting these changes. The levy of the monthly minimum charge will at all events be on the basis of nominal H.P. or rated H.P. which

ever is higher, with effect from 1st November 1956.

(2) The minimum charges per month in respect of flour mills and such other small industries in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore will be based on 80 units per H.P. of the motors installed instead of 100 units.

(3) Photographic studio installations will be treated as lighting installations with independent metering and the minimum charges will be reckoned at 3 annas per point, the rate charged for actual consumption being however, four annas per unit as for domestic lighting.

(4) The concession that was in vogue up to 1st April 1956 in respect of seasonal industries like sugarcane crushers, ginning mills, etc., (viz., levy of line minimum instead of H.P. minimum during a period of disconnection not exceeding 6 months) will be continued even after 1st April 1956. This will, however, be subject to the levy of a reasonable service charge for disconnection and reconnection, to be worked out by the Department.

REGULATION OF QUOTAS OF RECTIFIED AND DENATURED SPIRIT FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

It has come to the notice of Government that several firms in the State have been misusing the quotas of rectified and denatured spirit allowed to them for industrial purposes. On a careful consideration of all aspects of the question, Government have decided to restrict the quotas. In the case of rectified spirit, the maximum quota will be limited ordinarily to 250 gallons per month, discretion being given to the Excise Commissioner to enhance it up to 500 gallons if he is convinced of the needs of any particular licensee. This limit will not apply to the Mysore Industrial and Testing Laboratory Ltd. In regard to denatured spirit, the maximum quota will ordinarily be limited to

150 gallons per month and in specially deserving cases may be enhanced by the Excise Commissioner up to 250 gallons per month. It has also been decided that no fresh licences in respect of either denatured or rectified spirit will be issued hereafter without special reference to Government. Proper rules relating to the grant of licences in respect of both rectified and denatured spirit will shortly be framed.

SALE OF RICE

As announced in the Press Note dated 25th June 1956, Government have been keenly watching the results of the measures taken by them to check the rise in the prices of rice. Since the issue of the said Press Note, a quantity of 40,440 maunds or about 13,500 pallas of First variety polished rice was issued to the Co-operative Institutions for sale to 'bona fide' consumers at two seers per rupee. In addition to Co-operative Institutions, registered Associations have also been permitted to undertake the sale of this rice. Arrangements were made for the opening of the Government of India godowns at Mysore, K.G.F., and Davangere, and issues to Co-operative Institutions from the said godowns were arranged. Three thousand pallas of rice to K.G.F. and 3,000 pallas of rice to Davangere from Hyderabad were already under movement. Government have, as a further measure to check inflation, been negotiating with the Government of India for the release of 20,000 pallas of Second variety dehusked rice from their reserve stocks at Bangalore for issue at a reasonable rate. Government have also arranged to book 1,000 pallas of American rice to Mysore from Bangalore and five wagons left for Mysore on 23rd August 1956, in addition to 4,000 pallas of rice which have been already booked to Mysore from Hyderabad. Issues from the Government of India godown will commence immediately the wagons arrive at Mysore.

Government desire to assure the public once again that they will spare no efforts to see that the prices of rice in the State are stabilised at reasonable levels.

MEETING OF THE INTER-STATE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS

The Inter-State Committee of Ministers which met here on 29th August 1956 continued discussions in the Residency the following day. The Cadre strength of the All India Services (I.A.S. and I.P.S.) for the New State was approved. The Committee also decided on the formation of four Divisions in the New State and appointing Divisional Commissioners.

The allocation of Gazetted Officers from the Hyderabad State to Mysore as agreed to at the Conference of representatives of Bombay, Hyderabad, Andhra and Mysore held at Hyderabad on the 8th and 9th August 1956 was approved.

The nomination of Officers to the Key Posts was also discussed.

The Committee heard the representatives of the Mysore Government Secretariat Stenographers' Association

STUDENTS' STRIKE

The students of the College of Indian Medicine in Mysore have been on strike for sometime now. Reports have appeared in some papers that the students propose to continue the strike indefinitely. They have also commented on the subject and suggested that Government should take expeditious action to end the strike. The students have mentioned some of their grievances that have to be redressed. It may be recalled that Sri Kadidal Manjappa, Chief Minister, has appealed to the students not to resort to strike whatever their grievances might be. Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao, Minister for Education, also referred to this problem at a speech made in Mysore recently.

One of the difficulties of the students was that there was not adequate teaching staff. The Principal had resigned and had accepted an appointment elsewhere. A new Principal has now been posted temporarily and he has been asked to take expeditious action to make up any staff deficiencies which may exist. Government have also taken a decision to appoint a qualified person as the Head of the Department and to advertise the vacancy on an All-India basis. It has also

been decided that the Principal's post should be advertised and a qualified person entertained.

The question of shifting the College from Mysore to Bangalore is now under active examination. The Municipal Council, Mysore, and others have represented that the College might be retained in Mysore itself. The availability of clinical material, accommodation and other facilities are all questions to be decided upon. The Minister for Local Self-Government and the Minister for Revenue have studied the problem and an early decision will be taken.

Irrespective of this question and also apart from the strike, Government have been most anxious to encourage the study and practice of Indian medicine. They have accordingly made a provision of Rs. 22.24 lakhs in the Second Five-Year Plan. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 7.01 lakhs is meant for upgrading the Ayurvedic and Unani College. It is proposed to replace the present Diploma Course of four years' duration by a five year Degree Course and to improve the method and standards of teaching. Adequate clinical material is necessary and it is proposed to increase the bed strength of the Ayurvedic Hospitals. Provision has also been made for (i) increased laboratory facilities (ii) a separate dissection theatre (iii) extension

of pharmacy section, (iv) equipment of the Library with up-to-date publications and valuable books required for reference, (v) opening Panchkarma ward and to introduce a post graduate course for the benefit of the students to undergo specialised study in this branch of medicine, and (vi) extension of the college building. The establishment of Research Station at a total non-recurring expenditure of Rs. One lakh has also been proposed. A provision of Rs. 92,000 has been made in the current year's budget for providing increased facilities to the Ayurvedic College. It will thus be clear from the above that the proposals which have been accepted by the Government go much beyond the demands put forth by the students.

Government wish to appeal to the guardians and students to call off the strike. It is common knowledge that quite a number of educational institutions in the State stand in need of increased facilities and this is not a matter on which decision can be taken in a day. In any case, it is wrong procedure to resort to a strike to get redressal of grievances. Government hope that the whole question will be viewed in its correct perspective and that the students of the Ayurvedic and Unani College will resume work immediately.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC POWER FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1956.

Serial No	Installations	Bangalore	Mysore	Mandya	Tumkur	Kolar	Chickmagalur	Chitaldrug	Hasan	Shimoga	Bellary	Total
1	Lighting	493	130	113	57	67	48	41	60	107	70	1,186
2	Heating	31	1	.			1	5	1		.	42
3	Power	30	3	1	1	2	3	2	17	2	...	61
4	I.P. sets	18	4	1	7	21	1	22	3	3	2	82
5	Cinemas		..		..					2	...	2
6	Street Lights	61	52	1		1	10	41		...	102	271
7	Towns and Villages											

The total number of installations in the State as on 30th June 1956, was as follows:—

Lighting	...	1,59,621	Cinemas	...	214
Heating	.	9,299	Street Lighting	...	40,014
Power	...	9,959	Towns and Villages	...	821
I.P. Sets	.	8,110			



His Highness the Rajpramukh observing an eye-operation being conducted by Padmasri Dr. M. C. Modi at Mysore.

**OPERATIONS CONDUCTED BY
PADMASRI Dr. M. C. MODI**

Total Consultation ... 5,165
Medicines issued (Free) ... 2,067

In the Free Eye Operation Camp at Hospet in August 1956.

The following statement shows the number of operations conducted.

Varieties of operations	Males	Females	Total
1 Cataract Extraction Intracapsular.	143	123	266
2 Plastic Lens Implantation.	2	0	2
3 Corneal Transplantation...	1	0	1
4 Squint Correction	4	1	5
5 Optical Iridectomy	20	8	28
6 Needling	12	5	17
7 Pterygium Transplantation	10	1	11
8 Extirpation of L. S.	1	3	4
9 Enucleation	2	0	2
Total	195	141	336

The statement noted below shows the number of operated patients belonging to different districts of Mysore and other States :—

1 Bellary District	...	...	146
2 Raichur District	...	...	60
3 Dharwar District	...	...	18
4 Belgaum District	...	...	2
5 Chitaldrug District	...	...	8
6 Cuddapah District	...	...	2
7 Bijapur District	...	...	1
8 Ananthapur District	...	...	14
Total	...	...	386

All the patients and their attendants received free food.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC POWER FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1956

Serial No.	Installations	Bangalore	Mysore	Mandya	Tumkur	Kolar	Chickmagalur	Chitaldrug	Hassan	Shimoga	Bellary	Total
1	Lighting ...	499	108	104	67	82	92	172	30	89	72 (2 T)	1,805
2	Heating	10+4 D.P.	...	...	...	2	...	1 D.P.	.	1 D.P.	2+1 D.P.	21
3	Power ...	10	...	1	...	2	6	2	1	...	...	28
4	I P Sets	27	10	4	14	82	...	17	1	2	4	111
5	Cinemas	.	.	.	...	.	11	83	3	82	12	261
6	Street Light- ing.	39	.	85	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Towns and Villages.	2	.	8	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7

The total number of installations in the State as on 31st July 1956 was as follows :—

1	Lighting	...	1,60,926	5	Cinema	...	214
2	Heating	...	9,320	6	Street Lighting	...	40,275
3	Power	...	9,984	7	Towns and Villages	...	828
4	I. P. Sets	...	8,221				

T Temporary.

DP—Domestic Pump.

Progress Report on Food Production Drive for the Month of June 1956.

The progress achieved in the sinking of subsidised irrigation wells during the month in several districts is as noted below :—

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of wells completed during the month	Subsidy sanctioned during the month	No. of wells under progress
			Rs. a. p.	
1	Mandya ...	4	1,000 0 0	213
2	Shimoga ...	4	125 0 0	121
3	Bellary ...	...	225 0 0	41
4	Hassan ...	.	375 0 0	...
5	Tumkur ...	12	1,772 8 0	1,274
6	Chickmagalur	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	Chitaldrug ...	1	250 0 0	1,189
	Total ...	19	3,747 8 0	2,868

The total number of irrigation pumpsets serviced with electricity during the month is noted below :—

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of pumpsets serviced during the month	Progressive total for the year
1	Kolar ...	21	64
2	Tumkur ...	17	65
3	Chitaldrug ...	22	57
4	Shimoga ..	3	12
5	Bellary ...	2	12
6	Bangalore ..	18	44
7	Mandya ...	1	2
8	Mysore ..	4	14
9	Hassan ...	3	13
10	Chickmagalur ...	1	1
	Total ...	92	284

Forty-two irrigation pumpsets were supplied to the ryots on Hire Purchase System by the Electrical Department during the month thus bringing the total number of I.P. Sets issued on Hire Purchase System from 1st April 1956 to 121 during the year.

Supply and Service Schemes.

The following table discloses the quantities of improved varieties of seeds distributed during the month.

Sl. No.	Name of District		Paddy		Ragi		Green manure Seeds
			P.	Srs	P.	Srs.	
1	Hassan	...	103	27½	18	41½	607½
2	Shimoga	...	203	25½	0	72	...
3	Bellary	...	1	10	...	...	...
4	Chitaldrug	...	8	12	8	48½	29
5	Mandya	...	116	21½	0	21½	538
6	Mysore	...	406	49	...	...	...
7	Tumkur	...	1	10	...	...	...
8	Bangalore	...	48	56	3	95	1,640
9	Kolar	...	12	84	1	96	50
Total			960	95½	33	74½	2,864½

The following table discloses the quantities of fertilisers distributed during the month —

Sl. No.	Name of District		Ammonium sulphate		Super-phosphate		Urea		Triple supers	
			T.	Mds.	T.	Mds.	T.	Mds.	T.	Mds.
1	Hassan	...	25	33	7	66	0	24	...	...
2	Shimoga	...	23	25	13	26	16	79	..	..
3	Bellary	...	363	50	41	28	...	...	...	...
4	Chitaldrug	...	57	11	18	9	...	...	...	...
5	Mandya	...	386	73	16	48	...	...	...	...
6	Mysore	...	46	11	1	42	5	16	0	6
7	Tumkur	...	280	27	15	12	...	...	0	..
8	Bangalore	...	37	70	2	60	0	1	0	9
9	Kolar	...	43	28	2	15	0	32	...	...
Total			1,269	08	118	66	22	72	0	15

Distribution of Green Manure Seeds.

Twelve pallas and 75 seers of green manure seeds were distributed during the month, which covered an area of 38 acres.

Urban Compost Scheme.

Compost making was continued in 117 Urban centres during the month. A quantity

of 407½ tons of Urban compost was produced during the month.

Fishery Schemes.

One lakh fifteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-six lbs. of fish were caught, 12,184 fish fingerlings were collected during the month.

Plant Protection Work.

The progress of work achieved in several districts in the prevention and control of pests on food crops is noted below :—

Name of Crops	Name of pest or disease	District	Area of affected acres	Area of treated acres	Name of treatment
Wheat	Schoenobius in certollus.	Hassan, Chitaldrug, Chickmagalur, Bangalore, Mandya, Shimoga and Tumkur	126	126	Destroying dead hearts and spraying with fol dol
P	Nymphula depunctella	Tumkur, Shimoga and Mandya.	130	129	Kerosene oil treatment and dusting B.H.C 5 per cent.
P	Gallfly	Shimoga	60	25	Dusting with B.H.C 5 per cent
P	Fieldrat	Kolar and Tumkur	38	38	Spreading poison baits with zinc phosphide and food
P	Blast (Piricularia) Oryzae.	Chickmagalur	40	35	Dusting with sulphur
P	Seasand inferous	Mandya and Chitaldrug.	19½	9½	Spraying with fol dol-D. 605 at 0.05 per cent.

Tractor and Ballast Services rendered

An area of 123 tractor was acres ploughed and the bulldozers worked for 792 hours during the month.

University of Mysore

The following is the progress report for the month of July 1956:—

1 Sri D. N. Rajanna, Acting Assistant Director of Physical Education, Maharaja's College, Mysore, was relieved of his duties in the University to proceed on higher studies

in U.S.A. for a period of one and half years from 27th July 1956 afternoon.

2. The following Lecturers have been appointed as Officiating Assistant Professors in grade Rs 250 252—350 in the University —

Subjects —

Department of Philosophy	...	1	H. K. Raja Rao.
		2	Smt. C. Parvathamma
Department of Urdu, Persian and Arabic	...	1	H. M. Mohamed Jalaluddin
Department of Indology	...	1	Dr. Y. I. Padmarajah
Department of Physics	...	1	B. A. Krishnaswamy
Department of Mathematics	...	1	B. M. Narayana Rao
			(Smt. P. S. Ambika Devi, vice Sri B. M. Narayana Rao, O.O.D. as Superintendent, Intermediate College, Chitaldrug).
		2	Smt. K. N. Kamalamma
		3	C. J. Venkataraman
Department of Botany	...	1	Dr. B. A. Razi
Department of Chemistry	...	1	J. R. Lakshmana Rao
		2	C. N. Govindasetty

Sriyuths—

Department of Bio-Chemistry	...	...	1	M. V. Lakshminarayanaiah
Department of Physiology	...	...	1	S. Rama Rao
Department of Commerce	...	...	1	M. Narayanaswamy
Department of Mercantile Law	...	...	1	H. H. Basavaraj
Department of Sanskrit	...	...	1	S. Rangachar
Department of Education	...	...	1	A. Sesha Iyengar
				(Sri N. S. Veerappa Vice Sri A. Sesha Iyengar, O.O.D. as Assistant Co- Ordinator in D.E.S.)
Department of English	...	...	1	N. S. Ramachandriah
			2	M. N. Parthasarathy
			3	T. R. Rajasekhariah
			4	B. K. Hanumanthiah

3 The following lecturers were relieved of their duties to proceed abroad for advanced studies:—

Sriyuths—

1 P. Krishnamurthy	...	...	Department of Psychology
2 K. S. Seshadri	...	...	Department of Chemistry
3 S. Sambe Gowda	...	...	Department of Geology

4. A Meeting of the Working Committee for the Re-organisation of courses of studies was held on 28th July 1956.

5. The results of the Post-Secondary Diploma in French were announced.

6. Dr. K. V. Puttappa, Vice-Chancellor, inaugurated the opening of the ceremony Arts and Commerce College, Malleswaram, Bangalore, on 8th July 1956.

7. The World University Service Seminar was inaugurated in the University on 26th July 1956 by His Highness the Chancellor and the delegates were welcomed by the Vice-Chancellor on behalf of the University and by Shri A. G. Ramachandra Rao, Minister for Education, on behalf of Government. Dr. Zakir Hussain presided on the occasion.

8. The University Council met on 13th July 1956, and 14th July 1956 at Bangalore.

9. *Distinguished Visitors*.—Dr. R. S. Mugali of Wellington College, Sangli, delivered a course of lectures on "The Concept of Saraswathi in Kannada Literature" from 28th July 1956 to 30th July 1956, at the Maharaja's College, Mysore. Prof. D. L. Narasimbachar presided over the meetings.

Dr. D. M. Datta, M.A., Ph. D., Professor of Philosophy, Patna University, delivered a lecture on "Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi" at the Maharaja's College, Mysore, on 31st July 1956. Prof. N. A. Nikam presided over the meeting.

10. *Manuscripts received*.—Intermediate Geometry by Sri M. V. Jambunathan.

Manuscripts received for University Extension Lecture Hand-book series.

1. Kshaya	...	...	Dr. Puttanna, Sri Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore
2. Meeninda Manavanodege	...	...	Sri H. B. Devaraj Sarkar

Manuscripts received for other publications.

Kannada Sahityadulli Saraswathiya Darshana	...	Dr. R. S. Mugali
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12. University Extension Lectures.

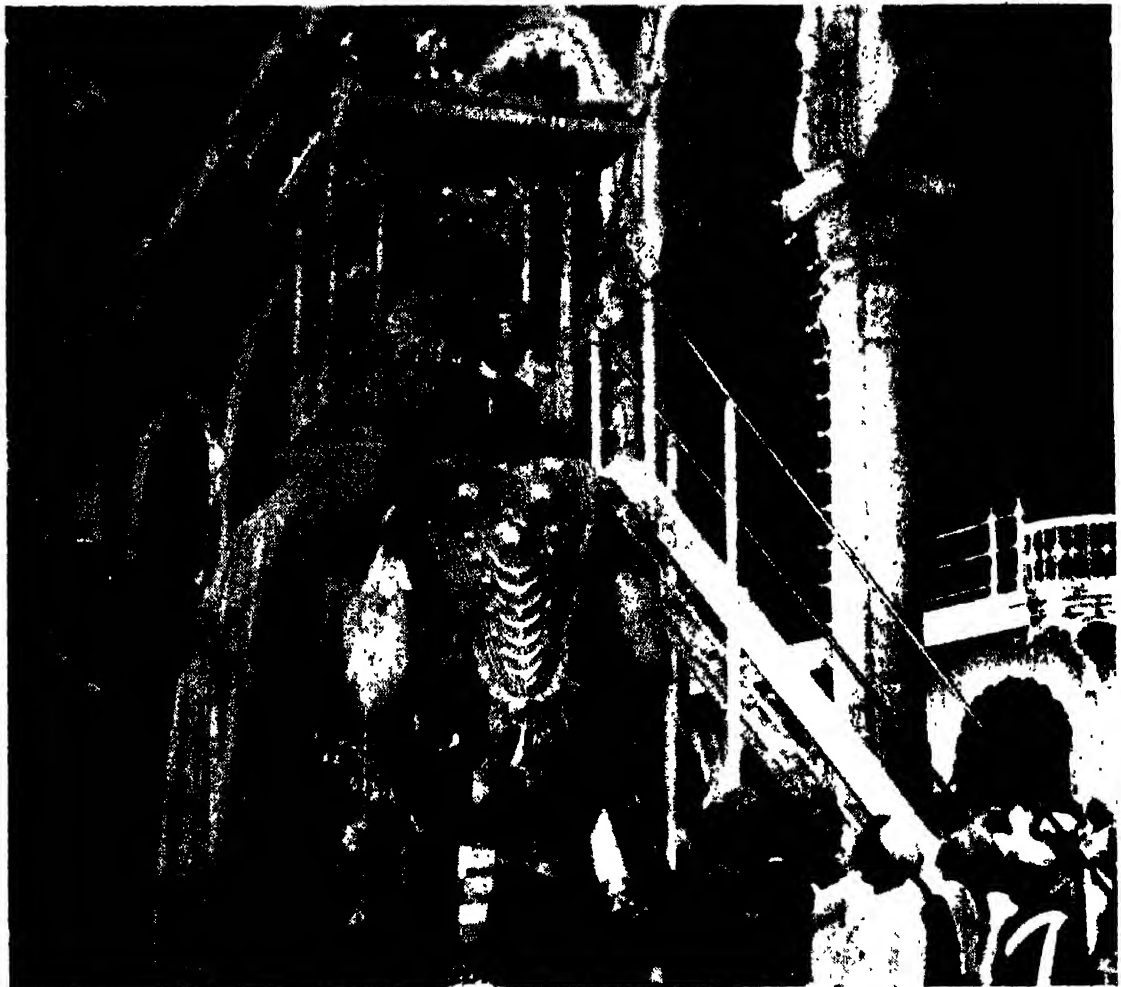
<i>Lecturer</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Place</i>
5th July 1956.		
1. Sri Ananthachar ...	Bhasana Natika Kala Vaisishtya	Shivane
2. Sri H. B. Devaraj Sarkar	Meeniminda Manavanedego	do
6th July 1956.		
3. Sri K. S. Lakshmana Rao	Soap	do
4. Sri S. Narayana Setty ...	Ramayana Darshanam	do
20th July 1956.		
5. Prof. N. A. Nikam ...	Buddhism and the Philosophy of Indian Culture.	Tumkur

WD 700—GPB- 2,000 1-10-56.

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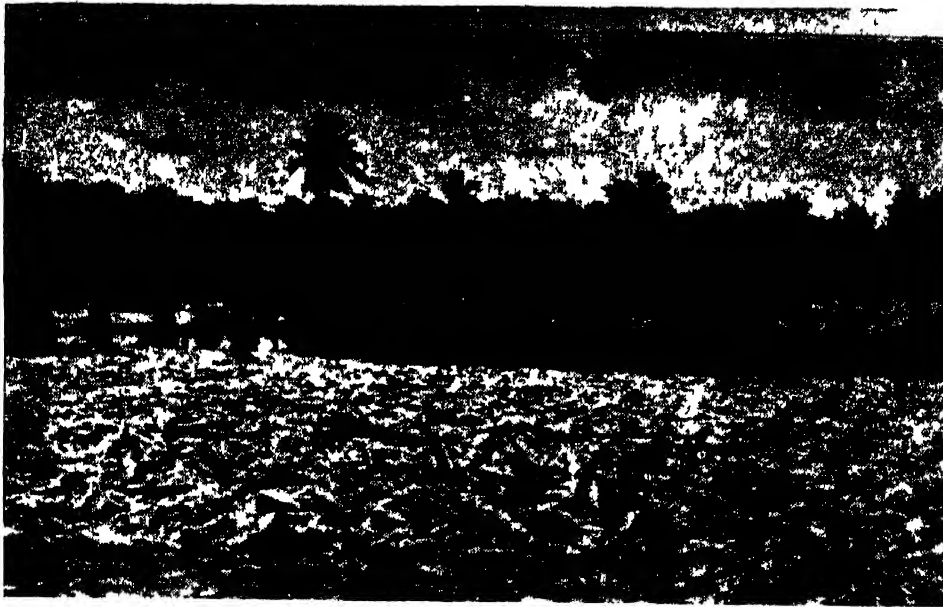
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COVER PAGE His Highness the Rajpramukh of Mysore starting in procession during Dasara.

Edited by Sri B. N. Sri Sathyan, B.A. (Hons), Principal Information Officer
and

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DEVELOP- MENT OF FISHING INDUS- TRY IN THE NEW MYSORE STATE

A big haul of mackerel fish

Hitherto, the Mysore State was a land-locked area, and hence fishery as an industry had not gained any importance. But, after the State Reorganisation, the New Mysore State has become an important potential maritime State. The 300 miles of Western coast line along the Arabian sea brings into prominence an ancient marine fishing industry with potentialities for developing the fishing industry.

The importance which the fishing industry enjoys in the New Mysore State is very clearly expressed in the memorandum submitted to the States Reorganisation Commission by the Karnataka Pradesh Congress Committee.

It states :—"The Canara coast is also rich in marine fishes. The

report on the marketing of fish in India shows that the total annual catch of fish on the Canara coast amounts to 12,30,000 maunds. This forms more than 10 per cent of the total production of sea-fish in India. The figures of production given in this report for North Canara district may be considered to err on the side of moderation as the figures are not up-to-date. During recent years, the production of fish in North Canara has increased as a result of new facilities of transport and marketing of mackerel. This variety of fish is brought in large quantities to Bombay. The Administration Report of the Fisheries Department of the Bombay Government shows that the total amount of fish brought to Bombay from North Canara was more than 15 lakhs of maunds.

"As the Canara coast is rich in fishes, fish-oil industries can be



Sardinella Longiceps a variety of fish in the Canara coast.

developed. With the increase in fish production by adopting modern methods, there are possibilities of manufacturing fish manures on a large scale."



Mackerel another variety of fish in the Canara coast.

Under "The Marine Wealth of Karnataka", the memorandum further States. "High quality fish is available in abundance along the North Canara coast. During war years, the demand for fish reached an unprecedented zenith and the industry along this coast received a new impetus and started

organising its trade on modern lines. North Canara is the most important fishing district in the entire Bombay province despite its neglected conditions. Along a sea-board of about 75 miles, it has a score of fishing centres and no fewer than 11 fish curing yards. Of these, as many as six are clustered around Karwar. It is noteworthy that the total quantity of fish cured in the yards of North Canara in 1945-46 was $1\frac{1}{2}$ times larger than that of Ratnagiri District, which has a longer sea-board and a greater number of fish-yards. The yield for that year from the Canara yards was about 2,60,000 maunds or roughly 9,000 tons, a quantity nearly equal to the total quantity cured in the entire province in 1930-31. It may, therefore, be safely assumed that between 1931-1945, the total catch of North Canara must have similarly increased to 55,000 tons, which was the total for the entire province. Usually the ratio of fish cured at the yards and the total catch was 1 to 6. On this basis also, the total catch for Canara in 1945-46 works out at about 51,000 tons. This was not all. The official report for 1945-46 says: 'The mackerel fisheries ranked, as usual, foremost in importance among the fisheries of this province and showed a big turnover. If deep sea fishing is introduced, the present annual yield would easily be increased fourfold, i.e., up to 2 lakhs of tons of fish every year, out of which at least 25,000 tons of cured fish would be available for outside markets where demand far exceeds the present supply. Auxiliary products like fish-oil, guano, paste, manure, maws, fins, shell, pickles, canned fish



A Fish curing Yard in the South Canara District

etc, would also add a few thousand tons."

The West coast of India, to the south of Bombay, is the most prolific of all the coastal stretches of India. According to Mr. Sorley, the Canara and the Malabar coasts provide the highest annual catch on the above-mentioned stretch of the West coast. It is, therefore evident that the coast of Karnataka, being the centre of this vast coastal stretch, possesses the richest fishes in India. The marine potentialities of North Canara are considerable. In accordance with the authority quoted above, over one lakh tons of fish were landed along the entire Canara coast in the year under survey. On a *per capita* basis, this enormous quantity was double the quantity of fish caught in Japan in the same year, in spite of the primitive methods employed by our

fishermen and deep sea fishing not being in vogue along the coast. If these potentialities of the Canara water say from Goa to Malabar are exploited on more modern lines with advanced methods of fishing, the marine resources of this coast might be one of the largest in the world. As a proof thereof, let us compare the above-mentioned, 1,80,000 tons caught in a small stretch of 300 miles of this coast by most primitive methods, with the 9,31,000 tons of fish caught in 1934, by the most advanced fishing methods along a 3,000 mile coast of Great Britain (*Ref A n Standard Encyclopedia*). At this rate, the average catch for a hundred-mile stretch along the Canara coast works out to 60,000 tons per year, whereas the average for the Scottish coast, reckoned similarly, works out at about half that extent. The conclusion

of Mr. Sorley that the West Coast fisheries "must be comparatively more productive of fish than the Scottish waters which stand high among the best fishing grounds of Europe," is not unwarranted, in view of the fact that the practicable deep-water fishing grounds of Canara cover an area of over 6,000 sq. miles.

Dr. N. K. Panikkar, Chief Research Officer, Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam, in his report on marine fisheries in India, states as follows :

"As regards the marine fisheries in India the striking feature is the differences between the Western and Eastern coasts of the peninsula. Judged by the present day landings which are predominantly based on the fishing carried out within the narrow coastal range of 5-7 miles from the shore, about two-thirds of the total landings of marine fish come from the East coast, where apparently the water masses adjoining the coast are

of an oceanic character and enriched by the nutrient laden waters of the bottom Antarctic drift as well as by the Somali current which moves northwards from the coast of East Africa and sweeps round at the head of the Arabian sea moving downwards along the west coast of India. The turbulence of the inshore waters within the continental shelf which has an approximate width of about 50 miles, caused by the heavy monsoon winds, the mud suspensions which probably act as reservoirs of nutrients, the presence of submarine ridges like the Carlsberg and Murray ridges in the Arabian sea are all factors which make the west coast having more productive fisheries than the east coast."

"The Konkan coast is noted for the mackerel, *Rastrelliger Kanagurta*, enormous shoals of which appear during the October-January period. Mackerel is a most important fish throughout the west coast of India from the Konkan to the Travancore



Government Ice Plant and Cold Storage at Mangalore, South Canara District.

coast. On the Canara and Malabar coasts, the Mackerel, although important, is partially eclipsed by the Clupeoids more particularly the oil Sardine of Malabar, *Sardinella longiceps* and the related forms *Sardinella fimbriata*, *Kawala thoracata* and by species of Anchovies."

The total marine fish production in India in recent years is 5,60,385 tons out of which, 1,55,000 tons is produced in the coastal areas of North and South Canara districts. Thus over one-fourth of India's marine fish production comes from the under-developed coast line of New Mysore State.

Fishery in the New Mysore State forms one of the major natural resources in the State, which, still in its under-developed stage, occupies a very high position in the All-India picture.

The overall picture of the fishes resources of New Mysore State, with available statistics, is described in the following paragraphs.---

Inland Fisheries

There are over 25,000 major and minor tanks in the new State situated in the various river basins. These form potential sources of fish supply to the scattered rural population. Besides these, there are over 3,000 miles of rivers rich in varieties of fresh water fishes. Some of the important rivers and their tributaries are: *Cauvery*, *Hemavathi*, *Shimsha*, *Arkavati*, *Kabbini*, *Lakshmanathirtha*, *Thunga*, *Bhadra*, *Vedavati*, *Thungabhadra*, *Krishna*, *Bheema*, *Varada*, *Sharavati*, *Manjeera*, *Don*,

Ghataprabha, *Malaprabha*, *Chandragiri*, *Netravati*, *Swarna*, *Seetha*, *Palar* and *Pennar*. These rivers flow into both the Arabian sea and the Bay of Bengal.

Multi-purpose dams have been constructed across these rivers which has resulted in big artificial reservoirs, serving as potential areas for developing fisheries. The important reservoirs are: *Krishnaraja Sagar*, *Vani Vilas Sagar*, *Chamaraja Sagar*, *Marconahalli*, *Nugu*, *Thunga*, *Bhadra*, *Thungabhadra*, *Ghataprabha* and *Honnimaradu*.

Thus, in all the above water sheds, over 1,00,00,000 acres of water-spread are made available for the development of inland fisheries. Over 100 varieties of fresh water fishes are available in these waters, belonging to the group of carps, cat fishes, murels and miscellaneous fishes. Considerable work is to be done in New Mysore State for developing the inland fishery resources since fresh water fisheries have a great importance in the development of village food resources and as such should occupy a prominent place in the development of rural economy.

In the enlarged set up, it should be possible to open more fishery divisions to cover the entire State and fish farms near each big reservoir, to conduct a programme of stocking fish in all major reservoirs, to establish fishery extension units for popularising fish culture as a mode of additional income to farmers and conduct further research in fresh water fisheries by locating fish breeding grounds, acclimatising exotic fishes and development of fish rearing techniques.

Marine Fisheries

(a) Marine fishes and production.—

The New State of Mysore possesses a coastline extending from Goa to Kasargod taluk on the Arabian sea. This coastline is studded with 180 fishing villages and 25 fish landing places. The important fish landing places are—*Karwar, Bonga, Chendur, Haruada, Kini, Murdeswar, Ankola, Majan, Gingli, Hennarkutti, Malphe, Udayar, Thannirbavi, Bokkapatna, Mangalore, Ullal, Manjeswar, Uppali, Shriya, and Bhatkal.*

About 40 varieties of marine fishes are landed totalling an annual production of 1,55,000 tons. The variety of fishes belonging to the group of *mackerels, sardines, and sharks* form the bulk of the fishery. The value of the fish landed is more than one crore of rupees.

The mackerel (*Rastrelliger kanagurita*) is the most important marine fish of the new Mysore State. This fish is available in plenty in one long fishery season extending from September to February. The range of the Mackerel fishery extends from Ratnagiri to Quilon and is valued at over 40 lakhs of rupees.

Next in importance to the Mackerels are the Sardines. There are four varieties of Sardines, *viz.*, the oil Sardine, *Sardinella longiceps* and related species. Large shoals of these fishes are found in Canara coast. The fishing season is from September to January. The Sardine fish is valued at over 15 lakhs of rupees.

Fishing is carried on by means of bag nets, drift nets, cast nets, hooks

and long line and rampini nets. Each rampini net is a big beach seine costing 10,000 to 15,000 rupees and is usually owned by rich landlords or middlemen. About 60 to 100 people are needed to operate these rampini nets. There are 8,000 boats and 40,000 nets operated by the fishermen.

Besides this, an extensive area of Prawns has been recently discovered round about Mangalore and this will enhance the fishery value of Mysore State, as there is a great demand for Indian Prawns in foreign countries especially U.S.A.

(b) Fish curing and marketing—

Over 88 lakhs of rupees worth of cured fish is exported from the Canara coast. These fishes are salted and cured in over 40 fish curing yards. In each fish curing yard regulation salt is issued to curers by Government at subsidised rates and the fish is dried and salted under hygienic conditions.

Fish marketing facilities are afforded and the fish is transported after icing in carrier-launch to Bombay and other places. A cold storage costing 7 lakhs of rupees with a capacity of making 5 tons of ice per day with a storage capacity of 50 tons of fish at a time is established in Mangalore. With its establishment, it is now made possible to supply ice to fishermen and also to store surplus fish. A refrigerated van is also provided for transporting fish from the cold storage to the markets. Taking the production in new Mysore State into consideration, there is need for establishing many more such storages in selected areas along the

coast and also transport vans are to be provided for the distribution of fish in the interior towns of Mysore State.

(c) *Fishermen and Fishermen Co-operative Societies.*—There are over 20,000 fishermen with 1,23,000 dependents on the fishing industry. The fishermen operate with nearly 8,000 boats and 40 000 nets. The average catch per fisherman per year is over 7 tons of fish. If mechanised boats are provided, it will be possible to increase their production by another few tons. This process of mechanisation is now very limited.

The fishermen have become members of 80 Fishermen Co-operative Societies with a subscribed capital of over 5 lakhs of rupees. The formation of the South Canara District Co-operative Fish Marketing Society is noteworthy and it arranges for the orderly marketing of fish and issues loans to members on the pledge of dried fish. It also sells fishing implements to the member fishermen.

(d) *Fishery Schools.*—As an indirect step for improving the fishing industry, the economic, social and educational standards of the fishing community are to be improved greatly. With this object in view fishery schools have been opened in the vicinities of fishing hamlets, with a curriculum of education, envisaging craft instruction. There are now two such high schools, seven higher elementary schools and 22 lower elementary schools. Free Canteen is run in the schools. There are 200 teachers incharge of these schools.

(e) *Fishery bye-products.*—Surplus fish is reduced to fish meal and also oil is extracted from fish and fish livers. There are two fish meal extraction plants and over 100 small fish oil extraction units producing a total of 100 tons of fish oil and 20 tons of fish meal.

The present total fish consumption in New Mysore State is estimated at 25,000 tons per annum, thus leaving a surplus of 1,25,000 tons for export and conversion into fish meal. The total consumption can be raised to 50,000 tons if marketing facilities are provided for selling fish in the cities and towns like Bangalore, Mysore, K.G.F., Davangere, Mercara, Shimoga, Bhadravati, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Chitaldrug, Hospet, Bellary, Dharwar, Hubli, Belgaum, Raichur and Gulbarga.

The Government of India have set up a marine fishery sub-station in Karwar for conducting research in marine fisheries in Mysore State.

The total value of investments in the Mysore fisheries is estimated at Rs. 1,68,00,000. There is considerable scope for further development of fishing industry so as to make Mysore the premier maritime fisheries State in India.

Suggestions for Development

The following steps may be suggested for the development of fisheries in Mysore State:

1. Increasing marketing and storage facilities by establishing more cold storages along the coast, providing refrigerated marketing vans, establishing fish markets in important cities and providing carrier launches ;

2. Establishing deep-sea fishing units for exploring fishing grounds ;

3. Conducting prolonged research in the Mackerel and Sardine fisheries and devise suitable indicators for forecasting the fishery ;

4. Establishing radio signal stations near strategic points along the coastline and providing receiving sets to fishing villages, so that fishermen are kept in touch with movements of fish shoals and weather conditions along the coast ;

5. Setting up a coastal patrol provided with an ocean-going launch, risk squad and medical facilities for going to the aid of fishermen when they are in distress on the seas ;

6. Encouraging fishermen groups to start fish meal plants, oil factories, etc.;

7. Setting up a shark liver oil factory at Mangalore for extraction of oil ;

8. Mechanising fishing boats along the coast and encouraging private investors to start fishing companies ;

9. Licensing of fishing boats, nets, etc., on a nominal fee or free of cost so as to facilitate the collection of statistics of the fishery conditions ;

10. Providing salt, yarn, ice, hooks, housing material, first aid, recreation and similar facilities to fishermen ;

11. Organising the export trade of fish through Fishermen Co-operative Societies ;

12. Establishing fishery extension units and rural fishery demonstration centres in all the districts of the State ;

13. Carrying out a programme of intensive stocking and exploitation of reservoir fisheries ;

14. Providing fishery harbour facilities for fishing centres ;

15. Establishing fishery development measures with the assistance of T.C.M., F.A.O., Colombo Plan and other agencies, as is done in the Indo-Norwegian Project in Travancore-Cochin ; and

16. Providing training facilities to officers in marine and inland fisheries in India, China and Japan.

Statistics of fishery resources in Greater Mysore.

I. Inland Fisheries.

1	No. of tanks ...	20,000
2	No. of reservoirs ...	5,000
3	No. of Multi-purpose projects ...	10
4	Miles of rivers ...	3,000
5	No. of fishery divisions ...	4
6	No. of rural fishery demonstration units.	6
7	No. of fresh-water fishery research stations	1
8	No. of fish farms...	12
9	No. of fish fry stocked annually...	20 lakhs
10	Tons of fish produced annually...	3,500 tons
11	Value of fishes ...	Rs. 2,00,000
12	Receipts ...	Rs. 50,000
13	Varieties of fresh water fishes ...	100
14	No. of fish Co-operatives ...	5

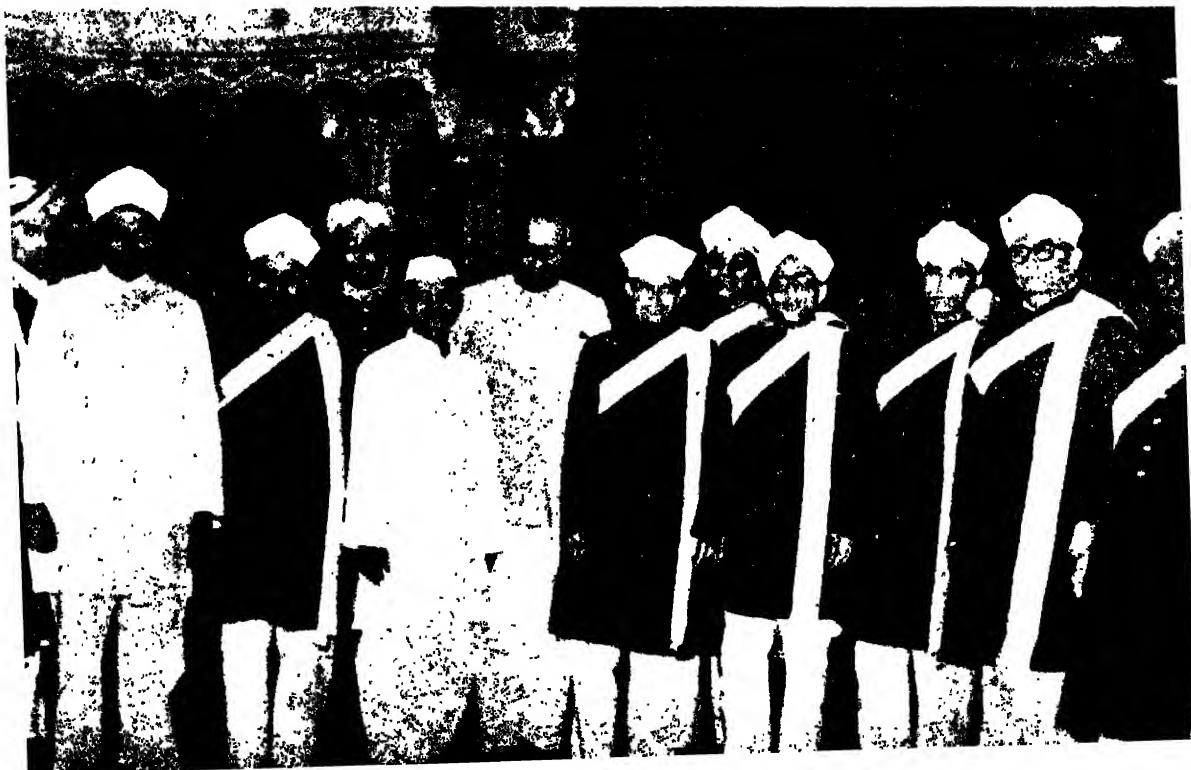
II. Marine Fisheries.

1	Coast line ...	300 miles
2	Fishing harbours ...	25
3	No. of fishing villages ...	200
4	No. of fishing boats ...	8,000
5	No. of fishing nets ...	40,000
6	No. of fishermen...	20,000
7	Annual fish production per fisherman.	7 tons
8	Total quantity of fish produced...	1,55,000 tons
9	No. of people dependent on fishing industry	1,23,000
10	Value of fish produced ...	Rs. 1,25,00,000
11	Value of fish exported ...	Rs. 88,00,000
12	No. of fish curing yards ...	48
13	No. of Fishermen Co-operatives	80
14	No. of fishery schools ...	30
15	No. of teachers in fisheries schools.	119
16	No. of fish meal and oil plants ...	20
17	No. of cold storage ice plants ...	2
18	No. of mechanised boats ...	10
19	No. of transport vans ...	8
20	No. of administrative units in charge of Gazetted Officers	4
21	Varieties of marine fishes ...	40

Important Marine Fishes of Greater Mysore State (Karnataka).

Sl. No.	Common English name	Kannada name	Scientific name	Annual catch in maunds	Value in Rs.
				Mds.	Rs.
1	Mackerel ...	Bangadi ...	Rastrelliger kanagurta ...	28,00,000	13,00,000
2	Oil Sardine ...	Buthai ...	Sardinellalongiceps ...	5,00,000	3,00,000
3	Marine Cat fish ...	Kaggishedde ...	Arus thalassinus ...	2,00,000	4,00,000
4	Sharks ...	Buggatatia ...	...	1,00,000	3,00,000
5	Silver bellys ...	Kuruchi ...	Leiognathus sp ...	1,50,000	2,00,000
6	Malabar Sole ...	Nangu ...	Cynoglossus semifasciatus ...	2,00,000	1,50,000
7	Sheor fishes ...	Thavar ...	Scomberomorus ...	75,000	1,00,000
8	Gogglars ...	Thiriyande ...	Decapterus kurra ...	75,000	75,000
9	Pomfrets ...	Thondrotte ...	Pampus argenteus ...	25,000	60,000
10	Mulletts ...	Madathabe ...	Mugil sp. ...	30,000	1,00,000

The Chief Justice of India, the Speaker of the Mysore Legislative Assembly, the Chairman of the Mysore Legislative Council, the Chief Justice of Mysore, the Minister for Railways, Government of India, the Chief Minister and other Ministers of Mysore and other dignitaries who were present at the Palace Mysore, before His Highness the Rajpramukh started in procession on the Vijayadasami Day.

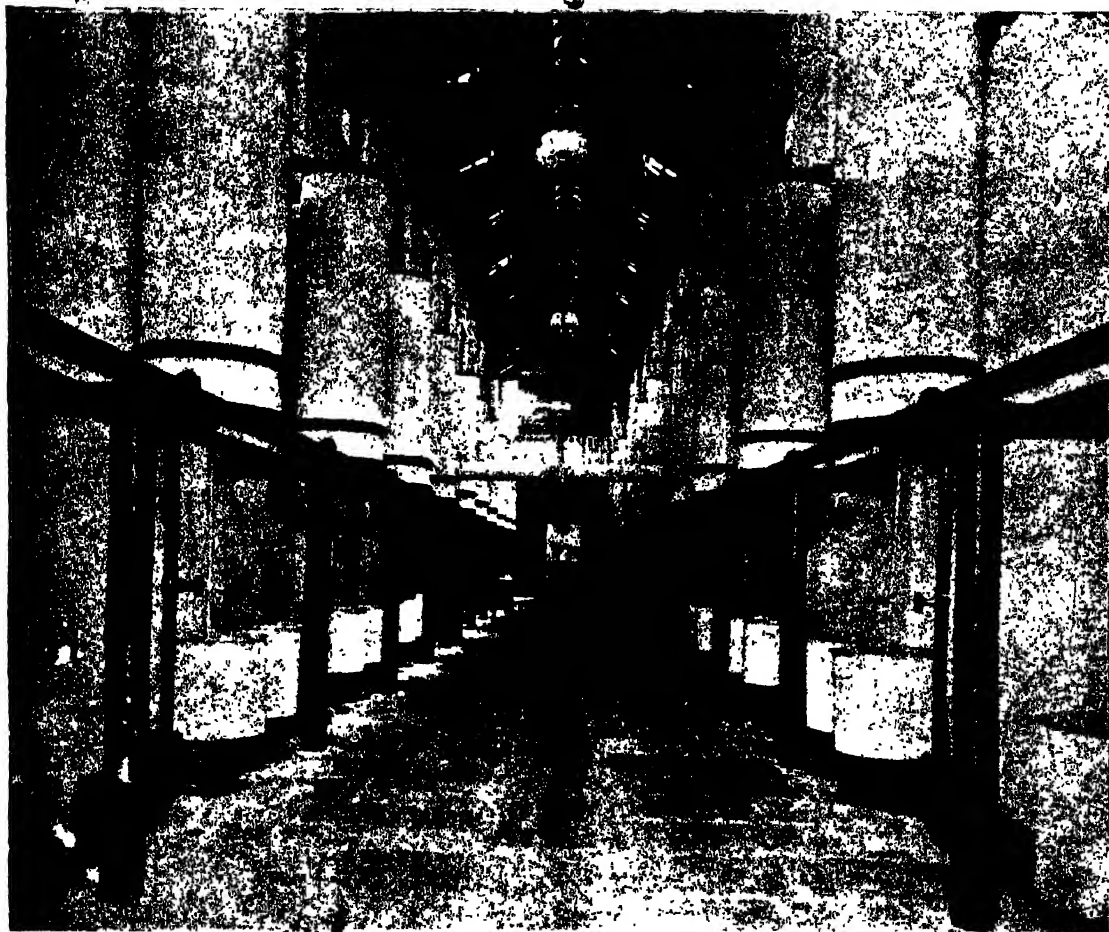


MEASURES TO IMPROVE SANDALWOOD OIL TRADE.

The first half of the year 1956-57 may be characterised as a period of depression and slump so far as the sandalwood oil trade of the world is concerned. During the year 1955-56, there was an unprecedented demand and prices rose to a very high level of Rs. 60 per pound. Speculative tendencies ruled over the

market of sandalwood oil in almost all the important consuming centres of the world. As is natural in any trade cycle, a period of boom has to be followed by one of depression and slump, the Government Sandalwood Oil Factories of the State had to face trends of fall in business and production. A careful and cautious watch

Inside view of the Government Sandal Wood Oil Factory, Mysore.



has therefore been kept over the market by the Department and the Trade Agent for Mysore at London has also been specially watching the developments in the Continental and U.K. Markets.

The half-yearly auction-sale of sandalwood of Madras and Coorg Governments was held in the month of July 1956 at Tirupattur, Satyamangalam and Fraserpet to dispose of about 800 tons of sandalwood in all the three centres. In order to check the downward trends in prices of sandalwood oil which would have an adverse effect on the revenues of the State in this respect, a meeting of all the distillers of sandalwood oil in India was called for and held in the chambers of the Director of Sandalwood Oil Factories. A critical review of the business situation was made with reference to the rates of sandalwood that should be offered at the auctions of the Madras and Coorg Governments so that the rates may not show a sudden and substantial fall. All the distillers were advised to act in co-operation with one another to avoid sudden and adverse changes in the sandalwood market and to follow a uniform policy of maintaining normal prices consistent with demand in order to earn valuable Foreign Exchange to the country. After full and frank discussions, all the distillers unanimously agreed to extend their co-operation in maintaining certain minimum rates at the auctions and this was quite helpful as confirmed by the results of the auctions held subsequently. Otherwise there would have been a complete collapse and disorder in the Sandalwood oil trade. The

General Manager of the Sandalwood Oil Factory, Mysore, attended all the three auctions and the results of these auctions have not been in any way disappointing. The production of oil in the Local Factories has also been adjusted according to demand and every possible effort is being taken to increase sales. The prices of sandalwood oil have also been reduced by Rs. 5 per pound with effect from 8th August 1956, so as to see that Government rates are at par with others and the response from several markets is re-assuring.

It is particularly gratifying to note that the sandalwood oil business in Japan which had been completely lost since 1927 has again shown signs of recovery and revival with the appointment of Messrs. Sansho Co., Tokyo, as the selling agents there.

On the technical side, improvements in production have been effected. Replacement of machinery and equipment which had outlived its existence is carried out and the process of mechanisation in splitting and powdering of sandalwood is under progress. A wood splitting machine has been imported from France. Order for the most up-to-date unit for final rectification of sandalwood oil has been placed and the equipment is expected to be shipped very early from England at a cost of Rs. 20,000. Arrangements are also being made to purchase an Automatic Knife grinder of modern design in replacement of the obsolete and old one. Experiments by the staff of the factory for mechanisation of chipping of sandalwood are in progress for feeding even the butt-ends of sandalwood billets instead of

the old method of chipping. The trial experiments conducted in this behalf have been encouraging and ere long, it is hoped that considerable economies would be secured by future improvements.

The Government of India are contemplating to bring all exports of sandalwood oil under the AGMARK scheme. Officers of the Agricultural Marketing Department of the Government of India had consultations in this respect with the Director of Sandalwood Oil Factories and also the Marketing Department of the State Government, on the matter during June 1956. A meeting was also convened by the Chief Marketing Adviser to the Government of India on the 29th June 1956 at Bangalore to consider the above proposals and this question is engaging the attention of the Department.

The All-India Sandalwood Advisory Board meeting was held on the 24th July 1956 at Bangalore under the chairmanship of Sri T. Channiah, Minister for Forests which was attended to by the Chief Conservators of Forests of Madras, Bombay, Andhra, Mysore and other distillers. Important subjects concerning the sandalwood trade were discussed in the meeting.

With the inauguration of the Greater Mysore State, there would be an addition to the sandalwood wealth of the State as areas of Bombay State such as North Canara and Kollegal of Madras State are rich in sandalwood. In all, an additional quantity of 300 tons of sandalwood per annum is expected from the newly merged territories and the Government Factories of Mysore would, therefore, be called upon to greater action hereafter.

Photograph taken on the occasion of presentation of addresses to Shri Kadidal Manjappa, Chief Minister and to Shri S. Channiah, President of the Mysore Pradesh Congress Committee, at Lal-bagh, Bangalore, by the Chairman and Members of the Reception Committee on behalf of the citizens of Bangalore on 28th September 1956.



RURAL INDUSTRIALISATION SCHEME

Progress during July 1956

The main objects of the scheme are (1) to increase production and income from the industries in every Village Group Circle and (2) to increase the gainful occupation and spread habits of discipline, self-help and collective efforts among the rural population and make each village group area a self-administering and self-improving unit in the economic field. The scheme is in operation in all the Districts of the State and the area is divided into District Divisions and Taluk and Village Group Units. Targets of production with allied items have been fixed and attempts are being made to achieve the targets fixed for each item.

The following few paragraphs show the particulars of production achieved, number of industries started, capital invested and men employed in the month of July 1956 under the Second Five-Year Plan.

Propaganda and Publicity.—The propaganda meetings are regularly conducted by the Revenue and Departmental Officers to popularise the scheme in the rural area and make the best use of the opportunity provided to the rural industrialists of the State. The Departmental officers had convened 346 meetings in their village headquarters during July 1956 in all the ten Districts of the State.

In addition to the above meetings conducted by the officers, the Group Inspectors of each Group Circle generally convene the meetings in their headquarters, one of which is a propaganda meeting for educating the masses with the aims and objects of the scheme, the other being the Societies business.

As a result of intensive persuasion and propaganda in the rural areas, a number of people have come forward to start enterprises of their own by obtaining financial help by way of loans from the Rural Industrial Financing Bank. During July 1956, a sum of Rs. 3,36,600 was advanced by the Rural Industrial Financing Bank to 559 persons for starting fresh industries or to expand the existing industries.

A scheme for providing financial aid to poor classes of village artisans, who could not offer security, has been sanctioned by Government and small loans to the tune of Rs. 24,500 have been granted on the surety of solvent persons to start industries of their own. Separate Craft Co-operative Societies have also been organised for each kind of industry on the local resources available in the area. So far, 32 Societies have been organised. The industrialists have also been provided with machinery required on

hire-purchase system from the Small Scale Service Institute, Madras. Machinery worth Rs. 9,66,546 has been recommended.

Departmental Co-operation

The Revenue Department fully co-operated in the collection of shares and enlisting the share-holders to the Societies and also in conducting propaganda meetings in the villages. A sum of Rs. 34,745 was collected as shares to the Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies and 2,329 families were enrolled as share-holders of the Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies during the month.

The total share amount collected was Rs. 1,10,779-3-0 and 6,899 members were enrolled up to end of July 1956 during the year.

The Co-operative Department in the same way had extended its full

co-operation in organising the Industrial Workers' Craft Societies.

The Department of Industries and Commerce also co-operated in providing technical help to the industrialists of the rural areas.

Progress of outlay with reference to Budget grants.

Budget provision for the year.	Progress for July 1956.	Rs. 14'00 lakhs for 1956-57 (up to end of July 1956.)
		Rs.
1 Actual expenditure from Government Funds.	0'34 lakh.	1'31 lakh.
2 Number of industries freshly started or expanded.	2,329	7,166
3 Capital invested on the above industries by private people.	40'05 lakhs	98'22 lakhs.
4 Production achieved ...	49'47 lakhs	137'41 lakhs.
5 Number of men employed.	6,445	19,454
6 Share amount collected	34,745	1,10,779
7 Shareholders enrolled.	2,329	6,899
8 Loan amount granted from Rural Industrial Financing Bank.	1,36,600	13,49,600
9 Number of cases in which loan is granted.	559	2,565

MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

The following is a brief account of the activities of the Marketing Department during the month of August 1956:—

Regulated Markets

There were twelve Regulated Markets functioning at Mysore, Davangere, Chitaldrug, Tiptur, Tumkur, Arsikere, Shimoga, Bellary, Saklespur, Channapatna, Chintamani and Sira in the State during the month. No new Regulated Markets were started.

The Government extended the Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939, to the following commodities in respect of the Regulated Market at Hassan which will be started soon:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Potatoes, | 6. Chillies, |
| 2. Jaggery, | 7. Ragi, |
| 3. Coconuts, | 8. Garlic, |
| 4. Onions | 9. Groundnuts, |
| 5. Paddy (Husked and unhusked). | 10. Gingili, |
| | 11. Pulses |

Loans and Subsidies to Market Committees.

The Government sanctioned loans to the following Market Committees for the purpose noted against them:—

Name of the Market Committee	Amount	Purpose of loan
	Rs.	
1. Regulated Market Committee, Mysore.	30,000	Towards construction of office building.
2. Regulated Market Committee, Davangere.	50,000	Towards acquisition of lands for construction of Market Yard.
3. Regulated Market, Hassan.	5,000	To meet the initial expenditure of the Market to be started at Hassan.

Suits Filed in Courts Challenging the Validity of Acts and Rules.

Two candidates from Davangere filed election dispute petitions

regarding election of Producers' representatives to the Third Regulated Market Committee, Davangere, from Harihar and Jagalur Constituencies during the month.

Warehousing Activities

The establishment of an All-India Warehousing Corporation under the Agricultural Produce (Co-operative Development and Warehousing) Corporation Act, 1956, is awaited for taking necessary action to set up a State Warehousing Corporation for establishing Warehouses in the State at important Trade Centres.

Weights and Measures Acts

The second meeting of the Metric Sub-Committee of the State Metric Committee was held during the month and the following important decisions were arrived at:—

(1) A field survey of the existing weights and measures in the State should be conducted by the State Statistician within a period of six months with the help of Revenue and Marketing Departments and local bodies;

(2) The Principal Information Officer in Mysore, Bangalore, will take up the necessary propaganda and publicity work during the change over period;

(3) The Chief Marketing Officer will draw up a scheme on the model of Bombay indicating extra cost, etc., involved for giving necessary training to the existing staff and the staff to be appointed for weights and measures work;

(4) The Chief Marketing Officer will have a whole time Gazetted Assistant of the status of the Marketing Officer to be in sole charge of the work relating to the introduction of the Metric System of Weights and Measures with necessary non-gazetted staff;

(5) It was decided to obtain 50, 00 copies of the conversion table and to take

necessary action to get it translated into Kannada and to make copies available to the concerned Departments in required quantities.

The progress of work done under the Weights and Measures Act during the month is as follows :—

1	Number of weights and measures presented for testing.	11,404
2	Number of units certified for correctness.	10,011
3	Amount of testing fee collected.	Rs. 1,572-15-0
4	Number of units of weights and measures sold.	3,173
5	Value of weights and measures sold.	Rs. 5,774-1-0
6	Number of cases launched.	28
7	Number of cases convicted.	30
8	Amount of fine collected.	Rs. 565

Work on Grading Activities

The following three Egg Grading Stations in the State continued to work satisfactorily. The number of eggs graded at these Grading Stations during the month were as follows :—

Name of the Grading Station	No. of eggs graded.	Their value	Grading fee collected
1 The Coorg Orange Growers' Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bangalore City.	4,317	Rs. 570 0 0	...
2 The Composite Live-stock Farm and Research Station, Hessarghatta.	2,201	353 14 0	...
The Government Egg Grading Station, Mysore.	49,025	6,191 1 0	95 1 0
Total	55,576	7,114 15 0	95 1 0

Market Rates

Arrangements already made for the dissemination of Market news were continued during the month.

Arrangements were also made for sending daily Market rates and arrivals of foodgrains such as, rice, jowar and wheat at Bangalore, Shimoga and Hospet by telegrams to the Economic and Statistical Adviser to Government of India, New Delhi, as requested by him.

Other Information

Replies to the questionnaire issued by the Tobacco Expert Committee, Government of India were sent to the Secretary, Tobacco Expert Committee, during the month.

(i) *Progress of Surveys made for preparing State Marketing Reports*—The collection of information for revising the reports on the marketing of groundnuts, eggs, sheep and goats in the State continued during the month.

(ii) *Progress of Surveys for supplying information to the Centre for All-India Marketing Reports*.—Information in connection with the *Ad-hoc* survey on the marketing of Sisal was collected and furnished to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi.

Information in connection with the *Ad-hoc* survey on the marketing of important agricultural commodities was being collected and compiled during the month for being sent to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi.

PUNISHMENT TO CORRUPT OFFICERS AND OFFICIALS

The following is the Statistical Report of work done in the Efficiency Audit Department during the month of August 1956.

Efficiency Audit

Inspection of Offices—As the Branch was busy in finalising some important investigations during August 1956, no regular inspection of offices was taken up during the period. Certain aspects of work relating to the working of the Kannada Boys' Middle School, Mandya, was, however, examined and a note of observation was sent to the Director of Public Instruction for necessary action.

Surprise Inspections—Surprise visits were paid to the Taluk Treasuries and Sub-Registry Offices at Bellary, Siraguppa and Hospet and the irregularities noticed have been brought to the notice of the concerned officers for taking suitable action.

During the month, investigations were completed in respect of an unauthorised restoration of lands and smuggling of timber in a Taluk of the Mysore District and complaints of inefficient work against a Sales Tax Officer. The enquiry into allegations against the President of a Town Municipal Council and against a Deputy Jailor of an important Jail were also completed during the

month. A preliminary investigation into certain allegations against the office of an Executive Engineer was also made and is pending finalisation.

Anti-Corruption

At the commencement of the month under report, there were 863 cases pending in the Branch, including the cases referred to Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners of Districts for enquiry and report. One hundred and thirty-nine new petitions were received during the month, out of which 84 cases were taken up for enquiry in the Branch and the rest referred to other departments for disposal.

Among the petitions examined or enquired into, allegations made in 43 cases were reported to be false or incapable of proof and 21 cases were referred to the departments for disposal. Enquiry instituted in two cases resulted as follows :—

(1) One Patel was placed under suspension for a period of two years.

(2) One Taluk Sheristedar was ordered to be compulsorily retired from service from the date on which the official was placed under suspension.

On completion of preliminary enquiries, charges were framed against the following Government servants :—

- (1) One Police Daffedar
- (2) One Police Constable
- (3) Two Special Revenue Inspectors
- (4) One clerk of a Taluk Office
- (5) One Assistant Medical Officer of Health of a Health Unit.
- (6) One Head clerk of a Taluk Office.
- (7) One Head clerk of a Civil Hospital.

After completion of enquiry, final reports were submitted to Government in the cases of the following Government servants :—

- (1) One Special Revenue Inspector for Depressed Classes.
- (2) Two Assistant Engineers of the Public Works Department.
- (3) One Assistant Engineer of the Electrical Department.
- (4) One Surveyor of the Public Works Department.
- (5) One clerk of an Urdu Range Inspector's Office.
- (6) One II Division clerk of the Office of a Medical Officer of Health.
- (7) One Accountant of the Prisons Department.
- (8) One Sub-Overseer.

Two private buses and six Government buses were checked and reported against for overloading and excess claims and non-issue of tickets to passengers.

The following is the brief account of the activities of the Efficiency Audit Department during September 1956 :

Efficiency Audit Branch.

Inspection of Offices.

The following offices were inspected :—

1. Taluk offices at Molakalmuru and Kanakapura.
2. Offices of the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies at Chitaldrug, Mandya and Mysore.

Inspection notes in respect of these offices have been sent to the concerned Heads of Departments and officers for taking necessary action.

Surprise Inspections—Surprise visits were paid to the Taluk Treasuries and the Sub-Registry Offices at Sorab, Tarikere and Shikaripur. The irregularities noticed have been brought to the notice of the concerned officers for taking necessary action.

Important Investigations and Enquiries conducted.

1. Acquisition of land in S. No. 2/1 and 2/2 of Gajanoor village, Shimoga Taluk.
2. Investigation regarding construction of new tank across the Kumudvati river near Gundamagere, Dodballapur Taluk.
3. Shortage of stock in the Agricultural Sub-Depot at Shiralkoppa.
4. Arrears of account reviewing work in the office of the Conservator of Forests, Shimoga.
5. Allegations of misuse of petrol in the office of the Assistant Director of Agriculture, Kolar.
6. Irregularities in the Ambligola P.W.D. Sub-Division Office.
7. Irregularities in the management of the Lakkavalli Village Panchayat.

Anti-Corruption Branch

At the commencement of the month under report, there were 904 cases pending in the Branch including 618 cases which are pending for enquiry by this department and the rest being cases referred to Heads of Departments and Deputy Commissioners of Districts for enquiry and report or for other reasons. Ninety-nine new petitions were received during the month out of which 77 cases were taken up for enquiry in the Branch and the rest referred to other departments.

Among the petitions examined or enquired into, allegations made in 55 cases were reported to be false or incapable of proof, and the enquiry instituted in 9 cases resulted as follows:—

1. The pay of one Superintendent of the Mysore Legislature Branch was reduced by two increments; the official was ordered to be transferred out of the Mysore Government Secretariat and a sum of Rs. 1,423-11-0 was ordered to be recovered from him.

2. The services of one Sub-Inspector of Police were ordered to be terminated.

3. Warning was administered to one Executive Engineer (P.W.D.).

4. One increment was stopped to one Head Master of a Municipal High School.

5. The pay of one Special Revenue Inspector for Depressed

Classes was ordered to be reduced by two increments.

6. In one Satta gambling case initiated by this department, five accused were convicted and sentenced to pay fine of Rs. 90 in all.

7. In another Satta gambling case initiated by this department, four accused persons were convicted and sentenced to pay fines ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30.

8. In another Satta gambling case initiated by this department, one accused was convicted to pay a fine of Rs. 30 and another subjected to military court-martial.

9. In another Satta gambling case initiated by this department, four accused persons were convicted to a fine of Rs. 60 in all.

After completion of preliminary enquiries, charges were framed against the following Government servants:—

1. One Sub-Registrar.
2. One Assistant Surgeon.
3. One General Manager of the Soap Factory.
4. One Revenue Inspector.
5. One Accountant-cum-Manager.
6. One Chief Operator of a Pumping Station.
7. One Head clerk and one Bus clerk.

After completion of enquiry, final reports were submitted to Government in the cases of the following Government servants:—

1. One Amildar.
2. One Assistant Engineer, Electrical Department.

3. One Physician of a major Hospital.
4. Two Clerks of a Taluk Office.
5. One Special Revenue Inspector.
6. One Sub-Inspector of Police and two Police Constables.
7. One Steward of a Hospital.
8. Two School Masters.
9. One Head Clerk of a Hospital.

Surprise raids on Satta gambling centres were conducted in three cases and the concerned persons and articles seized were handed over to the local Police for prosecution.

Surprise raid was conducted in the case of illicit sale of toddy without license in Bangalore.

One trap was successfully laid in respect of a Sub-Inspector of Police for receipt of illegal gratification.

Two private and two Government buses were checked and reported against for overloading and for non-issue of tickets, respectively.

• STRIKES AND PLAY-OFFS

The following statement shows the number of Strikes, Play-Offs and Retrenchments in Mysore State for the month of August 1956 :—

Strikes			Play-Offs			Retrenchments	
Number of strikes in the month	Number of workers involved	Man-days lost	Number of play-offs in the month	Number of workers involved	Man-days lost	Number of factories effecting retrenchment in the month	Number of workers retrenched
4	705	5,779	1	1,942	1,942	1	6

Consolidated Absenteeism Statement of Plantations in Mysore State for the month of June 1956.

1. Number of undertakings who have sent the statement ...	32	5. Absent without leave—average daily total ...	804
2. Total number of labourers in the check-roll including maistries...10,466		6. Sickness—average daily total ...	491
3. Average daily total number of workers during the month ...	8,325	7. Unclassified ...	277
4. Absent with leave—average daily total ...	569	8. Percentage absent during the month ...	20.46%

LABOUR NEWS FOR AUGUST 1956

Employment.—(1) The Management of the Hotel Palace, Balepet, Bangalore, had retrenched six workmen in the restaurant section.

(2) The Management of India Tin Industries, Durvani Nagar, Bangalore District, has re-started operations by lifting the lock-out from 27th August 1956.

Work Stoppages.

There were four strikes in all :

(1) One in the Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries, Ltd., Chickbanavar ;

(2) Two in Champion Reef Gold Mines of India (K.G.F.), Ltd., and

(3) One in Kapila Textile Mills, Ltd. Nanjangud ;
involving 705 workers as a protest against the Management's refusal to concede to their demands for change in hoisting up time, etc. Man-days lost were 5,779.

Labour Administration.

(a) *Factories Act, 1948* :—

(i) Number of factories visited and inspected.	111
(ii) Number of factories visited during odd hours.	13
(iii) Number of warnings issued ...	30
(iv) Number of convictions ...	1
(v) Number of petitions received.	2
(vi) Number of cases pending at the Court.	8
(vii) Number of accidents :—	
(1) Fatal ...	2
(2) Major ...	Nil
(3) Minor ...	30

(b) *The Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948* :—

(i) Number of Shops and Establishments inspected.	2,278
(ii) Number of irregularities noticed.	122
(iii) Number of show-cause notices issued.	146
(iv) Number of inspection notes issued.	18
(v) Number of warnings issued ...	124
(vi) Number of petitions received.	35
(vii) Number of compromises and settlements effected.	6
(viii) Number of prosecutions launched.	21
(ix) Number of convictions	30
(x) Total amount of fine realised Rs.	363

Appeals under Section 41 of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

1. Number of cases pending at the beginning of the month ...	16
2. Number of cases taken on file during the month ...	11
3. Number of cases disposed of during the month ...	7
4. Number of cases pending at the end of the month ...	20

Details of disposal :—

Compensation cases ...	2
Dismissed on merits ...	4
Cases settled out of Court. ...	1

Minimum Wages Act :—

(i) Number of concerns of scheduled industries visited.	32
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Machinery Installations :—

(i) Number of applications pending at the beginning of the month.	29
(ii) Number of applications received during the month.	20
(iii) Number of applications disposed of during the month.	21
(iv) Number of applications pending disposal at the end of the month.	28

Implementation of the Provisions of the Industrial Statistics Act :—

(i) Number of returns received.	199
(ii) Number accepted	... 170
(iii) Number of returns sent back for rectification.	22
(iv) Number of returns received from Factories and Plantations employing less than 10 and 20 workers, respectively.	7
(v) Number of visits to factories	... 45

Collective Agreements

<i>Name of Unit</i>	<i>Date of agreement</i>	<i>Workers involved</i>	<i>Important terms of agreement</i>
(1) Sree Venkatesha Motor Service, Limited, Shimoga Division.	9th July 1956	One	Agreed to pay Sri K. Lakshmana Rao salary from 5th June 1956 to 28th July 1956 after duly deducting the wages for the leave period on 30th August 1956.
(2) Sree Shankara Textile Mills, Limited, Davangere.	25th June 1956	One	The Manager, Sree Shankara Textile Mills, Ltd., Davangere, agreed to reinstate Sri Abdul Rahiman as Carpenter with effect from 4th August 1956, and pay him the rate of wages last drawn by him.
(3) Manager, Kadamane Estate, Hassan District.	August 1956 ...	1,055	<p>(i) Workers wages : To be kept in pending to await the findings of the Minimum Wage Advisory Board to be constituted in Mysore State ;</p> <p>(ii) Maternity Benefit : Agreed to grant 12 weeks maternity leave and to pay existing allowances.</p> <p>(iii) Local Workers : Agreed to drop this demand and the local workers be paid bonus in future.</p> <p>(iv) Married women and dependents : Agreed to give first preference.</p> <p>(v) Housing : Agreed to expedite the housing programme including repairs.</p> <p>(vi) Drinking water : Agreed to deepen the existing wells.</p> <p>(vii) Overtime wages : Agreed to give in future.</p>

<i>Name of Unit</i>	<i>Date of agreement</i>	<i>Workers involved</i>	<i>Important terms of agreement</i>
			(viii) Hospital charges : Agreed to abide by the Plantation Labour Rules as soon as the Rules are finalised.
			(ix) Hospital attenders : Agreed to appoint an attender for the hospital.
			(x) Pay Slips : Agreed to issue pay slips as early as possible.
			(xi) School : Agreed to view the demands sympathetically.
			(xii) Factory Workers Uniform : Agreed by the Union to drop this issue for the present.
(4) Abdul Wahab, Proprietor, Shivargul Estate, Chickmagalur District.	13th August 1956.	One	The complaint arose by the Malnad Estate Labour Union alleging that Sri Jana Naik, an employee of Shivargul Estate, was dismissed from service and the arrears of wages and leave pay have not been paid. The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Chickmagalur, held conciliations on 13th August 1956 and the parties came to an agreement on the terms that a sum of Rs. 25 be paid towards the leave with wages and the payment to be made on or before the 31st August 1956.

Trade Unions

Information regarding Trade Unions in the month of August 1956 is noted below :—

Number of Trade Unions at the beginning of the month.	209
Number of Unions registered during the month.	2
Total number of Trade Unions at the end of the month under report.	211

The names of the Unions registered during the month are as under :—

- (1) The Mysore State Plantation Labour Union, Chickmagalur, and
- (2) The K.G.F. Shops Assistance Association, K.G.F.

The change of address of the following two Unions has been registered during the month :—

- (1) The Mysore State Bank Employees' Union, Bangalore.
- (2) The All India Defence Services Civilian School Masters' Association, Bangalore.

Elections

Elections in respect of B.T.C. Labour Association, Bangalore, were in progress. Elections to the Executive Committee of (1) Mysore Silk Filatures Labour Association, Mysore, and (2) Mysore Chemicals and Fertilisers Labour Association, Belagula, were completed.

The conduct of elections to the Mysore Kirloskar Employees' Association, Harihar, was taken up during the month.

The President of the K.G.F. Sanitary Board Workers' Union, K.G.F., and the Robertsonpet Market Merchants' Union, K.G.F., were intimated to take necessary steps to conduct the elections of the office-bearers for the year 1956.

Standing Orders

Certificates of Standing Orders.—No Standing Orders of industrial establishments were certified during the month under report.

Draft Standing Orders received from new concerns.—Draft Standing Orders were filed by (1) The Indian Planters' Association, Chickmagalur, and (2) Messrs. Webbs Sales and Service, Ltd., Bangalore.

Certification of Standing Orders agreed upon by both parties, etc.—The following draft standing orders were under the consideration of the Certifying Officer either because the representatives of the workmen had

stated that they had no objections and suggestions to offer in regard to the draft standing orders or because the representatives of management and labour had submitted an agreed draft of the standing orders.

- (1) Messrs. Bramhappa Tavanappanavar, Ltd., Mysore;
- (2) The Printers, Ltd., Bangalore;
- (3) Amco Batteries, Ltd., Bangalore.

X. Complaints received and investigated

During the month under report, 43 complaints relating to termination of services, non-payment of wages, etc., were received, of which 22 cases were disposed of and the remaining were pending enquiry at various stages.

Other Information

Shri M. Malleshayya, M.A., LL.B., took charge as Commissioner of Labour in Mysore, on the afternoon of 30th August 1956, from Shri H. M. Mahalinganna, B.A. (Hons.), D.S.W., Headquarters Assistant to Commissioner of Labour, who was in charge of Commissioner's current duties.

MONTHLY REPORT ON ABSENTEEISM

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1956

TEXTILES

(No. of Concerns: 13).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

...	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work.	2,89,777	1,66,614	18,989	48,417	5,13,797
Total number of man-shifts absent.	33,159½	22,864½	1,640	5,673	62,836½
Total number of late arrivals.	2	1	...	...	8

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings including D. A.	Number of man-shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs. 15.	5	10	242	176½	433½
Above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30.	490	518	1,398½	2,142	4,548½
Above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 45.	526	426	955	3,036	4,943
Above Rs. 45	6,032½	3,831½	32,867½	10,184½	52,915½
Total	7,053½	4,780½	35,463	15,539	62,835½

ENGINEERING

(No. of Concerns: 16).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

...	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work.	3,05,245	46,744	10,574	65,975	4,31,538
Total number of man-shifts absent.	36,180	5,583	974	6,905½	49,642½
Total number of late arrivals.	18,842	1,612	292	519	16,345

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings including D. A.	Number of man-shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs. 15 ...	9	24	15	85½	133½
Above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30.	198	144	381	452½	1,175½
Above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 45.	413	779	578½	681½	2,352
Above Rs. 45...	12,297½	1,852	21,095½	10,736½	45,981½
Total ...	12,917½	2,799	22,070	11,856½	49,642½

FOOD AND DRINK

(No. of Concerns: 7).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

...	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work.	6,474	5,242	5,217	29,536	46,899
Total number of man-shifts absent.	586	502	562	3,174	4,824
Total number of late arrivals.	...	...	...	...	...

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings including D. A.	Number of man-shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs. 15 ...	...	...	...	...	...
Above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30.	6	12	119	605	742
Above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 45.	38	29	88	34½	189½
Above Rs. 45 ...	1,015	975½	1,827½	75	3,892½
Total ...	1,059	1,016½	2,034½	714½	4,824

GOLD MINING

(No. of Concerns: 3).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

...	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work.	2,57,027	74,227	27,421	64,009	4,22,684
Total number of man-shifts absent.	29,871	6,234	1,713	3,327	41,145
Total number of late arrivals.	64	2	...	53	119

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings including D. A.	Number of man-shifts absent due to				
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		Total
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs. 15 ...	...	...	...	...	...
Above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30.	...	...	...	...	...
Above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 45.	...	...	...	...	...
Above Rs. 45 ...	13,079	10	9,096	18,960	41,145
Total ...	13,079	10	9,096	18,960	41,145

MINERALS AND METALS

(No. of Concerns: 7).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

...	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work.	46,791	25,280	18,420	1,06,475	1,96,966
Total number of man-shifts absent.	3,222	4,944	4,569	15,390	28,125
Total number of late arrivals.	...	...	...	...	...

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings including D. A.	Number of man-shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs. 15 ...	...	...	...	...	...
Above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30.	492	2,837	1,218	1,826	6,373
Above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 45.	1,230	4,944	1,589	3,044	10,807
Above Rs. 45 ..	1,744	2,790	2,78	3,630	10,945
Total	3,466	10,571	5,688	8,500	28,125

CHEMICALS AND DYES

(No. of Concerns: 5).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

...	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work.	1,844	1,841	1,844	15,866	20,898
Total number of man-shifts absent.	253	156	140	1,914	2,463
Total number of late arrivals.	...	...	...	...	...

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings including D. A.	Number of man-shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs. 15 ...	...	...	...	...	...
Above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30.	...	...	...	...	...
Above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 45.	273	89½	873½	497½	1,289½
Above Rs. 45 ...	182	208	616	223½	1,229½
Total ...	455	297½	989½	721	2,463

WOOD AND CERAMICS

(No. of Concerns : 4).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

...	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work.	12,600	6,018	8,668	64,554	86,840
Total number of man-shifts absent.	1,658	681	298	5,742	8,324
Total number of late arrivals.	18	4	8	175	195

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings including D. A.	Number of man-shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs. 15 ...	...	...	...	...	...
Above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30.	830	512	1,957	683	3,422
Above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 45.	326	379	1,629	607	2,940
Above Rs. 45 ...	241	194	999	468	1,902
Total ...	897	1,084	4,585	1,758	8,324

MISCELLANEOUS

(No. of Concerns : 8).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

...	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work.	24,846	19,752	5,100	79,722	1,29,420
Total number of man-shifts absent.	2,786	2,827	412	7,041	18,068
Total number of late arrivals.	68	82	20	260	880

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings including D. A.	Number of man-shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs. 15 ..	...	...	...	...	...
Above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30.	314	127	35	62	256
Above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 45.	667	532	779	457	2,436
Above Rs. 45 ..	4,504	615	4,601	654	10,875
Total ...	5,203	1,275	5,415	1,174	18,068

THE CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF WORKING CLASS FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1956

IN BANGALORE CITY

(Average price from July 1935 to
June 1936 = 100).

Bangalore City: Index: 350·87

A RISE OF 3·73 POINTS.

The consumer price index number of working class in Bangalore City, for the month of August 1956 works up to 350·87 points, thereby recording a rise of 3·73 points, when compared with the index number for the previous month.

(1) The index number of the food group increased by 6·89 points to 394·24, due to a rise in the prices of raw and boiled rice, ragi, avaredhal, greengram, jaggery, coffee seeds, groundnut oil, tamarind, chillies, coriander and wheat flour.

(2) The index number of the fuel and lighting group increased by 0·34 point to 301·55, due to a rise in the price of castor oil.

(3) The index number of the clothing group increased by 0·34 point to 295·02 due to a rise in the prices of cloth for pyjama and jacket.

(4) The index number of the house rent group remained stationary at 220·60 points.

(5) The index number of the miscellaneous group decreased by

0·14 point to 331·70 due to a fall in the price of washing soap.

Serial No.	Group	Weight proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Number for	
			July 1956	August 1956
1	Food ...	53·5	387·85	394·24
2	Fuel and Lighting ...	7·0	301·21	301·55
3	Clothing ...	13·8	294·68	295·02
4	House Rent ...	6·4	220·60	220·60
5	Miscellaneous ...	19·3	331·84	331·70
	Total ...	100·0	...	...
Consumer Price Index Number			347·14	350·87

IN K.G.F.

(Average Price from July 1935 to
June 1936 = 100).

K.G.F. area Index: No. 393·91.

A RISE OF 3·81 POINTS.

The consumer price index number of working class in K.G.F. area for August 1956 works up to 393·91 points thereby recording a rise of 3·81 points when compared with the index number of the previous month.

(1) The index number of food group increased by 5·29 to 420·53 due to a rise in the prices of rice, ragi, turdhal, bengalgram, jaggery and tamarind.

(2) The index number of fuel and lighting group remained stationary at 372·99,

(3) The index number of clothing group increased by 0·69 to 307·91 due to a rise in the prices of coating.

(4) The index number of house-rent remained stationary at 153·60.

(5) The index number of miscellaneous group also remained stationary at 353·79.

Sl. No.	Group	Weights proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Number for	
			July 1956	August 1956
1	2	3	4	5
1	Food ..	70·9	415·24	420·53
2	Fuel and Lighting ..	8·2	372·99	372·99
3	Clothing ...	9·1	307·12	307·91
4	House Rent ...	2·1	153·60	153·60
5	Miscellaneous ..	11·7	353·79	353·79
	Total ..	100·0		
Consumer Price Index Number.		...	390·10	393·91

IN MYSORE CITY

(Average price from July 1935 to June 1936=100).

Mysore City: Index No. 345·45.

A RISE OF 7·62 POINTS.

The consumer price index number of working class in Mysore City for August 1956 works up to 345·45 points thereby recording a

rise of 7·62 points when compared with the index number of the previous month.

(1) The index number of the food group increased by 10·62 points to 389·01, due to a rise in the prices of raw rice, ragi, avaredhal, green-gram, salt, jaggery, tamarind, ground-nut oil and cocoanut.

(2) The index number of the fuel and lighting group increased by 0·21 point to 267·33 due to a slight rise in the prices of castor oil.

(3) The index number of the clothing group increased by 12·20 points to 304·06 due to a rise in the prices of shirting cloth.

(4) The index number of the house-rent group remained stationary at 190·0 points.

(5) The index number of the miscellaneous group decreased by 0·07 point to 277·40 due to a fall in the prices of soapnut powder.

Serial No.	Group	Weights proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Number for	
			July 1956	August 1956
1	Food ...	62·5	378·39	389·01
2	Fuel and Lighting ...	9·4	267·12	267·33
3	Clothing ...	8·0	291·86	304·06
4	House Rent ...	3·3	190·00	190·00
5	Miscellaneous ...	16·8	277·47	277·40
	Total ...	100·0	...	...
Consumer Price Index Number			337·83	345·45

BUSINESS SURVEY

The Survey of Industrial and Commercial Conditions in the Mysore State for the month of July 1956 is noted below :—

Prices of several commodities showed an increase during the month as compared with the previous month. The prices of rice, ragi, tur-dhal, jawar, avare, horse-gram, bengal-gram, castor seeds, honge, jaggery, cocoanuts, tamarind, coriander, chillies, potatoes, ghee, yarn, wool, piece-goods (dhoties), skins, bricks, tiles, timber and fuel increased, while the prices of sweet oil, castor oil, til-seed, groundnut, copra, arecanut, cotton, turmeric and tobacco decreased as compared with the previous month.

The general index number of wholesale prices in Bangalore during the month of July 1956 was 421 as compared with 414 in June 1956 and 359 in July 1955. The following statement furnishes the details :—

Sl. No.	Group	July 1956	June 1956	July 1955
1	Foodgrains and pulses	447	483	360
2	Oils and oil-seeds	419	424	301
3	Other food articles	455	438	389
4	Textiles	285	287	232
5	Others	424	420	410
6	General index numbers	421	414	359

The above table shows the index numbers of wholesale prices of the principal articles of trade under the above main groups in Bangalore

during the month. The year 1914 is taken as the base-year and the prices of that year are taken as 100 for purposes of calculating index numbers.

The production of articles in some of the Industrial Concerns during the month is furnished below :—

Agricultural implements.—

Sl. No.	Name of the article	Quantity	Value
		Nos.	Rs.
1	Mumties	4,775	18,569
2	Axes	8,740	18,408
3	Hammers	2,871	11,884
4	Mortar pans	605	1,849
5	Pots	37	213
6	Buckets	90	785
7	Miscellaneous	...	9,838

Radios, etc.—

1	House Service Meters	18,500 (No.)	4,80,938
2	Radio Receivers	...	...
3	B. V. C. insulating wires in different gauges for 280 and 680 volts.	6,59,888 Yds.	1,80,541
4	P. V. C. steaving and tubings.	21,883 Yds.	8,996
5	P. V. C. tapes	25,000 Yds.	8,558

Sandalwood oil.—

The production of sandalwood oil was 11,214 lbs. valued at Rs. 5,10,617 during the month.

Silk Fabrics.—

The production of several varieties of silk fabrics was 5,783 yards valued at Rs. 66,536 during the month.

Iron and Cement.—

The following statement shows the production of pig iron, C.I. castings, cement, etc. :—

			Rs.
1	Pig iron	... 4,045 tons.	7,07,875
2	M. S. Sections	... 2,441 "	9,88,605
3	Hooped coils	... 770 "	5,05,617
4	C. I. Castings	... 58 "	40,974
5	C. I. Pipes	... 804 "	3,04,716
6	C. S. Castings	... 32 "	36,784
7	C. I. Sleepers	... 399 "	1,17,806
8	Ferro-manganese	... 175 "	1,13,750
9	Acetic acid	... 16 "	17,920
10	Cement	... 7,315 "	5,12,050

Cotton Pressed.—

The cotton and ginning factories in the State pressed 8,006 bales of cotton of 392 lbs. each during the month of July 1956.

Gold.—

The total quantity of fine gold produced in the State during the month of July 1956 was 17,391

ounces and the value of the same was estimated at Rs. 46,43,397 as compared with 15,373 ozs. at an estimated value of Rs. 40,40,469 during June 1956.

Chemicals.—

The following table shows the production of chemicals during July 1956 as compared with June 1956:—

Sl. No.	Name of Chemical	July 1956		June 1956	
		T.	C.	T.	C.
1	Nitric acid (non-fuming)	2	0	7	0
	Do (fuming)	...	...	...	...
2	Sulphuric acid (non-fuming)	293	12	285	2
	Do (fuming)	...	...	...	...
3	Alum	27	10	9	14
4	Aluminium Sulphate	20	1	70	8
5	Ammonium Sulphate (neutral)	280	12	231	16
6	Magnesium Sulphate	20	0	13	0
7	Copper Sulphate	150	2	136	10
8	Super-phosphate	140	0	275	0
9	Potash alum	1	16	...	...

NEWS IN BRIEF

Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar's visit to Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute.

Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras and Chairman, Southern Regional Committee for Technical Education, visited the Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore. He went round all the sections of the Institute and saw its working.

The Heads of various Occupational Institutes had also been invited to meet Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar with a view to explaining to him the needs of the various Institutes in regard to their development under the Second Five-Year Plan and impress upon him the urgency of the State Government's proposals in this behalf which were before the Southern Regional Committee for consideration. The needs of the various Institutes were explained to him and in his reply,

Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar was good enough to promise to lend his support to the various schemes contemplated by the Government of Mysore.

The following message was given by him on the occasion of his visit to the Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore:—

"I am glad, I have had the opportunity of visiting the Occupational Institute at Bangalore which is one of the earliest that have been started in the whole of India. From what it has been able to do all these years, I feel sure that the Institute will play a very prominent part in giving opportunities for young men and women to train themselves in diversified occupations which are being taught here."

Photograph taken on the occasion of the visit of Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar to the Sri Jayachamarajendra Occupational Institute, Bangalore.



NATIONALISATION OF THE BANGALORE TRANSPORT COMPANY

The Bangalore Transport Company, Limited, has been in existence since January 1940. During this period of about 16 years, the Company has done well by the public and the shareholders. It made steady progress between 1947 and 1956 and for some years it has paid dividends to the shareholders at 10 per cent on the ordinary shares. The Company being a public utility concern, it was felt that it would be in the interests of the public of Bangalore to nationalise the concern with a view to promoting efficient and adequate road transport services in Bangalore City and surrounding areas. For this reason, the Government introduced the Bangalore Road Transport Services Bill, 1956, in the current Session of the Legislature. This Bill provided for the acquisition of all the undertakings of the Bangalore Transport Company and for authorising the State Government to run and operate the Bangalore Road Transport Services to the exclusion of all other persons. The Bill became law on the 27th of September 1956 as Act No. VIII of 1956. The Government issued a Notification on 28th September 1956 in exercise of the powers conferred by Section III of the Act, prescribing 1st October 1956 as the date from which the undertakings of the Company shall vest in the Government.

On the 1st of October 1956, at a small informal function arranged early in the morning, the Minister for Home and Finance, Sri H. Siddaveerappa, took over the undertakings from Sri K. R. Madhava Rao, Chairman, Bangalore Transport Company, Limited. As the Minister has already stated in the Legislature, the Government have also taken a decision to form a Corporation under the Road Corporation Act when the enlarged State is formed. It is expected that the Bangalore Transport Services, the Mysore Road Transport Department, the Road Transport Services in the regions of Hyderabad and Bombay that have formed part of the new State, will have to be brought under this Corporation. It is proposed to have a thorough traffic survey of Bangalore City. It is also proposed to take stock of

the amenities that are now provided by the Services and to take measures for improving them wherever considered necessary.

It is hoped that the co-operation of the public and of the staff will be forthcoming in ample measure in this new venture of the Government Road Transport Department. While nationalising the Services, special care has been taken to see that as from 1st of October, no officer or employee is adversely affected. All employees of the Company have become employees of the Government and shall hold office on the same tenure, same remuneration and the same terms of employment as before.

TREATMENT OF EYE DISEASES BY PADMASRI Dr. M. C. MODI

The following statements show the number of cases examined and treated for various eye-complaints by Padmasri M. C. Modi, in the month of August 1956.

1. AT HOSPET.

Varieties of operations	Males	Females	Total
1 Cataract Extraction (Intracapsular)...	143	123	266
2 Plastic Lens Implantation...	2	0	2
3 Corneal Transplantation...	1	0	1
4 Squint Correction ...	4	1	5
5 Optical Iridectomy ...	20	8	28
6 Needling ...	12	5	17
7 Pterygium Transplantation	10	1	11
8 Extirpation of L. S. ...	1	3	4
9 Enucleation ...	2	0	2
Total ...	195	141	336

Total Consultations done ... 5 165
Medicines issued (free) 2 067

Operated patients belonging to different districts of Mysore and other States.—

1 Bellary District ...	146
2 Channarayana District ...	50
3 Channarayana District ...	13
4 Belgaum District ...	2
5 Chikmagalur District ...	8
6 Channarayana District ...	2
7 Bijapur District ...	1
8 Ananthapur District ...	14
Total ...	336

All the patients and their attendants received free food.

2. AT HONNALI.

Statistics of the operations performed by Dr. M. C. Modi, in the free eye operation camp at Honnali during the month of September, 1956.

Varieties of operations	Males	Females	Total
1 Cataract Extraction (Intracapsular).	120	81	201
2 Squint Correction	4	1	5
3 Optical Iridectomy	44	11	55
4 Needling	14	4	18
5 Pterygium Transplantation.	18	3	21
6 Extirpation of L.S.	1	2	3
7 Probing	0	1	1
8 Removal of foreign body.	1	0	1
Total	202	103	305

Total consultations done ... 4,037
Medicines issued (free) ... 1,964

Operated patients belonging to different districts of Mysore and other States.—

1 Shimoga District	...	189
2 Chitaldrug District	...	35
3 Chikmagalur District	...	1
4 Mysore District	...	1
5 Dharwar District	...	34
6 Bellary District	...	26
7 Rayachur District	...	9
8 Gooty District	...	1
Total	...	305

All the patients and their attendants received free food.

3. AT CHIKMAGALUR.

Varieties of Operations	Males	Females	Total
1 Cataract Extraction (Intracapsular).	105	76	181
2 Plastic lens implantation.	1	...	1
3 Squint Correction	5	1	6
4 Optical Iridectomy	85	12	47
5 Needling	12	3	15
6 Glaucoma	2	...	2
7 Pterygium Transplantation.	17	1	18
8 Extirpation of L.S.	2	1	3
9 Probing	1	1	2
Total	180	95	275

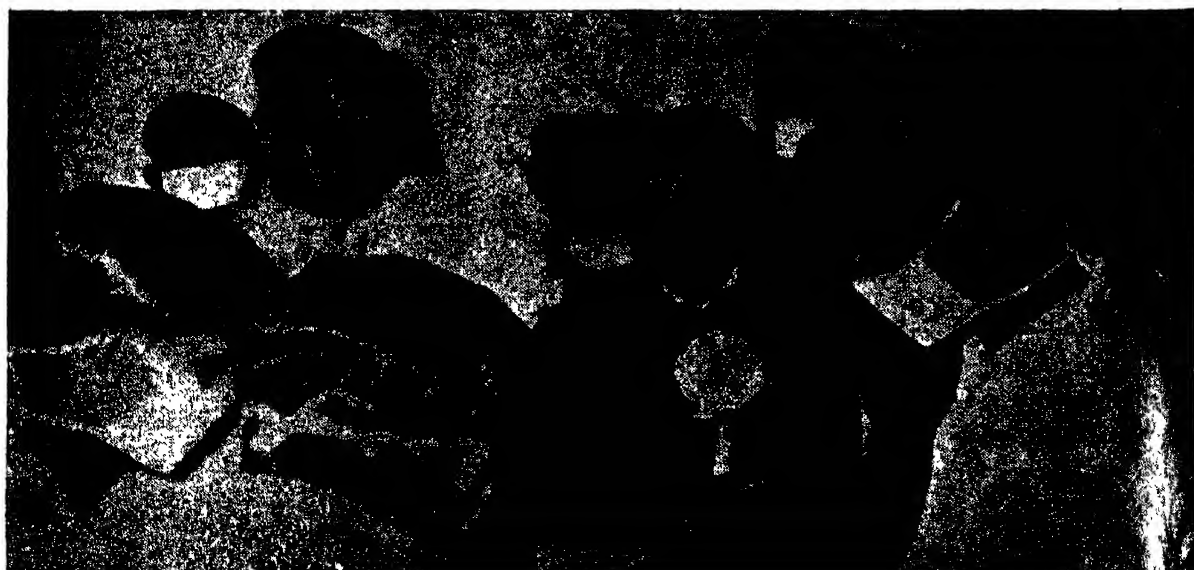
Total Consultations done ... 3,645
Medicines issued (free) ... 1,066

Operated patients belonging to different Districts of Mysore and other States.—

Districts	Number
1 Chikmagalur	200
2 Shimoga	7
3 Chitaldurg	9
4 Hassan	30
5 Tumkur	2
6 Bellary	5
7 Mysore	3
8 Dharwar	2
9 S. Kanara	7
10 Karawar	1
11 Rayachur	1
12 Coorg	2
13 Sholapur	3
14 Malabar	1
15 Salem	1
16 Jodhpur	1
Total	275

All the patients and their attendants received free food.

Padmasri Dr. M. C. Modi conducting an eye-operation at the Free Eye-operation Camp, Chikmagalur.



SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC POWER FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1956.

Serial No.	Installations	Bangalore	Mysore	Mandya	Tumkur	Kolar	Chickmagalur	Chitaldrug	Hassan	Shimoga	Bellary	Total
1	Lighting ...	358	150	111	62	71	75	142	40	91	110	1,200
2	Heating ...	22	2	1 D.P.	3 D.P.	1	1	1	...	1	D.P.	28
3	Power ...	5	5	1	...	1	3	9	...	1	...	24
4	I. P. Set ...	11	11	2	19	43	1	28	1	6	...	122
5	Cinema ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
6	Street Light- ing.	70	...	55	...	3	61	3	10	6	21	229
7	Towns and Villages.	..	2	2	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	5

D.P.—Domestic Pump.

The total number of installations in the State as on 31st August 1956 was as follows :—

1	Lighting	...	1,62,126	5	Cinema	...	216
2	Heating	...	9,355	6	Street Lighting	...	40,504
3	Power	...	10,008	7	Towns and Villages	...	833
4	I. P. Set	...	8,423				

WD 1089—GPB—2,000—24-11-56

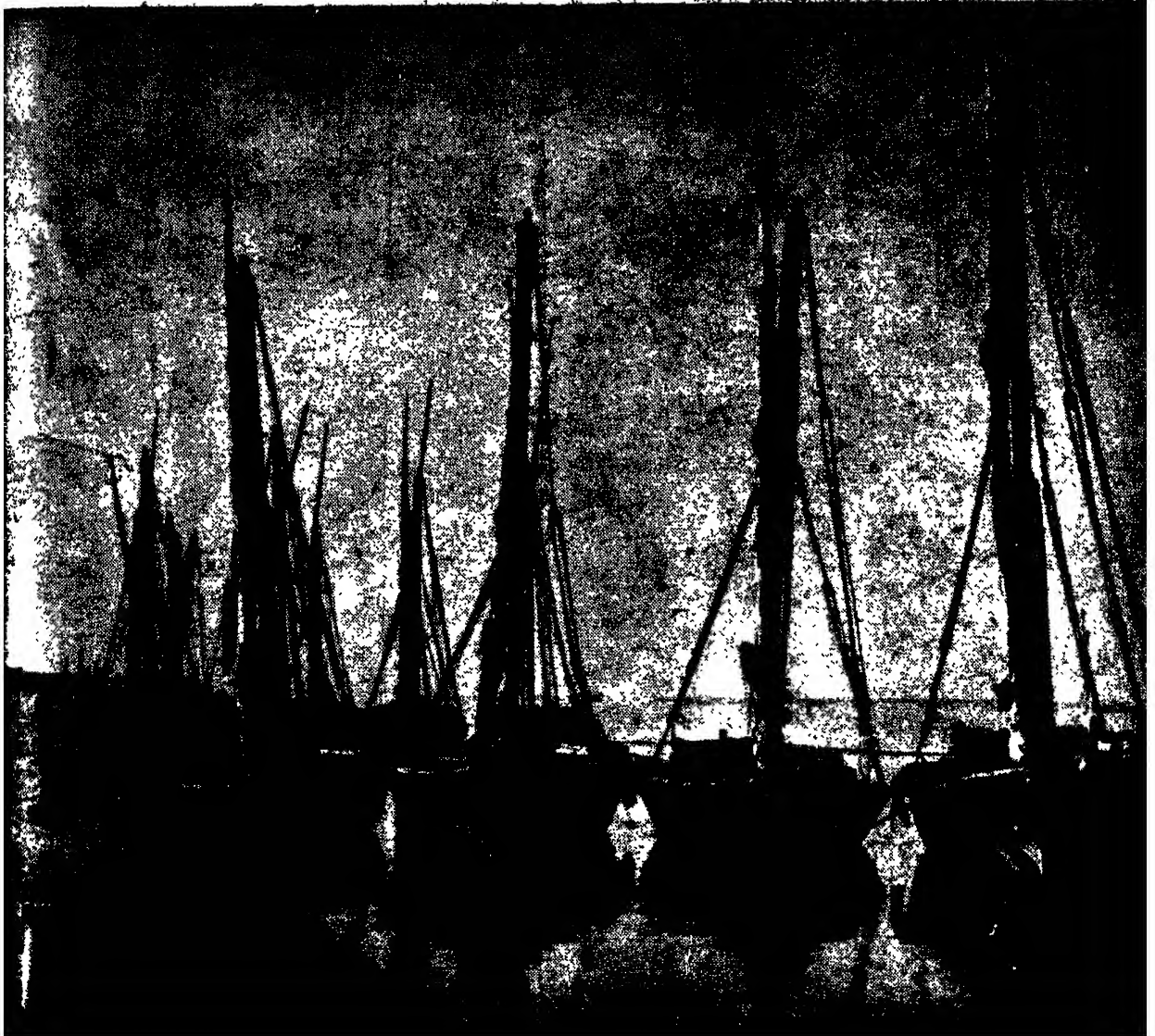
MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN, Reg. No. M. 3979.



MY SORE INFORMATION BULLETIN

Vol. XX

NOVEMBER 1956





SHRI S. NIJALINGAPPA, CHIEF MINISTER OF MYSORE, IN A LIVELY TALK WITH HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY HAILE SELASSIE, EMPEROR OF ETHIOPIA ON THE OCCASION OF THE DINNER GIVEN IN HONOUR OF THE EMPEROR BY THE CHIEF MINISTER AT THE RESIDENCY, BANGALORE, ON 2ND NOVEMBER 1956.

Cover Page :

CARGO-BOATS AT THE MANGALORE HARBOUR

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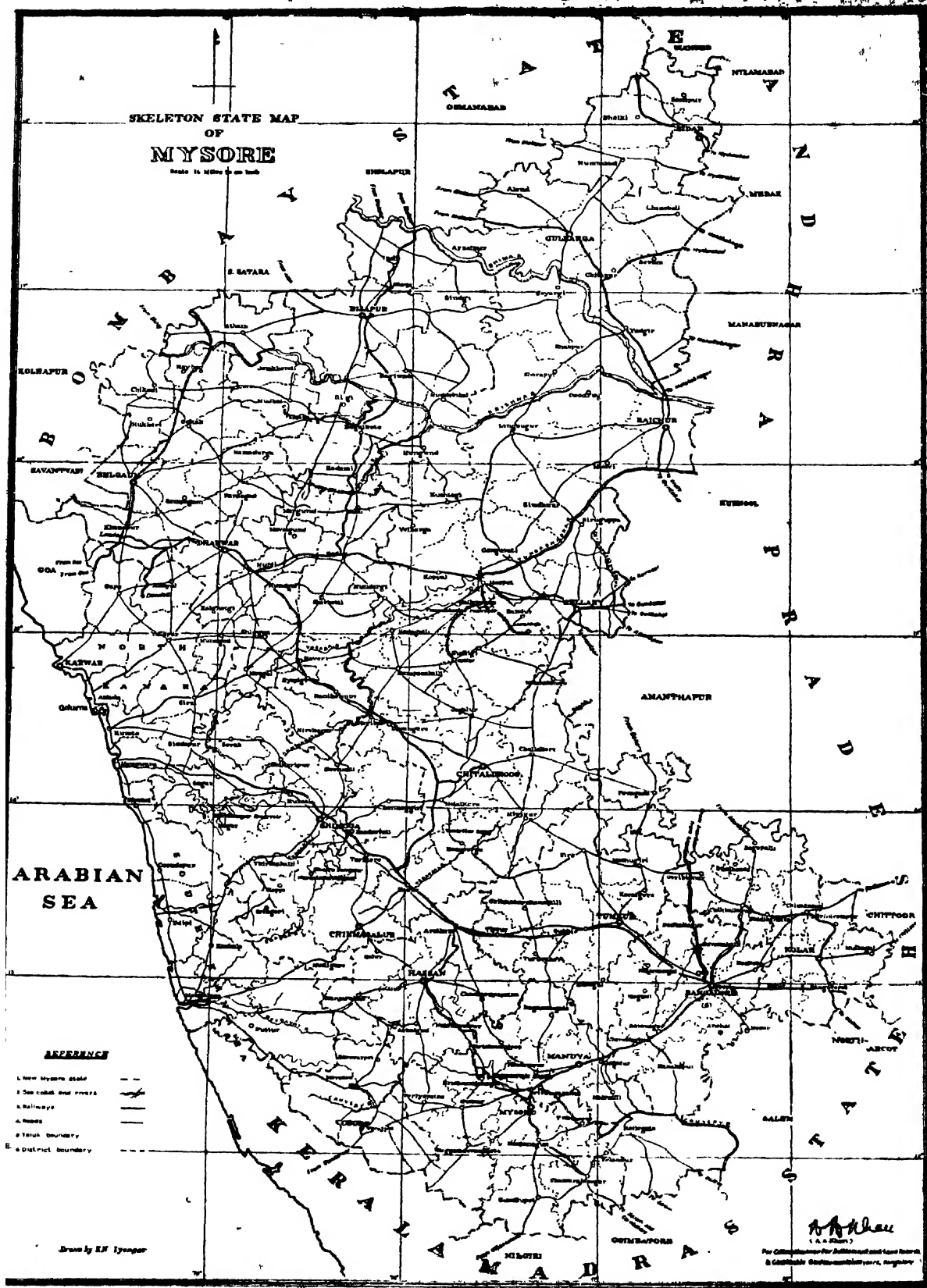
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and

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**SKELETON STATE MAP
OF
MYSORE**

Scale 1:100,000



REFERENCE

- 1. New Mysore state
- 2. See color map
- 3. Railways
- 4. Roads
- 5. State boundary
- 6. District boundary

Drawn by R.H. Lyengar

R.H. Lyengar
(S.A. 1937)

For Government of Mysore and Local Board
S. Channarayana, Mysore



THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA ON ARRIVAL AT THE CANTONMENT RAILWAY STATION
ON 31ST OCTOBER 1956.

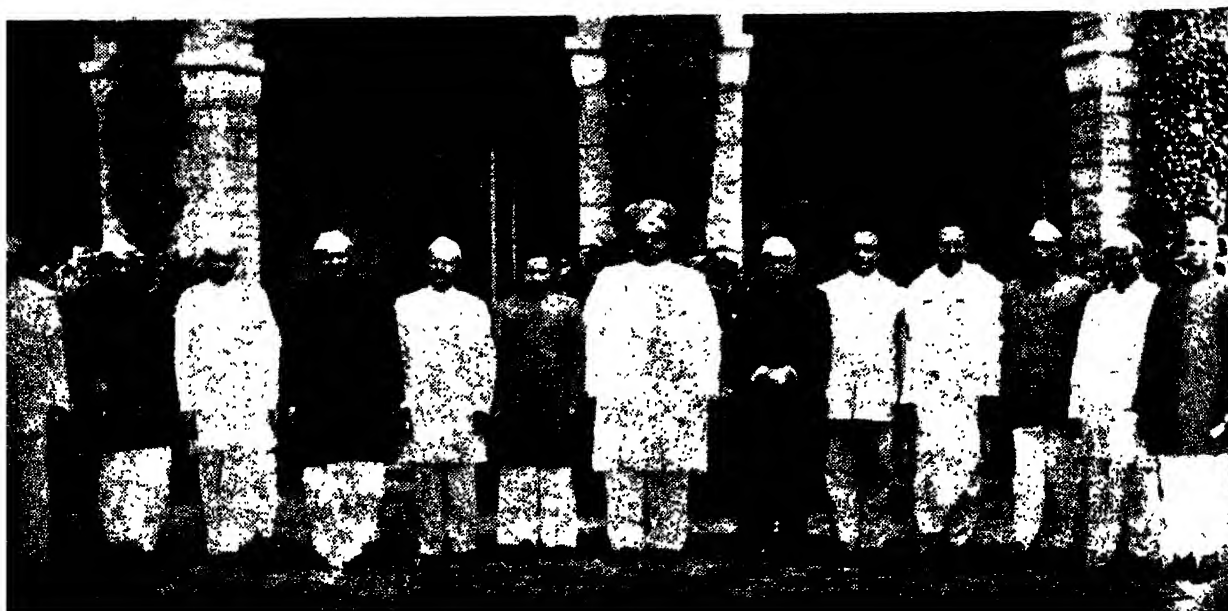
THE PRESIDENT, REPUBLIC OF INDIA, SRI V. K. KRISHNA MENON, MINISTER, GOVERN-
MENT OF INDIA, THE GOVERNOR OF MYSORE, THE CHIEF MINISTER OF MYSORE AT THE
TEA PARTY GIVEN AT THE BANGALORE PALACE BY THE GOVERNOR ON
1ST NOVEMBER 1956.





THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA WITH THE GOVERNOR OF MYSORE AND
THE CHIEF MINISTER AT THE AIRPORT, BANGALORE, ON 2ND NOVEMBER 1956.

THE GOVERNOR OF MYSORE WITH THE CHIEF MINISTER AND OTHER MINISTERS
OF THE NEW CABINET.





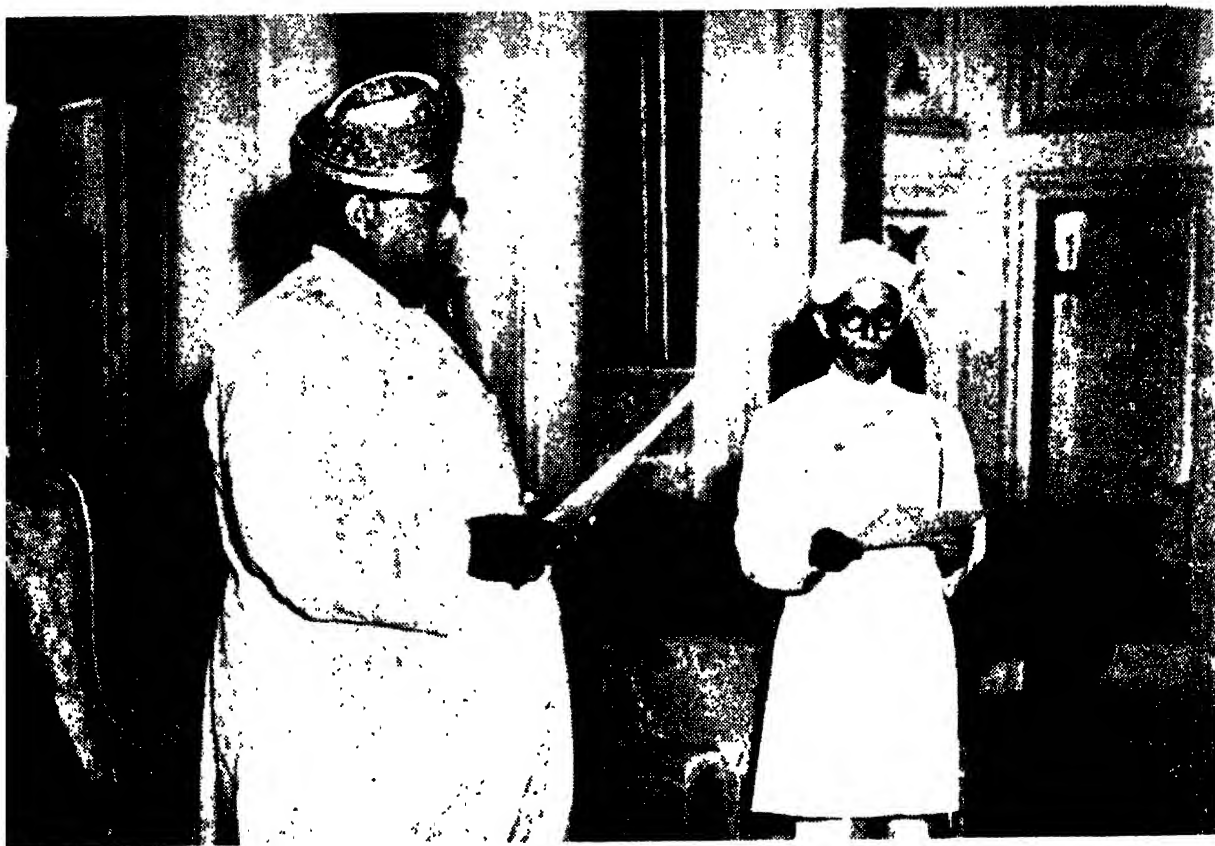
DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD, PRESIDENT OF INDIA, ADDRESSING THE GATHERING AT THE CENTRAL COLLEGE CRICKET PAVILION ON 1ST NOVEMBER 1956.

DAWN OF NEW MYSORE STATE

Inauguration by the President of India

The New State of Mysore, consisting of the erstwhile Mysore State, Coorg and the Kannada-speaking areas of the former Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad States, was inaugurated on the 1st November, 1956, by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President of India, amidst thunderous cheers. His Highness Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar, Governor of Mysore, extended a hearty welcome to the President and all Kannadigas. In a formal ceremony held at the Central College Cricket Pavilion, Bangalore, the President pressed a switch which

set a panel glowing with a map of New Mysore in an attractive manner. The function was attended by about 10,000 Kannadigas, representing all the erstwhile Kannada-speaking areas, including luminaries of Karnataka like the Union Minister Sri D. P. Karamarkar, the Chief Justice Sri R. Venkataramaiah, Dr. M. Visvesvaraya, the Union Deputy Minister Sri M. V. Krishnappa, the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha Sri S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao, Sri V. Venkatappa, President of the New Mysore Pradesh Congress



HIS HIGHNESS SHRI JAYACHAMARAJA WADIYAR BEING SWORN IN AS GOVERNOR OF THE NEW MYSORE STATE ON 1ST NOVEMBER 1956 AT THE PALACE, BANGALORE.

Committee, Sri S. Nijalingappa, Chief Minister, and other Ministers of the New State, Members of the Mysore Legislative Assembly and Council, and many others. A large number of ladies were also present.

Blessing the New State on the historic occasion, the President said that the question of Reorganisation of States had been before the public and the Government of India for sometime past and it had been claimed that creation of such linguistic States would lead to the consolidation of the unity of India. "I believe", the President said, "the

claim is well-founded, because I consider it is consistent with our whole life and tradition, which has come down to us from time immemorial and today we are able to implement the Act which creates New States more or less on the linguistic basis."

"In India", the President continued, "we have always had the tradition of unity in the midst of diversity and the diversity has been recognised and encouraged, but subject to the condition that the cultural unity of the country should be maintained at all times. To-day, we have advanced beyond the stage

of mere cultural unity and have established in the country as a whole a system of Government which is run on a single Constitution and under which the whole administration is conducted. It is the spirit of the Republic of India which now runs through the nook and corner of what is India now. In addition to the cultural unity which we had for centuries, we are now going to have this political unity also.

"Your demand for the formation of a separate Karnataka State is a right one and you rightly had the grievance that you were split up into four or five units, each under a separate administration and your demand that for the purpose of developing your culture and language and such specialities as you have, you should be brought under one State, was a very natural and just demand. I must congratulate you

that, while firm in your demand, you never allowed yourselves to be provoked into anything undesirable in pressing forward that demand. It is a matter of congratulation not only for you, but for us also, who come from other parts of the country, that you have thus achieved a great objective by your silent and persistent efforts without creating any difficulty for anybody in the country.

"The New Mysore State has several advantages. It has a capital city like Bangalore, which has all the facilities, and equipment which a capital requires. It also has the advantage of having as its Governor, a person who has intimate knowledge of a greater part of the State and has good administrative experience. It has also secured a well-knit team of able Ministers. But, at the same time, the New State will also have problems like

SHRI S. NIJALINGAPPA BEING SWORN IN AS CHIEF MINISTER OF MYSORE ON
1ST NOVEMBER 1956 AT THE PALACE, BANGALORE.



other States, one of which is the integration of the different parts which are now brought under one administration. Although it is a ticklish problem, I am sure, with co-operation and good sense, the State will be able to tackle it successfully."

Concluding, the President said: "The great task of building up this Welfare State requires the help and co-operation of the people. It also requires the devotion and sacrifice of all the sections of the people. Government alone cannot work wonders. Even a State like Mysore, with all its great advantages, cannot work wonders in a day or two. Everyone should be prepared to work and work hard and to leave the results to take care of themselves. I am quite sure that if honest and earnest work is forthcoming, the results will always be forthcoming and in ample measure."

Earlier, His Highness Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, Governor of Mysore, hailed the dawn of the New State and the consequent fulfilment of a long-cherished dream of the Kannadigas. He paid glowing tributes to the President, and said that it was in every way fitting that so great a son of India, with an outstanding record of selfless service and self-sacrifice, should inaugurate and bless the New State of Mysore, which came into being on 1st November, 1956.

Continuing the Governor said: "This is indeed a historic occasion, for it celebrates the home-coming under one roof of the members of a family so very long separated, and

comes as the fulfilment of a long-cherished dream. The agitation for a United Karnataka was indeed evidence of the fact that we were one in heart, and all that has now happened is that some boundary lines which marked off one part of the Kannada-speaking country from another have faded, and that we have set an official stamp on a unity which had long existed. I would describe the formation of the New State not as other parts of Karnataka joining the old Mysore, but as the coming together of all parts of the Kannada-speaking areas. May I take this opportunity of extending the sincerest and most joyous of welcomes to all Kannadigas from the old States of Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad and Coorg, who have come into the fold of the greater Mysore to-day?

"In a true democracy, every citizen should be able to participate intelligently in public affairs and only through the regional language can all people understand them. If the administrative machinery of the State is carried on in the language of the people, their understanding of the problems will be true and intimate. It is in this perspective that the formation of the New State should be viewed with.

"Nature has endowed this part of our Motherland with a variety and richness which are perhaps unsurpassed by any other State in India, an inheritance which heartens us to ever increasing endeavour. We have a sea-board of nearly 300 miles on the West Coast, with immense possibilities for establishing several ports

thereon. The forest resources of our Malnad regions are practically inexhaustible and are second to none in all India, and there is an abundance of mineral wealth, much of which remains to be fully explored. We have great irrigation dams, hydro-electric works and industrial concerns which are among the largest in the country, but, at the same time, we realise that much more remains to be done and that there are now some parts of the new State which need urgently to be developed. In this task, I have every confidence that the Government of the New Mysore will do all in its power to make the benefits of a modern Welfare State available to every nook and corner of the State.

“ Each region in India needs development in its own interests, and even more in order that its contribution to the pool of Indian resources may be the richer. May I assure the President of India on behalf of the people of this State that it is in this spirit that we shall work, and we shall, with his good wishes, march into God’s sun-shine with vigour, faith and courage

in the tasks that lie ahead on us. The New State of Mysore, the foundations of which are being laid today, stands as a great bulwark of the motherland in her effort to ensure world brotherhood and unity, for she has vast resources, potential of power and of character, natural love of law and order and instinctive repugnance to violence and evil, high intellectual and judicial acumen and scientific skill and prowess in her store. With the active and co-ordinate effort of the people merging into the New State today, we will forge ahead on an even more vigorous and robust unit, contributing a powerful impulse for the establishment of a stronger democratic community, a stronger India and the hope of a new world fellowship of nations.”

Concluding, the Governor thanked the President for having found the time to be present in Bangalore, in spite of several other urgent affairs that demanded his attention, to inaugurate and thus bless the New State of Mysore.

Sri S. Nijalingappa, Chief Minister, proposed a vote of thanks.

MYSORE'S PROGRESS

From April 1952 to October 1956

On the eve of the inauguration of the new State it would be appropriate to review the achievements of the Government over the period of four years and seven months which have elapsed since the last general elections. There has been no significant change in the broad lines of policy followed by the Government during this period though there was a change in the Ministry in August 1956.

Food

The first thing that the new Government tackled in 1952 was the abolition of food controls. The rationing and restrictions on the movement of foodgrains were considerably relaxed and complete de-control was brought into effect from the harvest of 1954. Contrary to the fears expressed in some quarters that the abolition of controls would lead to an increase in food prices, the supply position continued to be easy till recently and the prices also remained steady. The policy of purchasing Jowar and Paddy introduced in the year 1955 with a view to ensuring minimum prices for these agricultural commodities, was not resorted to in any appreciable measure as the ruling prices continued to be favourable to the growers.

Land Reforms

The question of land reforms was tackled in earnest and the enactment

of the Mysore Tenancy Act, the Mysore Personal and Miscellaneous Inams Abolition Act and the Mysore Religious and Charitable Inams Abolition Act constitute significant milestones towards the achievement of the ideal of the ownership of the land vesting with the tiller of the soil and the consequent abolition of intermediaries.

Another important reform effected during this period is the change in the system of disposal of Government lands. Under the amended rules issued in 1953, Government lands can be granted only to the landless people or holders of insufficient lands.

Irrigation

In view of the distress conditions which prevailed over large areas of the State in 1952, it was considered necessary to devise steps for affording permanent relief in scarcity areas. With the assistance of the Planning Commission, the tempo of work on the Bhadra Reservoir Project was stepped up and the Tunga and Nugu Projects were almost completed. The total outlay on major irrigation projects from 1st April 1952 to 30th September 1956 was of the order of Rs. 12 crores.

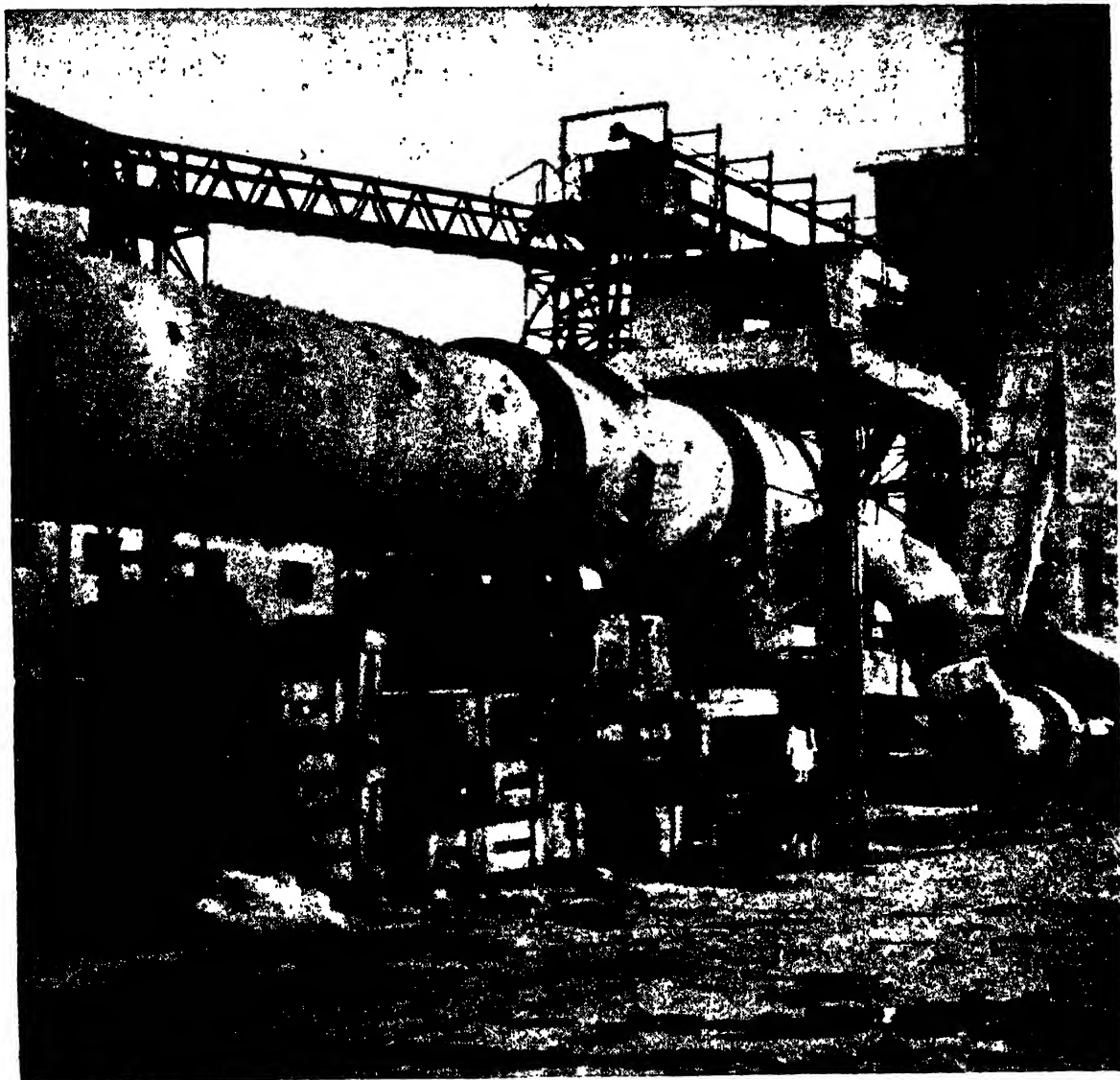
In addition to these major projects, 23 smaller irrigation works were taken up during this period, of which 11 were completed and 12 are in various stages of progress. The total

outlay was Rs. 166.47 lakhs. Besides these, 17 irrigation works were taken up under the Grow More Food Scheme. Three thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight minor tank-works were also taken up during this period and the total outlay was of the order of Rs 195.15 lakhs. For the first time in recent years, the entire

grant for Public Works was fully spent during 1955-56 and there was no lapse of the grants voted by the Legislature.

Grow More Food Scheme

Under the Grow More Food Scheme, subsidy was given for more than 5,000 wells. More than 1½ lakhs



ROTARY KILN IN THE CEMENT PLANT, BHADRAVATI

of acres were granted for cultivation during the first three years of this period of which 66,000 acres were given during 1954-55 itself. The figures for 1955-56, when compiled, are likely to be even higher. Depressed Class applicants secured more than 25 per cent of the lands granted.

Roads

Nine hundred miles of new roads were formed, 919 miles were tarred and 91 miles cement-concreted during this period. Nine hundred and five miles were metalled. Nine bridges, costing more than a lakh of rupees each, were completed during this period and five more are under progress. Thirty-four bridges costing between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 1 lakh were also taken up during this period.

Power

Three hundred and thirty-six villages and towns were electrified during the period and 5,171 pump sets were serviced. Work on the Sharavati Valley Hydro-Electric Scheme has been started. The quantity of power generated has increased by nearly 60 per cent and thus, the total power production of the State now stands at 740 million units.

Education

The University Bill which would make the University an autonomous body has been passed by both the Houses of Legislature and has received the assent of the President.

Eight hundred and fifty primary schools, 180 New Type Middle Schools, 45 *Pucca* Middle Schools

and 14 Government High Schools were started during this period. Two hundred and fifteen Basic Schools have also been started. The expenditure on education was Rs. 2.85 crores in 1951-52 and the Budget provision for 1956-57 is Rs 4.88 crores.

Health

Sixty-four new dispensaries were opened during this period. On an average, each dispensary serves an area of 53.1 sq. miles and 16,530 people. The number of primary Health Units has increased from 128 to 208 during this period. The National Malaria Control Scheme was brought into operation in 1953 and five units were started in the State, covering a total population of six millions in the areas where the incidence of malaria was high. Over 10 lakhs of B.C.G. vaccinations were also conducted under the scheme for the prevention of tuberculosis.

Protected Water Supply

A comprehensive scheme for providing protected water supply in all the Municipal areas in the State was launched in 1952. Under this scheme, works in respect of 79 Municipalities have been taken up so far at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.78 crores. The expenditure incurred in this direction so far is Rs. 1.11 crores.

The rural areas have also not been neglected. Three thousand and ninety well works have been completed at an outlay of Rs. 1.25 crores. Under the National Rural Water Supply Scheme, protected water supply schemes to 75 villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 30.89 lakhs

have been sanctioned by the Government of India and the works are in progress. Estimates for providing protected water supply to 103 more villages at an estimated cost of Rs. 47 lakhs are pending sanction of the Government of India.

Animal Husbandry

Twenty-four new Veterinary Dispensaries were opened throughout the State during this period. There is now one Dispensary for every 27,000 heads of cattle. The scheme for eradication of rinderpest was inaugurated in March 1955 and about 15 lakhs of cattle have so far been protected under this scheme. All the cattle in the Districts of Kolar, Bangalore and Mysore are completely protected against rinderpest. Similar measures have been taken up for the protection of poultry and ten lakhs of birds are vaccinated every year against ranikhet disease. Government have recently issued orders releasing more than 80,000 acres of Amrit Mahal Kaval for cultivation.

The Reserve Bank Scheme for Rural Credit through District Banks and Primary Societies was implemented in the State during this period. All the Districts have organised District Banks and a sum of Rs. 72.76 lakhs has been sanctioned during the current year as short-term loan.

Prohibition

Prohibition was extended to the Taluks of Belur, Manjarabad, Arkalgud and Alur. Prohibition is now in force in the entire Districts of Kolar, Chickmagalur, Shimoga, Chitaldrug,

Tumkur, Bellary and half the Hassan District. It is also in force in Ramanagaram and Channarayana Taluks of Bangalore District.

Industries

The development of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, the Government Electric Factory, the Government Porcelain Factory and the Government Soap Factory received special attention during this period. The production of pig iron at Bhadravati was increased threefold. Work has been taken up on the Schemes of the Second Five-Year Plan under which the production of steel is expected to increase to one lakh of tons per year. Preliminary steps for the establishment of a State Finance Corporation have been completed and the Corporation may come into existence shortly. Sanction has been accorded to start a Food Preservation Industry with the main factory at Mysore and the processing centres at Bangalore, Hassan, Chickmagalur, Srinivasapur and Mysore. The Government will subscribe 20 per cent of the authorised share capital of Rs. 10 lakhs of this industry. Two Co-operative Sugar Factories have been started at Kampli and Pandavapur. One private Sugar Factory has also been started near Shimoga.

Dr. M. Visvesvaraya's Rural Industrialisation Scheme has been extended throughout the State and it is estimated that the total production secured under this scheme is worth Rs. 9 crores.

The Sorab-Shikaripur Community Project was started on 2nd October

1952. The N.E.S. Scheme was first initiated in the State on 2nd October 1953. There are now 36 N.E.S. Blocks of which 12 are Community Development Blocks. The total outlay on Community Projects and N. E. S. schemes is Rs. 84 lakhs so far.

Amelioration of the Depressed Classes

Apart from the grant of loans to the Harijans, other steps were also taken for the amelioration of their economic conditions. Land was acquired at the cost of Government in 919 cases for providing house-sites to applicants belonging to the Depressed Classes. A sum of about Rs. 80 lakhs was spent for housing schemes and the total number of houses constructed was more than 25,000. Construction of hostels for Depressed Class students has been taken up in six places. One hostel has been completed and the others are under progress. The total amount spent on the several schemes for the amelioration of Depressed Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was Rs. 92 lakhs from 1st April 1952 to 31st March 1956. The budget provision for 1956-57 is Rs. 47 lakhs.

Housing

Three thousand and eighty houses have been constructed under the Industrial Housing Scheme and the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and 340 houses more are under construction. The total outlay for these schemes is Rs. 95.4 lakhs. During 1955-56 and 1956-57, Rs. 72.86 lakhs have been sanctioned for the construction of houses under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme.

Administrative Reforms

Some important reforms have been effected in the administrative field also. The Mysore Revenue Board Act has been passed and appeals which were originally heard by the Government are now heard by the Revenue Board. Complete separation of Judiciary from the Executive has also been effected. The Statistical Department has been made an independent Department and has been strengthened as well. The Bangalore Transport Company was nationalised with effect from 1st October 1956. The Bill for Nationalising the Kolar Gold Field Mines has been passed by both the Houses of Legislature and has just received the assent of the President.

PROVIDING

REMUNERATIVE EMPLOYMENT

TO RURAL PEOPLE

The Rural Industrialisation Scheme has, as its sole object, the introduction of industries in rural areas of all the Districts of the Mysore State and thereby increase the *per capita* income of the people. It aims at securing a co-ordinated and balanced development of all sectors of economy keeping in view the objectives of increased industrial production and fuller employment with a view to raising the standard of living of the people in the rural parts.

The Rural Industrialisation Scheme was taken up as an experimental measure in the two Districts of the State, *viz.*, Bangalore and Kolar, covering a rural population of 23.15 lakhs and then extended to Mandya District in 1952-53 and to the remaining seven Districts of the erstwhile Mysore State in 1954-55. The rural population thus benefited by the Scheme, is 85.20 lakhs.

Budget provision and expenditure

The Budget provision provided for the implementation of the Scheme in the State and the expenditure incurred during each of the years

from 1950-51 to 1956-57 are noted below :

Year	Budget	Expenditure
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs
1950-51 ...	4.23	2.79
1951-52 ...	4.23	2.93
1952-53 ...	5.23	2.75
1953-54 ...	6.00	3.74
1954-55 ...	13.45	13.05
1955-56 ...	20.00	12.91
1956-57 ...	19.00	2.10
		(up to end of September 1956)
Total ...	72.14	40.27

Targets in the Second Five-Year Plan

The Scheme has also been included in the Second Five-year Plan with an estimated expenditure of Rs. 57.00 lakhs for the first three years of the Plan at the rate of Rs. 19.00 lakhs per year.

Physical targets

It is estimated that the State's industrial production would be raised to worth about Rs. 1,602.20 lakhs by starting 16,875 industrial units in the rural parts under this scheme. The

capital proposed to be invested on these industries is estimated at Rs. 221'00 lakhs with an additional employment of 63,750 men. In addition, it is proposed to collect a sum of Rs. 18'00 lakhs as share amount by the 401 Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies in the State organised under the Rural Industrialisation Scheme and to enlist 3 lakhs of families as share holders to these Societies so as to bring them under the co-operative fold.

Further, 50 Craft Co-operative Societies are also proposed to be organised in the rural parts of the State for developing Village Crafts.

Out of the expenditure of Rs. 57'00 lakhs required for the first three years of the Plan period, Rs. 28'50 lakhs is recommended to be met out of the State funds and the balance from the Central Government.

Increase in industrial production

The increase in industrial production is estimated at the rate of Rs. 10 per individual in the first year, Rs. 12 in the second year and Rs. 14 in the third year in the districts of Bangalore and Kolar. In the case of Mandya District, it is estimated at Rs. 5 per individual in the first year, Rs. 6 in the second year and Rs. 7 in the third year. As regards the remaining seven new districts, viz., Mysore, Tumkur, Chitaldrug, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Shimoga and Bellary, the increase is estimated at Rs. 3, Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 in the first, second and third years respectively, as the Scheme is in operation in these districts from 1954-55 only. At the above rate, the increase in production

is estimated at Rs. 1,602'20 lakhs worth of goods for the entire plan period of three years.

Progress achieved

The following figures show the progress achieved under several items of the Rural Industrialisation Scheme for the half year ending with 30th September 1956 :—

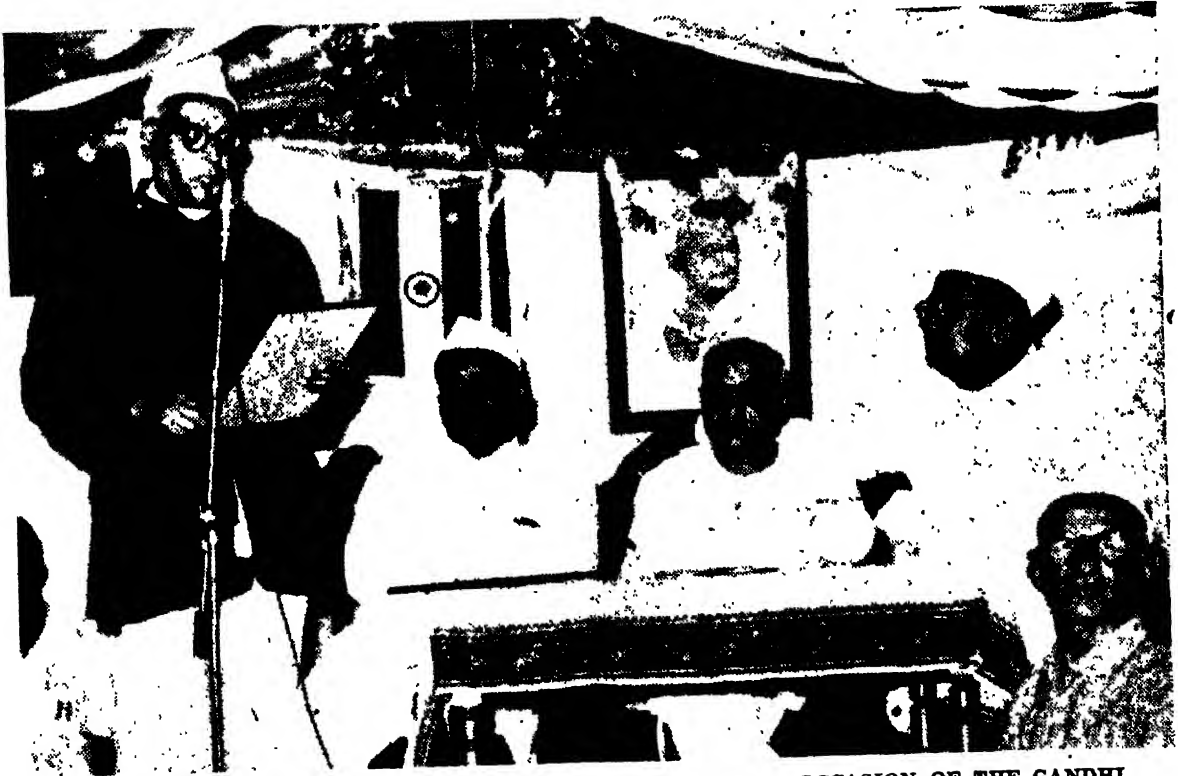
- | | | |
|---|--|------------------|
| 1 | Value of production ... | Rs 313'00 lakhs |
| 2 | Number of Industrial Units started or expanded. | 13,421 |
| 3 | Capital invested ... | Rs. 199'93 lakhs |
| 4 | Men employed ... | 38,639 |
| 5 | Share amount collected | Rs. 2,29,891 |
| 6 | Share holders enlisted | 13,236 |
| 7 | Loans granted from the Mysore Central Co-operative Rural Industrial Financing Bank : | |
| | (a) Security Loans ... | Rs. 19'18 lakhs |
| | (b) Surety Loans ... | Rs. 1'31 lakhs |
| 8 | Craft Co-operative Societies organised and recommended for grants and loans. | 15 |
| 9 | Supply of Machinery on Hire Purchase Scheme :— | |

	No. of cases	Amount (Rs. in lakhs.)
(a) Recommended to Small Industries Service Institute, Mandra ...	75	11'32
(b) Sanctioned ...	11	5'26
(c) Supplied ...	2	3'01

The figures are in addition to the progress achieved under the Scheme in the previous years. From the inception of the Scheme, 33,782 industrial units have been newly started or expanded in the rural parts

of the State by the financial aid provided by the Mysore Central Co-operative Rural Industrial Financing Bank, amounting to Rs. 44.02 lakhs. Moreover, Surety Loans to the extent of Rs. 1.31 lakhs are also granted to the poor artisans who could not offer security for obtaining loans. Under this Scheme, consumer goods worth Rs. 1,300.14 lakhs have been produced up to the end of September 1956 and as many as 1,03,659 men

have secured employment in the various Industrial Units. The Rural Industrial Co-operative Societies organised under the Scheme collected a sum of Rs. 30.70 lakhs towards shares and subscriptions and enlisted as many as 1,23,115 members as share holders of these Societies up to the end of September 1956, besides investing a sum of Rs. 44.03 lakhs in the Mysore Central Co-operative Rural Industrial Financing Bank.



SRI S. NIJALINGAPPA, CHIEF MINISTER, PRESIDED ON THE OCCASION OF THE GANDHI JAYANTHI CELEBRATIONS AT MURPHY TOWN, CIVIL STATION.
PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN ON THE OCCASION.

EXPANSION OF MEDICAL FACILITIES IN MYSORE STATE

Medical Institutions

There were 560 medical institutions in the erstwhile Mysore State at the end of 1955 as against 542 in 1954. Nineteen institutions were added during the year. The average area served by each institution was 59.5 square miles and the average population was 17,587. Among these, 296 were Specialist Service institutions. Out of the total number of 560 medical institutions, 108 are located in urban areas and the remaining 452 in rural areas.

Medical Staff

The number of doctors employed in these institutions was 854, of whom 663 were men and 191 were women, besides 876 nurses, 790 midwives and 601 compounders. Four hundred and thirty-eight doctors were employed in urban areas and the remaining 416 in rural areas.

Number of beds available and Patients treated

The total number of beds available in all these institutions was 7,134 of which 2,940 were exclusively meant for men and 4,194 were for women and children. The total number of in-patients admitted to all these institutions during the year (1955) was 2,07,816, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 1,94,278. Of these, 63,519 were men, 1,18,069

women and 26,228 children. The total number of out-patients treated in all the medical institutions was 1,03,68,782. Of these, 38,63,253 were men, 28,31,624 women, and 36,73,905 children. The average daily attendance of new and old patients treated was 49,138.7. The total number of surgical operations performed in all the medical institutions of the State was 1,74,832, of which 1,66,155 were principal ones. The total number of parturition cases conducted both inside and outside the institutions, including Maternity Homes, was 99,480. Of these, 53,770 received institutional treatment and the rest domiciliary treatment.

Finance

The total expenditure for the year under various items such as, salaries to staff, medicines, diet, buildings and apparatus amounted to Rs. 1,01,45,259. The total receipts under the several heads of revenue such as, contributions by Local Bodies, fees and contributions from patients, charitable collections and other miscellaneous recoveries amounted to Rs. 26,55,344.

Mental Hospital

A Research Institute in psychology was established in the Mental Hospital in Bangalore as a nucleus to the All-India Institute of Mental



A WARD OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL AT BHADRAVATI

Health. A Special Officer and Research Director of Psychology was appointed for the Hospital. Sanction was accorded to increase the bed strength of the Institute from 300 to 500 to accommodate more patients. The proposal for starting a centre for housing and training mentally defective children is under consideration of the Government.

Anti-Tuberculosis Measures

Sanction was accorded for the opening of another T. B. Clinic at Chitaldrug and the bed strength of Santabai Devarao Shivaram Sanatorium, Bangalore, was increased from 150 to 182.

Mass Radiography

The Mass Radiography Unit functioning in the out-patient department of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, worked satisfactorily and

10,788 factory workers and other persons were dealt with.

New Buildings

The construction of the following buildings was completed during the year :—

- 1 Stool structure of Cantilever type for milking cows at the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, at a cost of Rs. 19,050;
- 2 A new ward for 40 beds at a cost of Rs. 86,500 at the Lady Curzon Hospital, Bangalore;
- 3 A building at the Vani Vilas Hospital, Bangalore;
- 4 Post Operation Ward at the Government T. B. Sanatorium;
- 5 Mortuary and Dhobi Ghat at a cost of Rs. 10,000 at the Maternity Hospital, Malleswaram, Bangalore;
- 6 Extension at a cost of Rs. 13,500 at the Lady Wiflingdon T. B. Clinic, Bangalore;

- 7 Women's Dispensary Building, Hoskote, at a cost of Rs. 12,500;
- 8 Mortuary at a cost of Rs. 1,500 at the Local Fund Dispensary, Attibelo;
- 9 Mallegowda General Hospital, Chikmagalur.—New Special Wards and Laboratory;
- 10 Local Fund Dispensary, Janakab Chitaldrug District, at a cost of Rs. 10,000;
- 11 Combined Dispensary, Challakere Chitaldrug District, at a cost of Rs. 48,500;
- 12 Two Doctors' Quarters at a cost of Rs. 15,000 at the Civil Hospital, K.G.F.
- 13 An additional Cow Shed at a cost of Rs. 3,000 at the Maternity Hospital, K.G.F.
- 14 Combined Dispensary, Melur, Kolar District.—at a cost of Rs. 1,852;
- 15 Dhobi Khana at General Hospital, Mandya;
- 16 Kitchen Block at a cost of Rs. 10,000, at Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore;
- 17 Children's Ward at McGann Hospital, Shimoga;
- 18 Twin Wards of 18 beds each at a cost of Rs. 22,000 at the Government Wellesley T. B. Sanatorium, Bellary.

The Local Fund Dispensary at Malebennur, Chitaldrug District, and

the Malnad Improvement Dispensary, Aralalur, Shimoga District, were transferred to the Health Department, thus bringing the total number of transferred institutions to 119.

The Government Medical Stores, Bangalore

During the year under report, 3 368 indents were received from the several medical institutions of the Medical, Public Health, Veterinary and other Departments for supplies of medicines, surgical instruments and appliances and country medicines and 2,162 indents were actually complied with and the balance of 1,206 indents were carried over to the following year. The bulk purchases of medicines and instruments made during the year are given below:—

	Rs.
1 From Industrial and Testing Laboratory, Ltd.	7,22,778
2 Through the Stores Purchase Committee.	11,56,201
3 Emergent Purchases ...	89,360
4 Miscellaneous (Government)	28,236

STATE INSURANCE IN MYSORE

The Mysore Government Insurance Department was started in the year 1891. It was intended to provide compulsory insurance to the employees of the Mysore Government within their means in order to supplement their financial resources on retirement and to provide competence for their families in the event of their premature death. This scheme of insurance, known as the Official Branch Insurance, was compulsory for all the permanent employees in Government Service in the erstwhile Mysore State, the minimum insurance being 10 per cent of the pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 70 per month. In the case of temporary employees, insurance is not compulsory but optional. The age limit for entry into insurance is 45 years. Compulsory insurance was in force in the former Hyderabad State and the transfer of the policies held by the staff of that State, who have come over to the New State of Mysore with effect from 1st November 1956, has been taken up by the Mysore Government Insurance Department.

Business

The Mysore Government Insurance Department has been in existence for the last 65 years. During this period, it has steadily increased its business. The annual business in the Official Branch in the year 1930-31 was of the order of Rs. 12,71,849 and the total premium

income on the policies in force was Rs. 9,35,891. The business in the year 1955-56 was for an assurance of Rs. 85,15,531. During the last four years from 1952-53 to 1955-1956, the annual business in the Official Branch increased from Rs. 64,86,531 to Rs. 85,15,531 and the total annual premium from Rs. 23,69,304 to Rs. 31,00,000. The number of policies issued during 1955-56 was 6,864 for an assurance of Rs. 85,15,531, earning a premium income of Rs. 3,89,364, the highest procured by the Official Branch since its inception. The funds of the Official Branch amount to Rs. 27 crores. The claims paid since the inception of the scheme have exceeded Rs. 27 crores.

Bonus declared

The bonus rates declared from time to time have been attractive, the rate of bonus declared at the last valuation ending with 31st March 1953 being Rs. 18 per thousand per annum. This has been possible because the expense ratio is in the order of 8.00 per cent as against the all-India figure of 29.3 per cent.

Public Branch

In 1916, the field was thrown open to the public of the State. The Public Branch procured a business of over Rs. 25 crores during 1955-56. This branch was integrated with the

Life Insurance Corporation of India on 1st September 1956, consequent on the Nationalisation of Life Insurance in India. On the date of integration, the Public Branch had about 1,20,000 policies current for an assurance of about Rs. 14 crores.

Motor Branch

In the year 1946, a Branch for the insurance of Motor Vehicles was also started in the Department. Vehicles registered in the Mysore State or vehicles owned by persons living in Mysore are being insured. The rates of premium in the Motor Branch are competitive and may be claimed to be the lowest in respect of comprehensive policies.

In 1955-56, more than 2,217 vehicles were insured in the Department, bringing a total annual premium income of about Rs. 2.15 lakhs. The Motor Branch Fund, at present, has aggregated to about Rs. 12.5 lakhs. The claims paid during the year amounted to Rs. 59,000.

General

With the formation of the New State of Mysore on 1st November

1956, the following problems require immediate attention of the Department.

Besides intensifying the drive to achieve the full insurance potential in the units where the Official Branch Insurance scheme is in force, a policy decision has to be taken whether the compulsory Official Branch Insurance Scheme which was in force in the erstwhile Mysore State and the Hyderabad areas should be extended to the other areas which have come over from the Madras and Bombay States as well as Coorg. Similarly, action has to be taken to extend the Motor Branch Insurance to the new areas, as in force in the areas of the erstwhile Mysore State. Arrangements will have to be made to expand the activities of the Department in the field of general insurance by giving a fresh impetus to the long pending proposal of the Department to start a scheme of Fire Insurance in the State in agreement with the Central Government. The Department hopes to be in a position to render to the public of the New State of Mysore prompt service in these branches, aiming at the dual objective of social welfare and efficient business management.

ROAD TRANSPORT FACILITIES IN MYSORE STATE

The Mysore Government Road Transport Department was established in the year 1948 with a view to afford greater and better transport facilities to the travelling public in the State of Mysore, by putting an end to the inefficient transport system that was prevalent in the State some time ago. This Department is located in Shantinagar in Bangalore, the capital city of the New Mysore State.

The Government Road Transport Service started functioning in 1943 with only 120 vehicles, and to-day it

owns as many as 477 vehicles plying throughout, and even outside the State. Out of these, 101 vehicles belong to the Raichur Division, 131 to the Bangalore Transport Services and 245 to the Road Transport Department, Mysore. More than 2,700 employees are working in this Department now.

In 1943, the erstwhile Mysore State Government invested a sum of Rs. 17,76,515 on this Department towards its working capital, and the total amount thus invested so far works out to Rs. 71,87,549.



FUELING THE SERVICE BUSES IN THE PREMISES OF THE GOVERNMENT ROAD TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.



ENGINE OVERHAUL SECTION OF THE WORKSHOP

Regular transport facilities have been provided to all the district headquarters as well as to the important taluk headquarters and other places of importance within the State. Besides, the Government buses are plying on two inter-State routes also. Mails are also being conveyed on routes covered by these Government buses, wherever necessary. After the formation of the New Mysore State, this Department has also commenced operating some new routes in some of the important places in Raichur Division. During the Second Five-Year Plan, it is

proposed to further improve and extend proper transport facilities to all the important places in and outside the New Mysore State as well.

The City Services in Bangalore, which were being managed by the Bangalore Transport Company, Ltd., were taken over by the Government Transport Department in October, 1956, and efforts are now being made to put more buses into operation so as to provide more and better transport facilities to the people of Bangalore.

MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Progress Report for the month of September 1956.

Mysore.—The season for groundnuts, til seeds, kar paddy, jola, navane, kambu, sajje, kar ragi and coriander started during the month. But the arrivals of groundnuts, kar paddy, jola, navane, kambu, sajje, kar ragi in the market were poor due to failure of rains. The arrivals of other commodities were moderate.

Davangere.—The season for groundnuts has commenced and the season for cotton and chillies has come to an end. The arrivals of new groundnuts have increased during the month.

Tiptur.—This is the peak season for cocoanuts. The season for seegu has come to an end. The arrivals of cocoanuts are on the increase whereas the arrivals of seegu and copra are declining.

Tumkur.—The season for arecanut, mohuwa seeds and niger has commenced and the arrivals of these commodities are on the increase. The season for other commodities like groundnuts, honge seeds, tamarind and jaggery has come to an end.

Arsikere.—The season for groundnuts, sesamum and coriander has commenced and as such the arrivals of these commodities are on the increase. The arrivals of cocoanuts are at the peak level whereas the arrivals of copra, however, have declined.

Shimoga.—The season for arecanuts has just now commenced and

thoresalu variety of arecanuts are being received from Birur, Tarikere and Channagiri areas.

Bellary.—Arrivals of groundnuts in small quantities have begun in Kottur and Hagari Bommanahalli markets.

Chintamani.—As this is the peak season for potatoes and onions, the arrivals are heavy. This being the off-season for other commodities such as, tamarind, pulses, chillies, etc., their arrivals are poor.

Channarayana.—The season for groundnuts has just commenced and their arrivals are gradually increasing. The season for gingelly is coming to a close.

Sira.—The season for arecanuts has commenced. However, the arrivals of other commodities are poor, this being the off-season for them.

Chitaldrug.—The season for groundnuts has commenced, and as such the arrivals are gradually increasing.

Saklespur.—The season for cardamoms is now in full swing and the arrivals are on the increase.

Agricultural Marketing Development

Number of Regulated Markets.—There were twelve Regulated Markets functioning at Mysore, Tumkur, Davangere, Chitaldrug, Tiptur, Arsikere, Shimoga, Bellary, Saklespur,

Chintamani, Channapatna and Sira in the State during the month. No new Regulated Markets were started during the month.

Suits filed in the Courts Challenging the Validity of Acts and Rules.

Messrs. B. Mohamed Hussain Sahib & Sons, Nut Merchants and Commission Agents, Shimoga, whose "Trader" license, issued by the Regulated Market Committee, Shimoga, was suspended by the Deputy Commissioner and Chairman, Regulated Market Committee, Shimoga, for having used false weights, had filed a writ petition in the High Court of Mysore praying to declare that Section 6(2) (vi) of the Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939 and Markets Rules 57 and Bye-law No. 22(iv) of the Shimoga Regulated Market Committee framed thereunder are *ultra vires*. The said writ petition was dismissed by the High Court of Mysore in August 1956.

Warehousing Activities

The establishment of an All-India Warehousing Corporation under the Agricultural Produce (Co-operative Development and Warehousing) Corporation Act, 1956, is awaited for taking necessary action to set up a State Warehousing Corporation for establishing Warehouses in important Trade Centres in the State.

The State Government was requested to suggest to the Government of India, Davangere and Mysore as alternative centres for Raichur and Hubli for the construction of a Warehouse by the Central Warehousing Corporation during 1956-57. Detailed information rela-

ting to a site selected at Davangere for the purpose was sent to the State Government for onward transmission to the Government of India.

Weights and Measures

The particulars of work done under the Mysore Weights and Measures Act during the month are as follows :—

1	Number of Weights and Measures presented for testing.	9,324	0
2	Number of units certified for correctness.	8,135	
3	Amount of testing fee collected.	Rs. 1,220	8
4	Number of units of weights and measures sold.	2,855	
5	Value of weights and measures sold.	Rs. 5,130	14
6	Number of cases launched.	15	
7	Number of cases convicted.	34	
8	Amount of fine collected.	Rs. 352	0

Other Development Works

The following three Egg Grading Stations in the State continued to work satisfactorily. The number of eggs graded at these grading stations during the month were as follows :—

Name of the Grading Station	No. of eggs graded	Their value	Grading fee collected
1. The Coorg Orange Growers Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bangalore.	4,229	Rs. a. 555 15	Rs. a. ..
2. The Composite Livestock Farm and Research Station, Hessarghatta.	1,668	263 13	...
3. The Government Egg Grading Station, Mysore.	46,099	5,827 3	88 14
Total ...	51,996	8,646 15	88 14

Market Intelligence

Arrangements already made for the dissemination of Market News through newspapers and Radio were continued during the month.

Information relating to the production and utilisation of oil cakes in the State during the five years from 1950-51 to 1954-55, was collected, compiled and furnished to the Secretary, Indian Central Oilseeds Committee, Hyderabad, as requested by him.

Miscellaneous Information

In connection with the organisa-

tion of a Milk Union for the supply of pure and wholesome milk for the consumers at Bangalore, a revised milk scheme (under the Second Five-Year Plan) for the supply of 40,000 lbs. of milk per day at a cost of Rs. 12 lakhs is under preparation.

Information relating to the production, marketable surplus, actual arrivals and despatches by Rail of some of the major agricultural commodities at all the important markets in the State, was being collected during the month, as requested by the Government of India.

WHY THE METRIC SYSTEM ?

About 80 years ago the question of standardizing weights and measures in India was taken up. The *tola-seer* system, based on weight of the rupee, was considered unsuitable as a standard because it was not capable of accuracy. The foot-pound system of England was also rejected because it was 'An organic change not convenient to the people of India.' The Metric System was considered most suitable though it was not brought into force. Emphasizing the unsuitability of the British system for India, John Strachey wrote, about 70 years ago, "The English system of weights and measures is in itself most complicated and inconvenient and the sole reason that can be assigned for maintaining it is that it has existed for centuries and the people of England have become accustomed to it. The proposition that we should deliberately impose such a system on India seems to deserve no discussion."

India has chosen the simple decimal system of weights and measures which is internationally popular; the adoption of the Metric System will also make day-to-day work easy. For example, the cost of 3.5 metres of cloth at Re. 1.30 cents (Naya Paisa) is $3.5 \times \text{Re. } 1.30 = 4.55$ rupees. It is a matter of a straight multiplication. Considering the same transaction under the present system, the cost of $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards at Re. 1-6-0 will be Rs. 4-13-0. You have to multiply 1-6-0 by 3, convert annas

into rupees, divide Re. 1-6-0 by 2, and add the figures.

The urgent need for adopting a uniform system arises out of the fact that there are over 100 different systems of weights and measures in India to-day.

A 'Paili' is 5 seers in some parts of Uttar Pradesh, 4 seers in others. In U.P. there are 60 seers to a maund when you buy wheat; but if you want atta, 40 seers will make a maund.

Agricultural marketing officers in the various States have reported on the wide-spread loss to the agriculturists and the malpractices adopted by the wholesale buyers. "While purchasing from producers the merchant uses larger weights and measures and while selling he uses smaller weights and measures." Such practices naturally lead to mutual suspicion between the cultivator and the wholesaler dealer, and "the producer is tempted to make up by mixing dirt and dust for what he loses in weight".

Such confusion and loss can be ended only by fixing definite standards of weights and measures for the whole country. This is the purpose of the Bill, now before Parliament, for introducing the Metric System.

As early as 1947, Rajaji said "The variation in the present units of weights and capacity may be described as almost chaotic and it is necessary

to bring about reform by way of uniformity, whether we adopt the metric system or not". What shall be the standard? The weights and measures now in use are unsuitable for standardization because they are neither uniform nor widely in use. The seer, for example, is practically unknown in many parts of the South; and it varies in value from 8 to 112 tolas all over India. We could, perhaps, fix a weight equivalent to a kilogram and call it a seer. Then, except for the name, the standard seer would still be new!

Even in Britain which employs the foot-pound system, there is recognition of the superior merit of the Metric System. Lord Kelvin says, "I believe I am not overstating the truth when I say that half the time occupied by clerks and draftsmen in engineers' and surveyors' offices—I am sure at least one half of it—is work entailed upon them by the inconvenience of the present farrago of weights and measures. The introduction of world metric system will produce an enormous saving in business offices of all kinds—engineering, commercial and retail shop".

Engineers and students of science are already employing the Metric System. In some form or the other the Metric System is also familiar to most of us. We tune the radio on say, 356 or 61 metres. Snap shots are taken on size 6×6 centimetres or 6×9 centimetres. Sports events are held on the Metric System: One hundred metres, 400 metres, 5,000 metres, etc.

In the course of the next 10 years different sections will gradually

switch over to the Metric System. The Railways, for example, will first revise the schedule of rates and tariffs and also instruct the staff in the use of the Metric System; during the next phase the tariff will be brought into use, fares and time-tables will show both the systems, and finally, during the third stage, the Metric System will completely replace the present system. Similarly the Posts and Telegraphs Departments, the Defence Ministry of Customs Department, etc., have plans for the gradual introduction of the System, so that day-to-day transactions will be easy, and normal smooth working will not be upset.

In other words, the change-over will be completed over a period of ten years. At the end of it, the Metric System will extend to day-to-day domestic transactions. By this time the country will have become familiar with the operation. First-hand knowledge of its working will help realization of the intrinsic ease of operation which makes it superior to other systems.

Commending the Metric System, the Prime Minister has said: "We are, on the whole, a conservative country and it is not very easy to change old-established customs. But I am sure that our decision to adopt the Metric System is the right one from every point of view. For the scientist, the technician and the statistician, it is the only system that can be used. But even to the people generally this will bring relief and many facilities. There will, no doubt be slight inconvenience to begin with, but this will not last."

WORKERS' WELFARE

Labour News for the Month of September 1956

The re-survey of the family budget of the working classes in the Bangalore Corporation area was continued during the month under report.

Employment

The Management of Sri Gowri Silk Mills, Bangalore, laid off 4 workmen with effect from 6th September 1956 and subsequently retrenched them with effect from 26th September 1956 due to accumulation of stock and adverse trade conditions.

Two hundred and eighty-four workers of the Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries Limited, Soldevanahalli, Chickbanavar, went on a strike from 10th August 1956 as a protest against the refusal of the Management to consider their demands. An agreement was, however, reached between the Management and the labour representatives on 23rd September 1956, and the workers resumed work from 24th September 1956.

Working Conditions

One thousand four hundred and sixty-two workers of Kapila Textile Mills Limited, Nanjangud, went on a strike from 10th September 1956 for the alleged delay in the implementation of the terms of award of the Industrial Tribunal. On 17th September 1956, an agreement was, however, brought about between the parties by the Assistant Commissioner of Labour and Conciliation

Officer, Mysore, as a result of which the employees resumed work on 18th September 1956 at 8 A.M.

Work Stoppages

There were seven strikes in all in the:—

- (a) Champion Reef Gold Mines of India (K.G.F.), Ltd.
- (b) Mysore Gold Mining Co., (K.G.F.), Ltd.
- (c) Champion Reef Gold Mines of India (K.G.F.) Ltd.
- (d) Kapila Textile Mills, Ltd., Nanjangud.
- (e) Gowri Silk Mills, Bangalore-1.
- (f) Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries Ltd., Soldevanahalli, Chickbanavar and
- (g) Champion Reef Gold Mines of India (K.G.F.) Ltd.

Fourteen thousand and twenty-one workers were involved in the strikes and consequently 24,868 man-days were lost.

Labour Administration and Labour Statistics

(a) *Factories Act, 1948.*

1	Number of factories visited and inspected.	102
2	Number of factories visited during odd hours.	7
3	Number of warnings issued...	4
4	Number of convictions ...	...
5	Number of petitions received.	56
6	Number of cases pending at the Court.	1
7	Number of accidents:—	
	(a) Fatal	...
	(b) Major	...
	(c) Minor	27

(b) *The Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948* :—

1	Number of Shops and Establishments inspected.	1,902
2	Number of irregularities noticed.	128
3	Number of show-cause notices issued.	245
4	Number of inspection notes issued.	33
5	Number of warnings issued ...	95
6	Number of petitions received	24
7	Number of compromises and settlements effected.	23
8	Number of prosecutions launched.	25
9	Number of convictions	19
10	Total amount of fines realised.	Rs. 206-2-0

Appeals under Section 41 of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1948.

1	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the month ...	20
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2	Number of cases taken on file during the month ...	8
3	Number of cases disposed of during the month ...	3
4	Number of cases pending at the end of the month ...	25

Details of disposal

Compensation cases	...	2
Dismissed on merits	...	1
Cases settled out of Court.	...	Nil

Minimum Wages Act

(i) Number of concerns of scheduled industries visited.	17
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Machinery Installations

(i) Number of applications pending at the beginning of the month.	28
(ii) Number of applications received during the month.	19
(iii) Number of applications disposed of during the month.	25
(iv) Number of applications pending disposal at the end of the month.	22

Industrial Relations

Conciliation proceedings were held in respect of the following industrial dispute :—

1	Messrs. Chandiram's Mysore Silk Mills. Bangalore-3, vs. Bangalore Silk Workers' Union, Bangalore.	In progress
2	Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., vs. Mysore Textile Mills Trade Union, Bangalore.	In progress
3	Sri B. Ramachandra and Siddiah, ex-employees, vs. Chandra Spinning and Weaving Mills, Bangalore-2.	In progress
4	Margarine Refined Oil Co., Bangalore-2, vs. Bangalore Oil and Soap Workers' Union, Bangalore.	In progress
5	Bharat Electronics Ltd., Jalahalli, Bangalore-3, vs. Their Labour Union.	Failed
6	Jayanti Silk Mills, Bangalore, vs. Bangalore Silk Workers' Union, Bangalore.	In progress ^c
7	Sri Cowri Silks, Bangalore-1 vs. Bangalore Silk Workers' Union	... Failed
8	Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore, vs. Their Labour Union...	In progress
9	Essen & Co., Bangalore-3, vs. G. P. Krishna Iyengar	... Failed
10	Suedes and Leatherettes Ltd., Bangalore-3, vs. A. C. Sreenivasan	... Failed
11	United Engineering Co., Ltd., Bangalore-3, vs. Three workmen	--- Failed
12	Verons Photographs, Bangalore, vs. C. X. Lowe	... Failed
13	Annapoorna Cooker Co., Bangalore, vs. Their Labour Union	... Settled
		Voluntary agreement.

Collective Agreements

<i>Name of the Unit</i>	<i>Date of agreement</i>	<i>Workers involved</i>	<i>Terms of agreement</i>
(1) Sri A. C. Nanjunde Gowda, Proprietor, Chinnenahally estate.	21st September 1956.	One	Agreed to reinstate without break of service and to pay Rs. 100 of which Rs. 50 is to be paid in the form of a loan recoverable in 10 monthly instalments and that the advance due to the estate shall be written off.
(2) Annapoorna Cooker Co.	19th September 1956.	21 Workmen.	Agreed to enhance the Dearness Allowance from 0-14-0 to Re. 1 for the workmen whose basic wage is 1-10-0 and above.
(3) Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries Ltd., Soldevanahalli.	23rd September 1956.	294	Agreed to reinstate six workmen and pay bonus of 10 days basic wages for the years 1953-54 and 1954-55.
(4) S. L. N. Engineering Works, Shimoga.	24th September 1956.	One	Agreed to pay Rs. 65 in full settlement of all the claims of the worker and in lieu of reinstatement, agreed to pay the amount on 27th September 1956.
(5) Sri Venkateshwara Motor Service Ltd., Shimoga.	28th September 1956.	One	The partner agreed to pay Rs. 160 to Sri T. N. Krishnamoorthy Setty, Ex-Conductor in full settlement of his claims.
(6) The Kapila Textile Mills Ltd., Nanjan-gud.	17th September 1956.	1,462	Agreed that there should be no victimisation; earned wages from 16th to 31st August to be paid to workers on 17th September 1956; new basic wages and dearness allowances from 6th July 1956 to 15th August 1956 on the basis of the award should be paid on or before 27th September 1956; increments according to the length of service in their respective grades to be paid on the basis laid down in the agreement dated 17th September 1956; that the above arrangement will come into effect from 1st August 1956 and increments be paid on or before 10th October 1956; that the piece-rate wages of weavers shall be settled after a week; that other grievances will be settled as per law; back wages to N. Venkata Rao and B. N. Satyaji Rao and workers shall resume work on 18th September 1956.

Implementation of the Provisions of the Industrial Statistics Act.

(1) Number of returns received	30
(2) Number accepted ...	20
(3) Number of returns sent back for rectification.	8
(4) Number of returns received from factories and plantations employing less than 10 and 20 workers respectively.	2
(5) Number of visits to factories	25

Judgments, Awards, Notifications, etc.

The following awards and notifications were published in the *Mysore Gazette* during the month.

(1) The Industrial dispute between the workers and the Management of Peer Beedi Factory, Branch No. 20, Mysore, was referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore, for adjudication.

(2) The Industrial dispute existing between the workers and Management of K. B. Motor Service, Mysore, was referred to the Industrial Tribunal, Bangalore, for favour of adjudication.

(3) An award passed by the Industrial Tribunal in respect of the dispute between Sri C.V. Krishnappa, Driver, and the Management of the Manjunatha Motor Service, Chickmagalur, was published during the month under review.

(4) The Industrial Tribunal sat on 15th September 1956 in connection with the dispute of Sri

M. S. Puttaswamy, against the Management of Manjunatha Motor Service.

(5) The award of the Industrial Tribunal in Complaint No. 1 of I.C. No. 1/ 5 regarding an industrial dispute between the workmen and the Management of Firebricks and Potteries Ltd., Yeswanthapur.

(6) The Industrial dispute between the workmen and the Management of Messrs. B. Narayanaswamy and Sons, Stone Polishing Factory, Bangalore-4, was referred to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication.

Statistics of Trade Unions.

Number of Trade Unions at the beginning of the month.	211
Number of Unions registered during the month.	2
Total number of Trade Unions at the end of the month.	213

The following are the names of Trade Unions registered during the month :—

(a) The Mysore Chemical Manufacturers Workers' Union, Chickbanavar.

(b) The Gold and Silver Industry Workers Union, Bangalore-1.

Elections

The elections in respect of the Bangalore Transport Co. Labour Association, were completed and the return of elections were published during the month under review.

The bye-elections to the Government Sandalwood Oil Factory Labour Association, Shimoga, were conducted during the month.

Action was taken to conduct the elections of the K.G.F. Electricity Department Labour Association, for the year 1956.

Action was taken for the conduct of elections in several labour unions in the Mysore City.

Standing Orders

Draft standing orders were received from the Management of the Mysore Stoneware Pipes and Potteries,

Chickbanavar, for purposes of certification under the Act.

Complaints Received and Investigated.

During the month 46 cases of complaints regarding dismissals, arrears of wages and allowance, leave and hours of work, etc., were received, out of which 13 cases were settled, and the remaining cases were pending enquiry at various stages.

THE CONSUMERS' PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF WORKING CLASS FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1956.

BANGALORE CITY

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936 = 100).

Bangalore City: Index: 354.60 points

A RISE OF 0.45 POINT.

The consumer price index numbers of working class in Bangalore City for October 1956 work up to 354.60 points, thereby recording a rise of 0.45 point, when compared with the index numbers for the previous month.

(1) The index number of food group decreased by 0.29 point to 398.60 points due to fall in the prices of raw rice, boiled rice, bengalgram dhal, greengram, sugar, groundnut oil, coriander and garlic.

(2) The index number of fuel and lighting group increased by 0.34 point to 302.22 points due to rise in the prices of castor oil.

(3) The index numbers of the clothing group increased by 3.08 points to 302.88 points due to rise in the prices of sarees, and the cloth for pyjamas and jackets.

(4) The index numbers of the house-rent group remained stationary at 221.10 points.

(5) The index numbers of the miscellaneous group increased by

0.80 point to 332.91 points due to rise in the prices of supari.

Serial No.	Group	Weight proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Number for	
			Sept. 1956	October 1956
1	Food ...	53.5	398.89	398.60
2	Fuel and Lighting	7.0	301.88	302.22
3	Clothing ...	13.8	299.80	302.88
4	House Rent ..	6.4	221.10	221.10
5	Miscellaneous .	19.3	332.11	332.91
	Total ...	100.0	...	...
Consumer Price Index Number			354.15	354.60

. IN K.G.F.

(Average Prices from July 1935 to June 1936 = 100).

K.G.F. area Index: No. 396.86 points.

A RISE OF 0.05 POINT.

The consumer price index numbers of working class in K.G.F. area for October 1956 works up to 396.86 points thereby recording a rise of 0.05 point when compared with the index numbers of the previous month.

(1) The index numbers of the food group increased by 0.27 point to 425.01 points due to rise in the prices of turdhal, avaredhal, jaggery, tamarind.

(2) The index numbers of the fuel and lighting group remained stationary at 372.99 points.

(3) The index number of the clothing group decreased by 1.54

points to 310.99 points due to a fall in the prices of dhoties, sarees and cloth for shirting.

(4) The index numbers of the house rent group remained stationary at 153.60 points.

(5) The index numbers of the miscellaneous group also remained stationary at 349.44 points.

Sl. No.	Group	Weights proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Number for	
			Sept. 1956	October 1956
1	2	3	4	5
1	Food	70.9	424.74	425.01
2	Fuel and Lighting	6.2	372.99	372.99
3	Clothing	9.1	312.53	310.99
4	House Rent	2.1	153.60	153.60
5	Miscellaneous	11.7	349.44	349.44
	Total	100.0	...	...
	Consumer Price Index Number.	...	396.81	396.86

BELLARY

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936—100).

Bellary Index : No. 408.26 points.

A FALL OF 1.67 POINTS.

The consumer price index numbers of working class in Bellary for October 1956 work up to 408.26 points thereby recording a fall of 1.67 points when compared with the index numbers of the previous month.

(1) The index numbers of the food group decreased by 11.69 points to 456.52 points due to a general fall in prices of food articles like rice, wheat, cholam, korra, dhal, meat, milk, chillies, tamarind, turmeric, mustard, garlic, coffee and tea.

(2) The index numbers of the fuel and lighting group increased by 47.06 points to 425.74 points due to a rise in the prices of firewood.

(3) The index numbers of the clothing group increased by 18.69 to 405.58 points due to rise in the prices of sarces and dhoties.

(4) The index numbers of the house rent group remained stationary at 200.50 points.

(5) The index numbers of the miscellaneous group also increased by 1.13 points to 275.15 points due to a rise in the prices of tobacco.

Sl. No.	Group	Weights proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Numbers for	
			Sept. 1956	Oct. 1956
1	2	3	4	5
1	Food	68.82	468.21	456.52
2	Fuel and lighting	8.60	378.68	425.74
3	Clothing	8.74	386.69	405.58
4	House rent	9.36	200.50	200.50
5	Miscellaneous	9.48	274.02	275.15
	Total	100.00	...	...
	Consumer price Index Numbers.	...	409.93	408.26

DAVANGERE

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936—100).

Davangere City : Index No. 368.48.

A FALL OF 8.34 POINTS.

The consumer price index numbers of working class in Davangere City for October 1956 work up to 368.48 points thereby recording a fall of 8.34 points when compared with the index number of the previous month.

(1) The index number of the food group decreased by 12.29 points

to 400.41 points due to a fall in the prices of raw rice, blackgramdhal, turdhal, bengalgramdhal, sugar, jaggery, meat, ghee, vegetables, salt, tamarind, chillies, coriander and wheat.

(2) The index number of the fuel and lighting group decreased by 0.11 point to 403.73 points due to a fall in the prices of castor oil.

(3) The index number of the clothing group decreased by 6.60 to 264.85 points due to a fall in the prices of dhoties, coating shirting longcloth, sarees and cloth for jackets.

(4) The index number of the house rent group remained stationary at 100.00 points.

(5) The index number of the miscellaneous group decreased by 1.24 points to 335.50 due to a fall in the price of soapnut powder.

Sl. No.	Group	Weights proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Number for	
			Sept 1956	October 1956
1	Food	59.6	412.70	400.41
2	Fuel and lighting	6.7	403.81	403.73
3	Clothing	11.2	271.5	264.85
4	House Rent	1.5	100.00	100.00
5	Miscellaneous	21.5	336.74	335.50
	Total	100.0		
The Consumer Price Index number			376.82	368.49

MYSORE CITY

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936=100).

Mysore City: Index No. 352.04 points.

A RISE OF 6.58 POINTS.

The consumer price index numbers of working class in Mysore City

for October 1956 work up to 352.04 points, thereby recording a rise of 6.58 points when compared with the index numbers of the previous month.

(1) The index numbers of the food group increased by 8.86 points to 396.31, points due to a rise in the prices of rice, ragi, meat, vegetables, onions, jaggery, chillies, garlic and cocoanut.

(2) The index number of the fuel and lighting group increased by 0.21 point to 267.74 points due to a rise in the prices of castor oil.

(3) The index number of the clothing group increased by 1.99 points to 312.42 points due to a rise in the prices of dhoties, coating, shirting and cloth for pyjamas.

(4) The index number of the house rent group remained stationary at 100.00 points.

(5) The index number of the miscellaneous group increased by 5.12 points to 285.10 points due to a rise in the prices of soapnut powder supari and the charges for amusement.

Serial No.	Group	Weights proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Number for	
			Sept. 1956	October 1956
1	Food	62.5	387.48	396.34
2	Fuel and lighting	9.4	267.63	267.74
3	Clothing	8.0	310.43	312.42
4	House Rent	3.3	190.00	190.00
5	Miscellaneous	16.8	279.98	285.10
	Total	100.0	...	...
Consumer Price Index Number			345.46	352.04

HARIHAR.

(Average price from July 1935 to June 1936—100).

Harihar Town Index No. 353'42.

A FALL OF 9'84 POINTS.

The consumer Price Index Numbers of working class in Harihar for October 1956 work up to 353'42 points thereby recording a fall of 9'84 points when compared with index numbers for the previous month.

(1) The index numbers of the food group decreased by 15'01 points to 376'34 points due to a general fall in the prices of raw rice, ragi, turdhal, bengalgram dhal, greengram, sugar, jaggery, meat, ghee, onions, vegetables, salt, tamarind, wheat chillies and coriander.

(2) The index numbers of the fuel and lighting group remained constant at 477'80 points.

(3) The index numbers of the clothing group decreased by 7'67 points to 290'51 points due to a fall in the prices of dhoties, coating, shirting, sarces and cloth for jackets.

(4) The index numbers of the house rent group remained constant at 100'00 points.

(5) The index numbers of the miscellaneous group decreased by 1'33 points to 310'67 points due to a fall in the prices of washing soap and soapnut powder.

Serial No.	Group	Weight proportionate to the total expenditure	Group Index Number	
			September 1956	October 1956
1	Food ...	58'4	391'35	376'34
2	Fuel & Lighting ...	6'9	477'80	477'80
3	Clothing ...	10'3	298'18	290'51
4	House Rent ...	2'4	100'00	100'00
5	Miscellaneous ...	22'0	312'00	310'67
	Total ...	100'0	...	...
Consumer Price Index Number			353'26	353'42

BHADRAVATHI.

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936—100).

Bhadravathi Index : 351'23.

A FALL OF 4'27 POINTS.

The consumer price index numbers of working class in Bhadravathi for the month of October 1956, work up to 351'23 thereby recording a fall of 4'27 points when compared with the index numbers for the previous month.

(1) The index number of the food group decreased by 10'92 points to 389'30 due to a fall in the prices of raw rice, ragi, turdhal, bengalgram dhal, sugar, groundnut, oil, coriander and wheat.

(2) The index number of the fuel and lighting group increased by 3'96 points to 313'04 due to an increase in the price of firewood.

(3) The index number of the clothing group increased by 9'37 points to 314'93 due to an increase in the prices of coating, shirting longcloth and cloth for jackets.

(4) The index number of the house rent group remained constant at 100.00 points.

(5) The index number of the Miscellaneous group increased by 2.68 points to 319.82 due to an increase in the prices of soapnut powder and supari.

Serial No.	Groups	Weights proportional to the total expenditure	Group Index Numbers	
			September 1956	October 1956
1	Food ..	55.9	400.22	389.30
2	Fuel and Lighting ..	8.7	209.08	213.04
3	Clothing ...	9.3	305.56	314.93
4	House Rent ...	2.9	100.00	100.00
5	Miscellaneous ...	23.2	317.14	319.82
	Total ...	100.0	...	...
The Consumer Price Index Number			355.50	351.23

Closure of non-textile mills and factories in the State of Mysore during the month of October 1956.

The Assistant Commissioners of Labour have reported that the under-mentioned two non-textile mills and factories were closed during the month of October 1956.

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---|
| I. | (1) Free India Chemicals | ... | Bangalore-2. |
| | (2) Date of closure | ... | From 17th October 1956 to 19th October 1956 (end of 1st shift) |
| | (3) Reasons for closure | ... | Four workmen went on strike as there was a change in the allotment of work. The workers resumed work from the 2nd shift of 19th October 1956, pending settlements of the issues in dispute. |
| | (4) Number of workers involved | ... | 4. |
| | (5) Number on muster roll | ... | 12. |
| II. | (1) Jaleel Beedi Factory and its 16 branches. | ... | Sira. |
| | (2) Date of closure | ... | From 9th October 1956 to 16th October 1956. |
| | (3) Reasons | ... | Due to inclement weather conditions. Operations restricted from 17th November 1956. |
| | (4) Number of workers involved | ... | About 500. |

MONTHLY REPORT ON ABSENTEEISM

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1956

TEXTILES

(No. of Concern : 17).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

...	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work.	3,07,298	1,74,148	19,416	63,083	5,63,945
Total number of man-shifts absent.	31,611½	19,515½	1,954	5,982	59,093
Total number of late arrivals.	...	...	...	...	...

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings including D. A.	Number of man-shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs. 15.	88	53	93	201½	478½
Above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30.	589½	468	1,674	2,423	5,154½
Above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 45.	981½	606	1,441½	2,981½	6,010½
Above Rs. 45.	6,567½	3,822	26,845	10,215	47,449½
Total	8,226½	4,949	30,053½	15,821	59,093

ENGINEERING

(No. of Concerns : 16).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

...	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work.	3,13,505	65,621	16,193	1,03,836	4,99,155
Total number of man-shifts absent.	29,894	6,311	1,394	13,818½	51,417½
Total number of late arrivals.	11,997	1,623	287	1,191	15,098

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings including D. A.	Number of man-shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs. 15 .	1	21	...	78	100
Above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30 .	1,515	209	1,813	370½	3,967½
Above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 45 .	1,477	823	2,579½	601½	5,481
Above Rs. 45..	11,293	2,358	18,321	9,926½	11,895½
Total ..	11,316	3,411	22,743½	10,976½	51,447½

FOOD AND DRINK

(No. of Concerns : 7).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

...	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work.	6,463	5,227	5,190	33,727	50,607
Total number of man-shifts absent.	565	632	514	3,493	5,237
Total number of late arrivals.	...	...	...	...	...

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings including D. A.	Number of man-shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs. 15 ..	...	...	...	...	..
Above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30.	14	19	57	67	157
Above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 45.	17	17	6½	23	122½
Above Rs. 45 ...	1,075	1,257	2,306	229½	4,957½
Total ...	1,106	1,293	3,518½	319½	5,237

GOLD MINING

(No. of Concerns : 3).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

...	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work.	2,55,977	72,672	28,109	63,719	4,20,507
Total number of man-shifts absent.	27,438	6,235	1,738	3,279	38,690
Total number of late arrivals.	1	1	...	43	45

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings including D. A.	Number of man-shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs. 15 ...	..	..	...	...	...
Above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30.	...	..	...	...	..
Above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 45.	...	...	...	...	...
Above Rs. 45 ...	11,954	2,008	7,545	17,183	38,690
Total ...	11,954	2,008	7,545	17,183	38,690

MINERALS AND METALS

(No. of Concerns : 6).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

...	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work.	72,631	72,521
Total number of man-shifts absent.	76,004	76,004
Total number of late arrivals.

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings including D. A.	Number of man-shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs. 15 ...	..	1,026	...	...	1,026
Above Rs 15 and up to Rs 30.	26	2,261	101	210	2,598
Above Rs 30 and up to Rs 45.	76	2,105½	161	415	27,57½
Above Rs 45 ..	102	165	319	563	11,49
Total ...	204	56 27½	581	1,188	76,00½

CHEMICALS AND DYES

(No. of Concerns : 5).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts

...	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work.	1,835	1,835	1,835	14,881	20,386
Total number of man-shifts absent	115	198	193	1,253	1,759
Total number of late arrivals	...	...	..	...	...

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings including D. A.	Number of man-shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs. 15 ..	...	...	..	...	..
Above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30.	2	..	3	1	6
Above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 45.	135	45	210½	282	672½
Above Rs. 45 ...	209	228	395	246½	1,080½
Total ...	346	273	608½	531½	1,759

WOOD AND CERAMICS

(No. of Concerns : 4).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

...	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work.	7,958	2,103	914	13,111	24,116
Total number of man-shifts absent.	1,231	296	148	934	2,609
Total number of late arrivals.	20	4	2	188	209

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings including D. A.	Number of man-shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs. 15	...	...	...	...	...
Above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30.	83	46	302	210½	690½
Above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 45.	178	30	629	236½	1,123½
Above Rs. 45 ...	209	27	382	177	795
Total ...	470	152	1,313	674	2,609

MISCELLANEOUS

(No. of Concerns : 7).

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

...	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work.	14,828	12,818	...	74,069	1,01,745
Total number of man-shifts absent.	1,452	1,660	...	6,395½	9,507½
Total number of late arrivals.	8	4	...	223	235

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings including D. A.	Number of man-shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs. 15 ..	...	...	...	...	...
Above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30.	20	18	32½	66½	137
Above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 45.	50	102	147	216½	515½
Above Rs. 45 ..	3,050	114½	4,425	1,265½	8,855
Total	3,120	2,34½	4,604½	1,548½	95,07½

Consolidated Absenteeism Statement of Plantations in Mysore State for the month of August 1956.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Number of undertakings who have sent the statement ... 31</p> <p>2. Total number of labourers in the check-roll including maistries...10,359</p> <p>3. Average daily total number of workers during the month ... 8,648</p> <p>4. Absent with leave—average daily total ... 440</p> | <p>5. Absent without leave—average daily total ... 823½</p> <p>6. Sickness—average daily total ... 319½</p> <p>7. Unclassified ... 146</p> <p>8. Percentage absent during the month ... 18.62%</p> |
|---|--|

NEWS IN BRIEF

INTERVIEWS WITH THE CHIEF MINISTER.

Public interviews with the Chief Minister will be held hereafter in his official chambers at the Public Offices for three days during the week, when the Chief Minister is in headquarters. The interview days are Monday, Thursday and Saturday. On Mondays and Thursdays, he will be glad to give interviews between 4 and 5 P.M. and on Saturdays, between 11 A.M. and 12 NOON. The Chief Minister will not grant interviews to persons at his residence.

Persons intending to interview the Chief Minister, may kindly write to his Private Secretary one week in advance specifically stating the purpose of the interview.

The public are requested kindly to co-operate.

LABOURERS' REPRESENTATION TO THE MINISTER FOR LABOUR.

Some representatives of the Central Labourers' Union of Government Industries along with the members of the Labourers' Union of the Government Electric Factory, Bangalore, saw the Minister for Labour on 10th November 1956 at the Residency and represented their grievances and prayed for granting relief, such as interim relief and bonus, to the employees of the several Government Industrial Concerns. The Minister gave a patient hearing to the members and stated that he would look into the matter sympathetically.

MINISTER'S DISCUSSION WITH OFFICERS.

Shri Jagannath Rao Chanderk, Minister for Excise, Rural Industries and Labour, had informal discussions with the Secretariat Officers and those of the Department connected with his portfolios in his chambers at Atara Kacheri for about two hours on the

6th of November 1956. He impressed upon them the fact that Democratic Governments can be run successfully only when all officers, including the Ministers, entertain the idea that they are to serve the people and act accordingly. They must also bring home to the people that the Government is really doing their best to serve them.

He felt glad that there were a good many industries in the new Mysore State and that the labourers were well-organised through their Unions. He expressed a desire that the labourers of the new Mysore State would prove themselves worthy sons of a great nation and that they would contribute their best in raising the standards of living of the people by fully co-operating with the Government in successfully implementing the Second Five-Year Plan.

He told the officers that since India is a country of more villages than cities, all developmental activities should centre mostly on the improvement of villages and the cottage and small-scale industries which play a vital role in ameliorating distress conditions of the villagers and solve the unemployment problem to a certain extent. He appreciated the keen interest shown by the former Mysore State Government in this field. He wanted that every effort should be made in the other areas also, which formerly formed the components of Bombay, Hyderabad and Madras States. He hoped that the people of these areas also would take keen interest in developing cottage and small-scale industries and come forward to seek the assistance of the Government therefor.

He impressed on the officers that this field of rural industrialisation affords a vast scope for exhibiting the creative genius of the officers in finding out ways and means to serve the poor villager, who represents India. He hoped that with mutual understanding and co-operation of both the people and the Government, much progress would be achieved.

ed and that the State of Greater Mysore would continue to be a model State, even in this respect, amongst all other States of India.

UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE.

The following is the Progress Report for the month of August, 1956 :—

(1) Dr. G. T. Huchappa, M.A., PH.D., Assistant Professor of Economics, Maharaja's College, Mysore, has been appointed Professor of Economics *vice* Dr. M. H. Gopal, Professor of Economics, Maharaja's College, Mysore, retired from service with effect from 1st July 1956.

(2) Dr. A. T. Srinivasa Iyengar, M.B.B.S., Lecturer in Forensic Medicine, Medical College, Mysore, has been appointed as in-charge Professor of Forensic Medicine, Medical College, Mysore.

(3) Results of the following examinations were announced :—

- 1 S.S.L.C.
- 2 M.A. and M.Sc.
- 3 B.Ed. of June Examination.
- 4 Post-Graduate Diploma in Indology.

(4) There were two meetings of the University Council on 4th August 1956 and 11th August 1956 at Mysore and Bangalore, respectively.

(5) Meeting of the Working Committee for the Reorganisation of courses of study was held on 2nd August 1956.

(6) The following manuscripts were received for Kannada Publication Series by Sri M. O. S. Iyengar :—

- 1 Vishishtadvaita Sangraha.
- 2 Dhehatma Viveka.
- 3 Sree Bhagavad Ramanujacharya Devya Charita.

(7) Prabuddha Karnataka Vol. 38, No. 2, (Ashada Sanchika) was published.

(8) The Vice-Chancellor inspected the Intermediate Colleges at Mandya, Bangalore and Hassan and the Central College, Bangalore.

Report for September 1956.

W.H.O. Fellowship in Social and Preventive Medicine:

Dr. B. N. Lingaraju, M.B.B.S., D.P.H., M.P.H., Professor, Mysore Medical College, who has been awarded a Fellowship in Social and Preventive Medicine by the W.H.O. and deputed for advanced training in the United States of America for one year, was relieved of his duties in the college on 6th September 1956.

Professors for Higher Studies Abroad.

The following Mysore University Lecturers and Professors have left for Higher Studies abroad :—

- Sri J. R. Ramiah, Lecturer in Chemistry.
- Sri S. Mallikarjun, Lecturer in Physics.
- Sri A. Nagaraja Rao, Lecturer in Botany.
- Sri H. H. Anniah Gowda, Assistant Professor of English.

Grants to the University.

The University Grants Commission have given to the University of Mysore a grant of Rs. 30,000 for the purchase of library books and journals on scientific and technical subjects and Rs. 20,000 for the establishment of a Central Workshop to cater to the needs of all science departments.

Publications.

"Adhunik Bharatadalli Nruthya Natya Kale" by Sri U. S. Krishna Rao.—Published under the University Extension Lectures Hand Book Series.

"Malaria Nirodha" by Dr. B. Ananthaswamy Rao reprinted in the Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty Endowment Series.

"Adipurana Sangraha" by Sri L. Gundappa reprinted and published in the Kannada Publication Series.

Report for October 1956 :

The following is the brief report of the activities of the University of Mysore during the month of October 1956 :—

The State Government have accorded sanction for the creation of a post of Professor of Home Science and another post of a Professor of Hindi on Rs. 400 per mensem in the scale of Rs. 400-25-700 in the University.

Dr. R. J. Amruthraj, M.B.B.S., D.P.H., M.P.H., has been appointed as Acting Professor of Social and Preventive Medicine, Medical College, Mysore, *vice* Dr. B. N. Lingaraju, deputed for advanced training in the U.S.A.

The University of Mysore had sent a team of about 50 students to participate in the Inter-University Youth Festival held in Delhi from 22nd to 29th October 1956, organised by the Government of India. Sri B. Krishnan, Assistant Professor of Psychology was the Officer-in-charge of the team.

A contest in essay-writing was arranged on the 25th October 1956 in connection with the celebration of the United Nations Day and prizes will be awarded for the best essays.

The University Grants Commission has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 15,000 for the purchase of scientific equipment to the Departments of Physics, Botany and Chemistry during 1956-57.

The University Council met on the 11th and 12th October, 1956 at Mysore and on the 27th October at Bangalore.

The manuscript on "Zoology" by Sri A. Narayana Rao, M.Sc., has been received for publication under the Kannada Publication Series.

The following two University Extension lectures were arranged on the occasion of the United Nations Day Celebrations:—

1. Sri S. Narayana Setty, M.A., delivered a lecture on "Beralge Koral" at T.-Narasipur on 27th October 1956, and

2. Sri P. R. Ramiiah spoke on the "United Nations" at T.-Narasipur.

The book entitled "Sarwajanika Vecha" (No. 21) published under the University Extension Lectures Hand Books Series has been reprinted.

The manuscript on "Bharathada Samvidhana" by Sri G. S. Halappa has been received for publication under Sri K. P. Puttanna Chetty Endowment Series.

A book on 'Metallurgy' written by Sri B. P. Radha Krishna has been published under the above series.

The book entitled "Grama Nairmalya" written by Dr. S. D. Narayana Gowda has been reprinted under the above series.

CHANGE OF NAME.

The name of the village "Budipadaga", Chamarajanagar taluk, Mysore District, is changed into "Rangasandra".

EXTENSION OF THE TERM OF THE BANGALORE CORPORATION

The City of Bangalore Municipal Act, 1949, provides for 50 single member constituencies. The present boundaries of these divisions are based on territorial and not on population basis. It has been brought to the notice of Government that the strength of voters in the existing divisions ranges from 2,072 to 17,306. With a view to removing the existing unreasonable disparity in the strength of voters from division to division and to provide for more equitable distribution of voters in the divisions, Government have decided to re-adjust the territorial divisions.

As the term of the existing Corporation expires on 1st January 1957 and fresh elections are due in December 1956, there is hardly any time left for Government to re-adjust the boundaries without extending the term of the existing Corporation. The relevant Section of the Corporation Act has therefore to be amended vesting powers in Government for extending the term of the Corporation. Since the Legislature is not in

Session, an Ordinance has been promulgated to enable the Government to extend the terms of the Corporation by one year.

HANDLOOM TEXTILES FOR NORTH AMERICA.

During the last two years, a certain amount of publicity was done in America in favour of handloom textiles and this has had good results. Exports have shown a significant increase already. There is increasing evidence of America showing great interest in Indian handloom textiles, but co-ordinated action is necessary to comply with American demands. The Government of India have, through the good offices of the Ford Foundation, secured the services of a team of three experts to advise them on the measures to be adopted for developing substantial export marketing of Indian handloom textiles to North America.

The three-man team consists of experts in different lines. Boris Kroll, hand-weaver-

designer, specialist in upholstery and drapery fabrics, manufacturer and wholesaler, is one of the members. Another member is Robert Hickerson, Textile Engineer, expert on silk industry and U. S. customs on imports, consultant on rayon, ramie and hemp industries, and is the person who rehabilitated Japan's silk industry. Bonnie Cashin, one of America's leading designers of sportswear and women's apparel, is the third member.

The team is expected to arrive in Bangalore on 10th November 1956, and will be in the State till the 14th November. They will advise the Government of India on the suitability of the present varieties of production for export, how they might be adapted to meet export requirements, how production can be best organised to meet the requirements of export markets and what machinery should be set up both here and in U.S.A. to develop, service and maintain production of improved handloom textiles for export and for the marketing of these products in the most effective manner in North America.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC POWER

The Department of Electricity supplied electric power for several purposes during the month of September 1956. The following statement shows the number of installations in the ten Districts of Mysore:—

Serial No.	Installations	Bangalore	Mysore	Mandya	Tumkur	Kolar	Chickmagalur	Chitaldrug	Hassan	Shimoga	Bellary	Total
1	Lighting ...	604	153	71	91	81	57	97	78	133	83	1,451
2	Heating ...	25	1+ 1 D.P.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2 D.P.	28+
3	Power ...	21	9	1	1	1	1	2	...	1	...	37
4	I. P. Set ...	10	3	3	30	31	...	26	3	6	2	114
5	Cinema ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
6	Street Light- ing.	88	22	34	2	7	15	6	2	20	...	196
7	Towns and Villages.	4	4	1	..	1	...	..	...	...	...	10

D.P.—Domestic Pump.

The total number of installations in the State as on 30th September 1956, was as follows:—

1	Lighting	...	1,63,577	5	Cinema	...	218
2	Heating	...	9,386	6	Street lighting	...	40,700
3	Power	...	10,045	7	Towns and Villages	...	843
4	I. P. Set	...	8,537				

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

GOVERNOR

His Highness Shri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar

G.C.B., G.C.S.I.,

... Governor of Mysore.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Shri S. Nijalingappa	... Chief Minister.
Shri Kadidal Manjappa	... Minister for Education.
Shri A. B. Shetty	... Minister for Health.
Shri M. P. Patil	... Minister for Revenue.
Shri C. M. Poonacha	... Minister for Industries.
Shri H. S. Rudrappa	... Minister for Agriculture.
Shri Jagannath Rao Chandriki	... Minister for Excise, Rural Industries and Labour.
Shri T. Mariappa	... Minister for Finance.
Shri M. V. Rama Rao	... Minister for Home Affairs and Law.
Shri R. Chennigaramiah	... Minister for Local Self-Government.
Shri A. Bheemappa Naik	... Minister for Co-operation.
Shri H. K. Veeranna Gowdh	... Minister for Public Works.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Shri B S Kushalappa, B.A., D.E. (Lond.).	... Speaker.
<i>Vacant</i>	... Deputy Speaker.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Shri T Subramanya, B.A., LL.B.	... Chairman
Sri L H Thimma Boyi, B.A.	... Deputy Chairman.

HIGH COURT OF MYSORE

Shri R. Venkataramaiya, M.A., LL.B.	... Chief Justice.
Shri Nittoor Srinivasa Rau, B.Sc., B.L.	... Judge.
Shri H. Honbhe Gowda, B.Sc., LL.B.	... Judge.
Shri K. N. Padmanabhiah, B.A., LL.B.	... Additional Judge.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Shri H. B. Gundappa Gowda, B.A., B.L.	... Chairman.
Shri George Mathan, B.Sc.	... Member.
<i>Vacant</i>	... ..

REVENUE APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

Shri S. S. Malimath, B.A., LL.B.	...	Chairman.
Shri R. J. Rego, M.A., I.A.S.	...	Member.
Shri C. S. Deodhar	...	Member.
Shri R. Krishna Setty, B.A., LL.B.	...	Member.
Shri M. Subba Rao	...	Member.
Shri S. B. Hubli	...	Member.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

1	Shri P. V. R. Rao, I.C.S.	...	Chief Secretary and <i>Ex-officio</i> Development Commissioner.
2	Shri G. Mathais, I.A. and A.S.,	...	Secretary to Government, Finance Department.
3	Shri N. Puttarangaswamy, I.A.S.	...	Additional Development Commissioner and <i>Ex-officio</i> Secretary, Planning and Development Department.
4	Shri R. J. Rebello, I.A.S.,	...	Secretary to Government, Home Department.
5	Shri S. A. L. Razvi, I.A.S.,	..	Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department.
6	Shri M. Vasudeva Rao, I.A.S.	...	Secretary to Government, Commerce and Industries Department.
7	Shri K. Seshagiri Rao, I.A.S.	...	Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
8	Shri D. K. Srinivasachar, I.A.S.	...	Secretary to Government, Public Works and Electricity Department.
9	Shri R. Srinivasan, I.A.S.	...	Secretary to Government, Education Department.
10	Shri M. Sadasivayya, B.A., B.L.	...	Secretary to Government, Law Department.
11	Shri R. P. Vasudeo, B.A., B.L.	...	Additional Secretary to Government, Law Department.
12	Shri S. Muninanjappa, B.A., LL.B.	...	Special Secretary, States Reorganisation Department.
13	Shri G. S. Venkataramana Iyer, B.Sc., M.L.		Secretary, Mysore Legislature.
14	Shri S. Darashah	...	Secretary to the Governor.

DEPUTY SECRETARIES

1	Shri B. S. Srikantaiya, I.A.S.	...	Deputy Secretary to Government, Public Works and Electricity Department.
2	Shri P. J. Fernandes, I.A.S.	.	Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department.
3	Shri K. M. Mirani, I.A.S.	...	Deputy Secretary to Government, Development and Planning Department.

4	Shri M. Malleshayya, M.A., LL.B.	...	Deputy Secretary to Government, General Administration Department.
5	Shri B. S. Koimathur, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.		Deputy Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
6	Shri M. N. Gundu Rao, B.A., LL.B.	...	Deputy Secretary to Government, Agriculture and Forest Department.
7	Shri P. Honnappa B.A.	...	Deputy Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department.
8	Shri K. M. Ramakrishnaiya, B.A.	...	Deputy Secretary to Government, Commerce and Industries Department.

DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONERS

1	Shri K. P. Ramanathaiya, I.A.S.	...	Divisional Commissioner, Belgaum Division.
2	Shri G. N. Nagaraja Rao, I.A.S.	...	Divisional Commissioner, Mysore Division.
3	Shri N. S. Hirannayya, I.A.S.	...	Divisional Commissioner, Gulbarga Division.
4	Shri K. Thipperudraiah, I.A.S.	...	Divisional Commissioner, Bangalore Division

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

1	Shri N. Madhava Rao, I.A.S.	...	Commissioner of Excise and Commercial Taxes.
2	Shri M. K. Appajappa, I.A.S.	...	Commissioner for Settlement and Charitable Endowments, <i>Ex-officio</i> Director of Food Supplies.
3	Shri K. Narayanaswamy, I.A.S.	...	Director of Industries and Commerce.
4	Shri C. Narasimha Moorthy, I.A.S.	...	Director of Public Instruction.
5	Shri B. Beerappa, I.A.S.	...	Director, Rural Industrialisation.
6	Shri K. Balasubramanyam, I.A.S.	...	Commissioner for Labour, Chief Inspector of Factories and Registrar of Trade Unions.
7	Shri B. M. Krishnan, I.A.S.	..	Secretary, Mysore Government Insurance Department.
8	Shri T. Shamanna, I.A.S.	.	Director and Vice-Chairman, Mysore Iron and Steel Works and <i>Ex-officio</i> Iron and Steel Controller.
9	Shri B. Thimmaraj Urs, I. P. S.	...	Inspector-General of Prisons.
10	Shri P. K. Monnappa, I. P.	...	Inspector-General of Police.
11	Shri B. Venkatasubba Rao, B.A., M.B.B.S., M.R.C.P., (Lond.)		Director of Medical Services.
12	Shri S. Seshagiri Rao, B.Sc., M.B.B.S., D.Ph., M.Ph.		Director of Public Health.
13	Shri M. K. Varadarajan, M.A., B.L.	...	Chief Electoral Officer.

14	Shri H. Ananthaachar, B.E., A.M.I.E. (Ind.),	Chief Engineer (General).
15	Shri T. Ramaswamy Iyengar, B.A., B.E.	Chief Engineer, Major Irrigation (South).
16	Shri T. S. Murthy, B.E., (M.A.D.), B.Sc. (Belfast).	Chief Engineer, Major Irrigation (North).
17	Shri K. V. Puttappa, M.A. ...	Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University, Mysore.
18	Shri D. C. Pavate, M. A. (Cantab.) ...	Vice-Chancellor, Karnatak University.
19	Shri M. Mallaraj Urs, B.Sc., B.Sc. (Edu.)	Director of Agriculture and Commissioner for Food Production.
20	Dr. K. S. Shetty ...	Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services.
21	Shri M. H. Parthasarathy, M.Sc. ...	Additional Director of Industries and Commerce.
22	Shri B. A. Patil, M.A., G.D.C.A., F.R.E.S.	Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
23	Shri K. R. Marudeva Gowda, B.A., LL.B.	Chief Marketing Officer.
24	Shri J. L. D'sa, B.E., B.Sc. (Hons.), A.M.I.E.E.	Chief Engineer, Electricity.
25	Shri K. Henjerappa, B.A., B.L. ...	Commissioner for Transport.
26	Shri C. B. Shankara Iyer, I.A.S. ...	Director of Social Welfare.
27	Shri N. Lakshmana Rau, I.A.S. ...	General Manager, Mysore Government Road Transport Department.
28	Shri H. Ramaraj Urs, B.A. ...	Controller of State Accounts Department.
29	Shri T. P. Krishnachar, M.Sc., F.G.S. ...	Director of Mines and Geology.
30	Shri D. S. Gurubasavappa, B.Sc. ...	Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications.
31	Dr. M. H. Mari Gowda, M.Sc., (Lucknow), Ph.D. (Harvard)	Superintendent, Government Gardens.
32	Shri T. K. Krishnamurthy, B.Sc. ...	Director of Sericulture.
33	Shri A. Ananthapadmanabha Rao, B.A., M.S. (Iowa).	State Statistician.
34	Shri B. N. Sri Sathyan, B.A. (Hons.). ...	Principal Information Officer.
35	Shri M. A. Muthanna, B.Sc., I.F.S. (Dip.)	Chief Conservator of Forests.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

List of Members.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Member</i>	<i>Name of Constituency</i>	<i>Address</i>
Bangalore District.			
Sriyuths—			
1	R Anantaraman, B.Sc., LL.B.	Chamarajpet ...	A/36, Sirsi Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore-2.
2	K V Byre Gowda	... Bangalore North ...	Landholder, Jakkur, Yelahanka Post.
3	D M Govindaraju	... Nelamangala ...	Makanakuppe, Thyamagondlu Post, Nelamangala Taluk.
4	K Hanumanthaiya, B.A., LL.B.	Ramanagaram ...	Gollarajpet, Bangalore-2.
5	S Kariappa, B.A.	... Virupakshapura ...	Kanakapura.
6	B T Kempa Raj, B.A., B.L.	Bangalore South—Scheduled Castes.	Advocate, No. 36, Vyalikaval, Yeswanthpur Post.
7	Sm. Lakshmi Devi Ramanna, B.Sc.	Hoskote-Anekal ...	No. 33, IV Cross, I Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore-2.
8	V M Mascarenhas, B.A....	St. John's Hill ...	P. B. No. 46, Mysore Road, Bangalore-2.
9	R Muniswamiah, B.A.	... Bangalore North—Scheduled Castes.	Yeswanthpur Post, Bangalore North.
10	V R Naidu	... Malleswaram ...	944, IV Cross Road, Sirrampuram, Bangalore-3.
11	A V Narasimha Reddy, B.A.	Bangalore South ...	Umblipur, Bangalore South Taluk, City Post.
12	M Palaniyappan, B.A.	... Ulsoor ...	8, L. No. 4th Cross, Meenakshi Koil Street, Bangalore-1.
13	K Prabhakar, B.A.	... Nelamangala—Scheduled Castes.	Honnasandra, Kasaba Hobli, Nelamangala Taluk.
14	H T Puttappa	... Hoskote-Anekal—Scheduled Castes.	Harijankeri, Hoskote Town.
15	P R Ramaiya, B.Sc.	... Basavangudi ...	No. 12, Kalappa Block, Basavangudi, Bangalore-4.
16	B M Seenappa	... Cubbonpet ...	H. 9, Ramakrishnapuram, Subedarchattram Road, Bangalore-2.
17	T Siddalingaiya, B.A., B.L.	Dodballapur ...	Dodballapur.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Member</i>	<i>Name of Constituency</i>	<i>Address</i>
Sriyuths—			
18	S Siddappa ...	Magadi ...	Solur Village, Magadi Taluk.
19	K G Thimme Gowda, B.Sc., B.L.	Kanakapura ...	Landlord, Fort, Kanakapura.
20	V Venkatappa ...	Channapatna ...	Tittamaranahally, Kasaba Hobli, Channapatna Taluk.
21	D Venkatesh .	Gandhinagar ...	A. 19, Cottonpet, Bangalore-2.

Belgaum District.

22	B S Aragavi ...	Khanapura ...	Nandgad, Taluka Khanapur, District Belgaum.
23	B K Dalvi ...	Belgaum Urban ...	1778, Kelker Bag, Belgaum.
24	P H Gunjal ...	Athani-Chikodi ...	No. 247, Ranade Road, Thalakwadi, Belgaum.
25	S D Kothawalo ...	Chikodi ...	Pleader, Chikodi, District Belgaum.
26	H V Koujalgi ...	Parasgad ...	P.O. Saundatti, Taluka Parasgad, District Belgaum.
27	H S Metgud ...	Bailhongal ...	P. O. Bailhongal, Taluka Bailhongal, District Belgaum.
28	H Y Mumbaraddi ...	Ramdurg ...	Post Hulgund, Taluka Ramdurg, District Belgaum.
29	A R Panchagavi ...	Gokak ...	Ravivar Peth, Gokak, District Belgaum.
30	M P Patil ...	Hukeri ...	Minister for Revenue, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore-1.
31	N Y Patil ...	Athani ...	Malabad, Taluka Athani, District Belgaum.
32	V L Patil ...	Chikodi-Raibag ...	Byakud, Mahal Raibag, District Belgaum.
33	N O Samaji ...	Belgaum Rural ...	Halge, Taluka Belgaum, District Belgaum.
34	K A Sheikh ...	Konnur ...	Pachapur, Taluka Hukeri, District Belgaum.
35	Shrimathi Radhabai M Shreyakar.	Chikodi ...	110, Dane Galli, Shahapur, District Belgaum.

Bellary District.

36	K. Kotra Basavana Goud.	Kudligi ...	Merchant, Kottur, Bellary District.
37	Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, M.Sc., Ph.D. (U.S.A.)	Hospet ...	Nagan Gowda Garden, Station Road, Hospet, Bellary District.
38	S Parameswarappa ...	Siruguppa ...	Merchant, Kosgi, Adoni Taluk, Kurnool District.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Member</i>	<i>Name of Constituency</i>	<i>Address</i>
	Sriyuths—		
39	H Sanna Basavana Goud.	Bellary ...	Merchant, Gandhinagar, Bellary.
40	Sirasappa Ijari	... Harpanahalli ...	Harpanahalli, Bellary District.

Bidar District.

41	Kamtikar Murlidhar Rao.	Bhalki ...	Vakil, Bidar.
42	Shafuddin	... Bidar ...	Advocate, Lateespura, Bidar.
43	Shanker Deo	... Humnabad (Scheduled Castes.) ...	Begumpet, Hyderabad Dn.
44	Srinivas Ramrao Ekbelikar.	Humnabad ...	Advocate, Shahgunj, Bidar.

Bijapur District.

45	C J Ambli	... Tikota-Bilgi ...	Premanand Niwas, Ward No. 3, Bijapur City.
46	R S Bulgonda	... Bijapur ...	Ward No. 3, House No. 2435, Bijapur City.
47	B D Jatti	... Jamkhandi ...	Pleader, near Bhaji Market, Jamkhandi, Bijapur District.
48	J L Kabadi	... Indi-Sindgi ..	Nehru Road, Bijapur.
49	S R Kanti	... Hungund ...	Bagalkot, District Bijapur.
50	B T Murnal	... Bagalkot ...	Pleader, Bagalkot, District Bijapur.
51	Dr. S B Patil	... Mangoli-Bableshtar	Bijapur.
52	S Y Patil	... Hippargi-Bagewadi	Padaganur Post, D. Hippargi, Taluka Sindgi, District Bijapur.
53	V H Patil	... Badami ...	Kainkatti, Taluka Badami, District Bijapur.
54	M R Pattanashetti	... Guledgud Kamatgi...	Merchant, Guledgud, Taluka Badami, District Bijapur.
55	H B Shah	... Mudhol ...	House No. 253, Ward No. 5 Mudhol, District Bijapur.
56	P G Sidhanti Vakil	... Muddebihal ...	Pleader, Bijapur.
57	M K Surpur	... Indi-Sindgi ...	Adat Bazar, Bijapur.

Chikmagalur District.

58	Y M Chandrasekhariah	Kadur ...	Zamindar, Yellambalse, Kadur Taluk.
59	G Puttaswamy	... Chikmagalur-Mudigere—Scheduled Castes.	Chikmagalur.
60	Sm. B L Subbamma	... Chikmagalur-Mudigere.	C/o Sri T A Thippegowda, Coffee Planter, Chikmagalur.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Member</i>	<i>Name of Constituency</i>	<i>Address</i>
Chitaldrug District.			
Sriyuths—			
61	G Basappa, B.A.	Hosadurga	Chikkayagati, Hosadurga Road P.O.
62	A Bheemappa Naik, B.A.	Molakalmuru	Minister for Co-operation, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore-1.
63	G Duggappa, B.Sc., LL.B.	Holalkere—Scheduled Castes.	Church Extension, Chitaldrug.
64	T Hanumiah	Hiriyur—Scheduled Castes.	V Block, Chitaldrug.
65	V Masiyappa, B.A., LL.B.	Hiriyur	Advocate, Chitaldrug.
66	J Mohamed Imam, B.A., B.L.	Jagalur	Ex-Minister and Landlord, Jagalur.
67	Mulka Govinda Reddy, B.A., LL.B.	Chitaldrug	3576, Church Extension, Chitaldrug.
68	Sm. Bellary Siddamma	Davangere	Hebbalu, Davangere Taluk.
69	H Siddaveerappa, B.A., LL.B.	Harihar	P. J. Extension, Davangere
70	G Sivappa, B.A., LL.B.	Holalkere	Advocate, Chitaldrug.

Coorg District.

71	N G. Ahamed	Virajpet Town	Merchant, Virajpet
72	A N Belli	Ponnampet Nad (Reserved).	Nokya Village, Thithimathi
73	P I Bolliappa	Ammathi Nad	Gandhi Bhavan, Mercara
74	C K Calappa, B.A.	Somwarpet (North)	Planter, Chowdlu Village, Somwarpet.
75	P K Chennayya	Sanivarasanthe (Reserved).	Koniganally Village, Kodli-pet P. O.
76	K M Devayya	Bhagamandla	Hoddur Village, Murnad.
77	K K Ganapathi	Hudikeri	Begur Village, Ponnampet
78	B K Kala	Siddapur (Reserved)	Hebbale Village, Pollibetta Post.
79	K P Karumbayya, M.A., LL.B.	Srimangala	Advocate, Virajpet
80	B S Kushalappa, B.A., D.E. (Lond).	Mercara Town	Island, Mercara.
81	P Lakkaiah	Sunticoppa (Reserved).	Hebbale Village, Hebbale Post.
82	G Lingarajayya	Fraserpet	Hebbale Village, Hebbale Post.
83	M D Machayya	Siddapur	Badagabanangala Village, Pollibetta Post.
84	K Mallappa, B.A., B.L.	Sanivarasanthe	Advocate, Mercara.
85	C A Mandanna, B.A., B.L.	Murnad	Advocate, Mercara.
86	G M Manjunathayya	Sunticoppa	Planter, Sunticoppa
87	H T Muthanna	Somwarpet	Areyur Village, Somwarpet

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Member</i>	<i>Name of Constituency</i>	<i>Address</i>
Sriyuths—			
88	P M Nanamayya, L.A.M. & S.	Ponnampet Nad ...	Ponnampet.
89	H A Nanja	... Virajpet Nad (Reserved).	Bilugunda Village, Ammathi.
90	C M Poonacha	... Bettiath Nad ...	Minister for Industries, Vidhana Soudha, Banga- lore-1.
91	G Subbayya	... Srimangala Nad (Reserved).	Hysodlur Village, Hudikeri.
92	P D Subbaiah	... Mercara Nad	... Modern Stores, Mercara.
93	A C Thimmiah, M.A. (Cantab).	Napoklu	... Green Hills, Virajpet.
94	P C Utayya, B.A., L.T.	Virajpet Nad	... Chickpet, Virajpet.

Dharwar District.

95	B A Desai	... Dharwar	... Malmaddi, Dharwar.
96	K P Gadag	... Gadag	... Merchant, Gadag City, District Dharwar.
97	G V Hallikeri	... Haveri	... Murusaviramath Press, Hubli, District Dharwar.
98	C S Hulkoti, B.A., LL B.	Gadag-Mundargi	... Pleader, Gadag City, District Dharwar.
99	M B Hurlikoppi, B.A., LL.B.	Shiggaon	... Pleader, Bogargalli, Hubli, District Dharwar.
100	A S Kambli	... Hubli	... Pleader, House No. 6558, Alagundigi Oni, Hubli.
101	V T Magadi	... Shirhatti	... Congress House, Hubli.
102	A S Patil, B.A., LL.B.	Navalgund Nargund.	Pleader, Malmaddi, Dharwar, District Dharwar.
103	K F Patil	... Ranebennur	... Sadananda Press, Byadgi, Dharwar District.
104	V V Patil	... Hirekerur	... Harijan Balikashram, Hubli, District Dharwar.
105	N B Pujar	... Ron	... Line Bazar, Dharwar.
106	D Y Sambrani	... Hubli	... Sambrani Footwear Mart, Subhas Road, Dharwar.
107	S C Sindhur	... Hangal	... Landlord, Akki Alur, House No. 697, Hangal Taluka, Dharwar District.
108	B R Tambakad, B.A., LL.B.	Dharwar-Kalghatgi.	Pleader, Malmaddi, Dharwar, District Dharwar.

Gulbarga District.

109	Anna Rao	... Afzalpur	... Barkatpura, Hyderabad Dn.
110	Ayyan Gowda	... Yelburga	... Sanganbal, Yelburga Taluk.
111	Chandrasekhar	... Kamlaour	... Congress Office, Gulbarga.
112	Mallappa	... Shorapur	... Yadgir, Gulbarga District.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Member</i>		<i>Name of Constituency</i>		<i>Address</i>
	Sriyuths—				
113	Mohammad Ali	...	Gulbarga	...	Pleader, Station Bazaar, Opp. Power House, Gulbarga.
114	J K Praneshacharya	...	Tandur-Seram	...	1570/2, CIB Block, Bagh Lingampalli, Hyderabad Dn. 1.
115	S Rudrappa	...	Chitapur	...	Station Bazaar, Chitapur Post, Gulbarga District.
116	S Shankerappa	...	Chincholi	...	MLAs' Quarters, Hyderguda, Hyderabad Dn.
117	Sharan Gowda	...	Andola-Jewargi	...	G a z i p u r, Gulbarga District.
118	Virendra Patil	...	Aland	...	Pleader, Chincholi, Gulbarga District.

Hassan District.

119	B N Boranna Gowda	...	Belur	...	Sri Ramakrishna Ashram Belur.
120	B Chikkanna	...	Javagal	...	Mandi Merchant, Arsikere.
121	D R Kari Gowda	...	Hassan	...	Krishnarajapuram, Hassan.
122	K Lakkappa, B.A., LL.B.	...	Channarayapatna	...	Do
123	K Panchaksharaiah	...	Arsikere	...	Mandi Merchant, Arsikere.
124	A G Ramachandra Rao, B.A., LL.B.	...	Hole-Narsipur	...	16, Appajappa Agrahar, Bangalore-2.
125	H K Siddaiya	...	Belur—Scheduled Castes.	...	Harijan Colony, Hassan.
126	G A Thimmappa Gowda, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.	...	Arkalgud	...	Advocate, Hassan.

Kolar District.

127	M C Anjaneya Reddy	...	Chintamani	...	Landlord, New Extension, Chintamani Town.
128	T Channaiah, B.Sc.	...	Mulbagal-Srinivasapur—Scheduled Castes.	...	Hospet Extension, Kolar Town.
129	H C Linga Reddy, B.A., B.L.	...	Malur	...	Advocate, Kolar.
130	A Muniyappa	...	Sidlaghatta-Chikballapur—Scheduled Castes.	...	Adikarnataka Street, Fort, Chikballapur.
131	N C Nagaiah Reddy, B.A.	...	Gauribidnur	...	Nagasandra, Dodkurugodu Post, Gauribidnur Taluk.
132	G Narayana Gowda, B.A.	...	Mulbagal-Srinivasapur.	...	Hogalagere, Yaladur Post, Srinivasapur Taluk.
133	J Narayanappa	...	Chintamani—Scheduled Castes.	...	Jeedarahalli, Kaiwara Hobli, Chintamani Post.
134	B V Narayana Reddy	...	Bagepalli-Gudibanda.	...	Balareddypalli, Kasaba Hobli, Bagepalli Taluk.
135	G Papanna	...	Sidlaghatta-Chikballapur.	...	Mallur, Melur Post, Sidlaghatta Taluk.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Member</i>	<i>Name of Constituency</i>	<i>Address</i>
Sriyuths—			
136	K Pattabhi Raman, B.A., B.L.	Kolar	... Advocate, Kolar.
137	R K Prasad, B.Com.	... Bangarpet	... Personnel Manager, Bharat Electronics (Private) Ltd., Jalahalli, Bangalore.
138	P M Swamidurai	... Kolar Gold Fields— Scheduled Castes.	Door No. 435, East Town, Oorgaum Mine Area, Kolar Gold Fields.
139	K S Vasani	... Kolar Gold Fields	... Champion Reefs P. O., Kolar Gold Fields.

Mandya District.

140	G S Bomme Gowda	... Mandya	... Bannur Extension, Mandya.
141	M Chikkalingiah, B.A.	... Malavalli—Scheduled Castes.	Adikarnataka No. 1 Street, Malavalli.
142	S M Lingappa, B.A., LL.B.	... Krishnarajpet	... Krishnarajpet.
143	B P Nagaraja Murthy, B.A., LL.B.	... Malavalli	... Advocate, Mandya.
144	B Y Neele Gowda, B.A., LL.B.	... Pandavapura	... Advocate, Mandya.
145	K Puttaswamy, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.	... Srirangapatna	... Advocate, Mysore.
146	K. Singari Gowda, B.A., LL.B.	... Nagamangala	... Lawyer, Jodikaradahalli, Nagamangala Taluk.
147	H K Vceranna Gowdh	... Maddur	... Minister for Public Works, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore-1.

Mysore District.

148	H M Channabasappa, B.Sc.	... Periyapatna	... Nandinathpur Estate, Nandinathpur Village, Kasaba Hobli, Periyapatna Taluk, Mysore District.
149	D Devaraj Urs, B.A.	... Hunsur	... Kallahalli Village, Chilkunda Circle, Hunsur Taluk.
150	M Linganna, B.Sc., LL.B.	... Nanjangud	... Gowrighatta Street, Nanjangud.
151	U M Madappa, B.A.	... Chamarajanagar	... Udigal, Chamarajanagar Taluk.
152	M Madiab	... Nanjangud— Scheduled Castes.	... Nerale, Nanjangud Taluk.
153	T Mariappa, B.A., LL.B.	... Mysore City North	... Minister for Finance, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore-1.
154	B Narayanaswamy, B.A., B.L.	... Mysore City South	... 1801, Nanjaraja Agrahar, Mysore City.
155	B Rachaiah, B.Sc., B.L.	... Yelandur—Scheduled Castes.	Alur, Chamarajanagar Taluk.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Member</i>	<i>Name of Constituency</i>	<i>Address</i>
	Sriyuths—		
156	M Rajasekhara Murthy, B.A., B.Com., LL.B.	Yelandur ...	Advocate, 1/130, Prince of Wales Road, Mysore City.
157	Shivananaje Gowda ...	Mysore Taluk ...	Chairman, Naganahalli, Mysore Taluk.
158	H K Shivarudrappa ...	Gundlupet-Heggad-devankote.	Hundipura, Gundlupet Taluk.
159	Siddiah <i>alias</i> Kunniiah...	Gundlupet-Heggad-devarkote— Scheduled Castes.	Yeriyur, Gundlupet Taluk.
160	S Srinivasa Iyengar, B.E.	T.-Narsipur ...	Landlord, T.-Narsipur.
161	S H Thammiiah <i>alias</i> Hanumanthe Gowdara Thammaiah.	Krishnarajanagar ...	'Murthi Prasada', Saligrama, Krishnarajanagar Taluk.
162	S C Virupakshiah ...	Kollegal ...	Mudikundam P. O., Kollegal, Mysore District.

North Kanara District.

163	T M M Hegde ...	Siddapur-Sirsi-Mundgod	Sirsi, District North Kanara.
164	B P Kadam, B.A., LL.B.	Ankola-Karwar ...	Pleader, Karwar, District North Kanara.
165	R G Kamath ...	Haliyal Yellapur Supa.	Pleader, Haliyal, District North Kanara.
166	R N Kamat ...	Honavar ...	Pleader, Honavar, District North Kanara.
167	R B Naik ...	Kumta-Honavar ...	Kumta, District North Kanara.

Raichur District.

168	Ambadas ...	Yadgiri (Reserved)...	Congress House, Yadgiri.
169	Andanappa ...	Kushtagi ...	Kushtagi.
170	Basan Gowda ...	Lingasugur ...	High Court Vakil, Karadkal, Lingasugur.
171	K R Hiremath ...	Gangavathi ...	Somwarpeth, Raichur.
172	Jagannath Rao Chandriki	Yadgir (General) ...	Minister for Excise, Rural Industries and Labour, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore-1.
173	Karibasappa ...	Deodurg ...	Vakil, Deodurg, Raichur District.
174	Srimathi Mahadevamma	Koppal ...	Station Road, Raichur.
175	Pampan Gowda ...	Manvi ...	Vakil, Androon Khilla, Raichur.
176	L K Shrofi ...	Raichur ...	236, Gajgarpet, Raichur.
177	Shivbasan Gowda ...	Sindhnoor ...	Gudadoor Post, Sindhnoor Taluk, Raichur District.
178	Virupakshappa ...	Shahpur ...	Pleader, Yadgir.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Member</i>	<i>Name of Constituency</i>	<i>Address</i>
Shimoga District.			
Sriyuths—			
179	Ganga Nayak	... Sorab-Shikaripur— Scheduled Castes.	Landlord, Kariganur Post Channagiri Taluk.
180	S Gopala Gowda	... Sagar-Hosanagar ...	Sagar, Shimoga District.
181	Kadidal Manjappa, B.A., LL.B.	... Thirthahalli-Koppa	Minister for Education, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore-1.
182	B Madhavachar	... Bhadravati ...	Old Town, Bhadravati.
183	Mallikarjunappa Gowda	Sorab-Shikaripur ...	Yannekoppa P. O., Sorab Taluk.
184	S R Nagappa Setty	... Shimoga ...	Agriculturist, Old Thirtha- halli Road, Shimoga Town.
185	H S Rudrappa, B.Sc., LL.B.	Honnali ...	Minister for Agriculture, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore-1.
186	T. C. Shantappa,	... Tarikere ...	Timber Merchant, Tarikere
187	L Siddappa, B.A., LL.B.	... Channagiri ...	Lingadahalli, P. O., Nellur, Channagiri Taluk.

South Kanara District.

188	T Anantha Pai	... Udipi ...	"Mukunda Nivas", Udipi, South Kanara District.
189	K Ishwar	... Puttur (Reserved) ...	"Vishranti Bhavan", Mar- ket Road, Mangalore, South Kanara District.
190	S S Kolkebail, B.Sc., LL.B.	Brahmawar ...	Advocate, Coondapoor, South Kanara District.
191	Y Manjayya Shetty	... Coondapoor ...	Advocate, Coondapoor, South Kanara District.
192	L C Pais	... Mangalore ...	Advocate, Light-house Hill, Mangalore.
193	A B Shetty	... Karkal ...	Minister for Health, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore-1.
194	N N Suvarna, B.A., B.L.	Mulky ...	Advocate, Kankanady, Mangalore-2.
195	B Vaikunta Baliga	... Panemangalore ...	Advocate, "Loretto Villa", Mangalore-2.
196	K Venkataramana Gowda.	Puttur (General) ...	Advocate, Puttur, South Kanara District.

Tumkur District.

197	C M Annayyappa	... Gubbi ...	Changavi, Chandrasekhara- pura Hobli, Gubbi Taluk.
198	R Chennigaramiah	... Koratagere-Madhu- giri—Scheduled Castes.	Minister for Local Self- Government, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore-1.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Member</i>	<i>Name of Constituency</i>	<i>Address</i>
	Sriyuths—		
199	C T Hanumanthaiya ...	Pavagada—Scheduled Castes.	Sarvadhikari, Kodihalli Mutt, Kodihalli P. O., Hosur, Sira Taluk.
200	N Huchmasthy Gowda, B.A.	Huliyurdurga ...	Yedavanne Village, Amruthur Post.
201	B Hutche Gowda ...	Turuvekere ...	Landholder, Jobagatta Estate, Tiptur Taluk.
202	C H Lingadevaru ...	Chiknaikanahalli ...	Chiknaikanahalli.
203	Mali Mariyappa, B.A., B.L.	Pavagada ...	Advocate, Madhugiri.
204	Mudduramiah ...	Koratagere-Madhugiri.	Landholder, Voddagere, Koratagere Taluk.
205	T N Mudlagiri Gowda ...	Kunigal ...	Nagavalli, Tumkur Taluk.
206	B C Nanjundaiya ...	Kora ...	Agriculturist, Tumkur.
207	M V Rama Rao, B.A., LL.B.	Tumkur ...	Minister for Home Affairs and Law, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore-1.
208	B N Rame Gowda ...	Sira ...	Landholder, Baragoor, Sira Taluk.
209	T G Thimme Gowda ...	Tiptur ...	Merchant, Tiptur.
210	Sydney A. Thomas ...	Nominated ...	Marikuppam Post, Kolar Gold Fields.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

List of Members

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Member</i>	<i>Name of Constituency</i>	<i>Address</i>
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Graduates' Constituency.

Sriyuths—

1	G Veerappa, B.Sc., LL.B.	...	Advocate, Davangere.
2	M L Sreekantiah, B.A., B.L.	...	Advocate, 178, VI Cross, Gandhinagar, Bangalore-9.
3	A N Rama Rao, B.A., B.L.	...	Advocate, K. 21, 'Annappurna', Visveswarapuram, Bangalore-4.

Teachers' Constituency.

4	M P L Sastry, M.A.	...	Head Master, Gandhinagar High School, B-31, 16th Cross Road, Malleswaram, Bangalore-3.
5	M. C. Mahadevaswamy	...	Municipal Councillor, 950, Ramanuja Road, Mysore.
6	H R Abdul Gaffar, B.A	...	E 9, Krumbiegal Road, Mavalli, Bangalore-2.

Local Authorities' Constituencies.

7	C H Venkataramanappa	Kolar District	...	Landlord, Gulpet, Kolar.
8	D Venkataramiah, B.A., B.L	Do	...	Advocate, Kolar.
9	T N Kempa Honniiah	...	Tumkur District	.. Merchant, Tumkur.
10	Vacant	....	Bangalore District...	...
11	Vacant	...	Do	... ..
12	J Deviah	...	Mandya District	... 294, Bannur Extension, Mandya Town.
13	P Sitharamiah, B.A., B.L.	Mysore District	...	Advocate, "Narayana Vilas", Krishnaraja Mohalla, Mysore.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Member</i>	<i>Name of Constituency</i>	<i>Address</i>
Sriyuths—			
14	T Venkata Ramanaiah ...	Mysore District ...	No. 34, Government House Road, Nazarbad Mohalla, Mysore.
15	Y Dbarmappa, B.A., B.L.	Hassan District ...	Advocate, Hassan.
16	N P Govinda Gowda, B.A.	Chikmagalur District	Narasimharajapura, Chikmagalur District.
17	K V Narasappa, B.A., LL.B.	Shimoga District ...	President, Town Municipal Council, Shikaripur.
18	K Rangappa ...	Chitaldrug cum Bellary District.	Landlord and Member, A.I.C.C., Narayana-gondanahalli Village, Holalkere Taluk.
19	K Sanjeeva Reddy ...	Do ...	Advocate, Chitaldrug.
20	Shankarrao Channappa Edke.	Bijapur District ...	Bagalkot, District Bijapur.
21	Huchaya Fakiraya Kattimani.	Dharwar District ...	Deshpandenagar, Hubli, District Dharwar.
22	Devchand Shaba.	Chaganlal Belgaum District ...	Ward No. 2, Gandhi Chowk, Nipani, District Belgaum.

Elected by the Mysore Legislative Assembly.

23	H C Boriah ...	...	4160, Chitaldrug Town.
24	L H Thimma Bovi, B.A.	...	Deputy Chairman, Legislative Council and Landlord, Lakkavalli.
25	H M Gangadhariah ...	...	Agriculture Colony, near Yedavanne, Amruthur P.O., Kunigal Taluk.
26	Mariswannah Matada Pateel.	...	Hagaribommanahalli, Bellary District.
27	M N Jois, B.A. ...	...	24, Sonar Street, Mysore City.
28	Smt. S Veeramma ...	...	Door No. G-47, Division No. 12, Gandhinagar, Bangalore-9.
29	M N Mahanta Devaru, M.A., LL.B.	...	Advocate, 2884, behind Law Courts, Mysore.
30	B K Uttaramaiya ...	...	Bevur, Channapatna Taluk.
31	S C Sooryanarayana Chetty.	...	Door No. F-7, 3rd Division, Holenarasipur Town, Hassan District.
32	T Subramanya, B.A., LL.B.	...	Chairman, Legislative Council, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore-1.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Member</i>	<i>Name of Constituency</i>	<i>Address</i>
Sriyuths—			
33	P Thirumale Gowda ...	...	Landlord, Sivapura, Maddur Town.
34	K M Nanjundappa ...	...	Mellur, Sidlaghatta Taluk.
35	M Velluri ...	...	Yedyur, Bangalore-4.
36	Girimallappa Kasappa Mogali.	...	House No. 91, Ward No. 3, Bijapur.
37	Fakruddin Hussain Sab Mohsin.	...	House No. 1301, Ward No. 3, Hubli.
38	Venkareddi Siddareddi Thimmareddi.	...	Huli, Taluka Parasgad, District Belgaum.
39	Mahadevappa Yeshwant Rao.	...	House No. 28, Jagat, Gulbarga.
40	Raghavender Chari ...	...	Mahabhapal Manzil, Block No. 17, Jambag, Hyderabad.
41	Ramchander Veerappa	...	Post Humnabad, District Bidar.
42	K. Kanthappa Shetty	...	Managing Director, Janatha Sahityalaya, Ltd., Hampanakatte, Mangalore-1.
43	S. S. Narayana Murthy	...	Nariandada Village, Cheyandane Post, South Coorg.

Nominated.

44	N A Aiengar, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.	...	Retired Senior Surgeon, 27, Balasundaram Iyer's Layout, XV Cross Road, Malleswaram, Bangalore-3.
45	T Chowdiah ...	...	Asthana Vidwan, Chamarajpuram, Mysore.
46	G H Veeranna ...	...	Gandhinagar, Bangalore-9.
47	Rumale Chennabasaviah	...	No. 1, Nehru Nagar, Seshadripuram, Bangalore-3.
48	L Ramiah ...	...	1744, Chikkavakkalageri. Lashkar Mohalla, Mysore.
49	K T Jambanna ...	...	Davangere.
50	Gorur Ramaswami Iyengar.	...	Gorur, Hassan District.
51	Syed Ghouse Mohiyuddin	...	Editor, "Alkalam", Kalasi-palyam, Bangalore-2.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Member</i>	<i>Name of Constituency</i>	<i>Address</i>
	Sriyuths—		
52	S. Narasapaya	... Member, Madras Legislative Council, notified by Chairman, Madras Legislative Council.	Kadri Road, Mangalore 3.

LIST OF MEMBERS ELECTED TO THE RAJYA SABHA AND THE LOK SABHA FROM MYSORE STATE.

(As on 1st November 1956)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Member</i>	<i>Permanent Address</i>	<i>Address at Delhi</i>
I. Rajya Sabha.			
	Sriyuths—		
1	B. P. Basappa Shetty	Coffee Planter, Yolegodige Estate, Adlur P.O., Chickmagalur District.	108-C, North Avenue, New Delhi.
2	M. Govinda Reddy, M.A., B.T., LL.B.	Church Extension, Chitaldrug.	26, Constitution House, New Delhi.
3	S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao, B.Sc., LL.B.	Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha, Shimoga.	10, Akbar Road, New Delhi.
4	K. Chengalaraya Reddy, B.A., B.L.	...	Minister for Production, No. 9, Queen's Way, New Delhi.
5	Mohamed Valiulla, B.A., LL.B.	Advocate, Darus-Surur, New Kalasipalya, Bangalore-2.	79-D. South Avenue, New Delhi.
6	H. C. Dasappa, B.A., LL.B.	"Ramakrishnalaya", Jain Temple Road, Visvesvarapuram, Bangalore-4.	118-J. North Avenue, New Delhi.
7	Shrimati Violet Alva	'Fairholme' 9 Sobani Road, Off Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay-5.	16, Windsor Place, New Delhi.
8	Dr. N. S. Hardiker ...	C/o 'Jai Hind' Weekly, Hubli, District Dharwar.	19, South Avenue, New Delhi.
9	Lalchand Hirachand Doshi.	Neila House, 3-C, Pedder Road, Bombay.	58, Sundar Nagar, New Delhi.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Member</i>	<i>Permanent Address</i>	<i>Address at Delhi</i>
Sriyuths—			
10	Bhalchandra Maheswar Gupte.	'Swatantrya' Poona-4.	9-B, South Avenue, New Delhi.
11	Raghavendrarao ...	Murlidhar Bagh, Hyderabad.	97, South Avenue, New Delhi.
12	Janardhan Rao Desai	Nampally, Fattah Sultan Lane, Hyderabad.	97, South Avenue, New Delhi.

II. Lok Sabha.

1	C. R. Basappa, B.A., B.T., LL.B.	Gandhi Nagar, Tumkur	19, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.
2	M. V. Krishnappa, B.A.	...	Deputy Minister for Food, Government of India 5, Old Mill Road, New Delhi.
3	Dodda Thimmiah ...	C/o Warden, Adijambava Hostel, Magadi Road, Bangalore-2.	51-A, North Avenue, New Delhi.
4	N. Keshavaiengar, B.A., B.L.	No. 58, (P. 122), Hospital Road, Balepet, Bangalore-2.	32-C, North Avenue, New Delhi.
5	T. Madiiah Gowda, B.A., LL.B.	Advocate, Ramanagaram	118-C, South Avenue, New Delhi.
6	M. S. Gurupadaswamy, M.A., LL.B.	New Model House, Ramanuja Road, Mysore.	3, Electric Lane, New Delhi.
7	N. Rachiah, B.A., B.L.	Karnapur, Mysore ...	165-A, North Avenue, New Delhi.
8	H. Siddananjappa, B.A., LL.B.	Advocate, Balegar Street, Hassan.	121, North Avenue, New Delhi.
9	K. G. Wadeyar ...	Kagod Village, Sagar Taluk, Shimoga District.	121-A, North Avenue, New Delhi.
10	M. K. Shivananjappa, B.A., LL.B.	Advocate, Mandya ...	90-D, South Avenue New Delhi.
11	Tekur Subrahmanyam	Gandhi Nagar, Bellary ...	97-D, North Avenue, New Delhi.
12	U. Srinivasa Malliah ...	Mangalore, South Kanara	17, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.
13	B. Shiva Rao ...	'Lakshmi Sadan Cottage', Kadri Temple Road, Mangalore, South Kanara	16, Tughlak Road, New Delhi.
14	Balwant Nagesh Datar	...	Deputy Minister for Home Affairs, 3, Safdarjang Road, New Delhi.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Member</i>	<i>Permanent Address</i>	<i>Address at Delhi</i>
Sriyuths—			
15	Shankargauda Veerangauda Patil.	Athni, Taluka Athni, Belgaum District.	113-B, North Avenue, New Delhi.
16	Rajaram Giridharlal Dubey.	...	Parliamentary Secretary attached to the Ministry of Production, 4, Queen Victoria Road, New Delhi.
17	Ramappa Balappa Bidari.	Hunaganhalli Post, Bijapur District.	20-C, North Avenue, New Delhi.
18	D. P. Karmarkar ...	...	Minister of Commerce, 7, Race Course Road, New Delhi.
19	T. R. Neswi ...	'Radha Nivas', Deshpande Nagar, Hubli, Dharwar District.	129-A, North Avenue, New Delhi.
20	Joachim Alva ...	'Fairholme', 9, Sobani Road, Off Cuffe Parade, Bombay 5.	16, Windsor Place, New Delhi.
21	Sivamurthi Swami ...	Raichur ...	149-A, North Avenue, New Delhi.
22	Swami Ramanand Tirtha.	'Sevaniketan', Begumpet P.O., Hyderabad.	107-B, North Avenue, New Delhi.
23	Krishnacharya Joshi ...	Station Road, Kachiguda Hyderabad.	23-A, North Avenue, New Delhi.
24	Dr. Shaukatullah Shah Ansari.	592, Jubilee Hill, Hyderabad Dn.	109-F, South Avenue, New Delhi.
25	N. Somana ...	Mercara ...	10/11, Constitution House, New Delhi.
26	<i>Vacant</i> ...	...	...

NEW MYSORE STATE

POPULATION OF MYSORE STATE WITH DIVISIONS, DISTRICTS AND TALUKS AS ON 1st NOVEMBER 1956.

<i>Area</i>	74,286 Sq. miles.	<i>Population Total</i> :	1,94,01,477
No. of Districts	19	Urban	.... 44,55,985
Number of Towns	289	Rural	.... 1,49,45,492
Number of Villages	25,897		

1. Bangalore Division.

Area in Sq. miles : 18,158.

Population : 60,50,380 (1951 Census)

District	Taluk	Area in Sq. miles	Population
BANGALORE	*Bangalore City Corporation	26	7,79,977
	1 Bangalore North	163	1,60,488
	2 Bangalore South	229	1,41,222
	3 Hoskote	260	1,12,130
	4 Devanahalli	226	90,302
	5 Doddaballapur	312	1,09,754
	6 Nelamangala	256	1,06,514
	7 Magadi	358	1,36,442
	8 Channarayana	206	1,31,403
	9 Ramanagara	244	92,769
	10 Kanakapura	589	1,68,789
	11 Anekal	203	99,271
	Total	3,072	21,27,61
KOLAR	1 Kolar	335	2,91,246
	2 Mulbagal	316	93,891
	3 Srinivasapur	321	81,542
	4 Chintamani	313	1,05,208
	5 Sidlaghatta	265	75,005
	6 Bagepalli	361	70,042
	7 Gudibanda	87	22,907
	8 Gauribidanur	339	1,27,021
	9 Chikballapur	249	78,885
	10 Malur	248	89,774
	11 Bangarpet	237	91,354
	Total	3,071	11,29,875

Bangalore Corporation is in the Revenue limits of both Bangalore North and Bangalore South Taluks. As it was not possible to distribute the population of the city in the two Taluks, separate figures have been given for the city.

Statement—(contd.)

District		Taluk	Area in Sq. miles	Population
TUMKUR	...	1 Tumkur	403	1,86,469
		2 Madhugiri	422	1,31,042
		3 Koratagere	256	78,710
		4 Sira	584	1,25,932
		5 Pavagada	523	95,579
		6 Chiknaikanahalli	413	91,899
		7 Gubbi	466	1,25,699
		8 Tiptur	303	94,142
		9 Turuvekere	305	86,467
		10 Kunigal	383	1,35,433
		Total	4,058	11,51,362
CHITALDRUG	...	1 Chitaldrug	477	1,38,354
		2 Challakere	854	1,24,990
		3 Molakalmuru	295	49,016
		4 Jagalur	377	70,237
		5 Davangere	366	1,46,151
		6 Harihar	184	63,485
		7 Holalkere	419	91,964
		8 Hosadurga	517	87,328
		9 Hiriyur	647	96,845
		Total	4,136	8,68,870
BELLARY	...	1 Siruguppa	403	74,966
		2 Hospet	384	1,33,238
		3 Sandur	481	52,523
		4 Bellary	652	1,84,929
		5 Hadagalli	587	1,01,961
		6 Harapanahalli	611	1,17,633
		7 Kudlgi	703	1,08,462
		Total	3,821	7,73,712

II. Mysore Division

Area in Sq. miles : 20,632.

Population : 54,97,534 (1951 Census)

District	Taluk	Area in Sq. miles	Population
MYSORE	1 Mysore ...	317	3,39,362
	2 Krishnarajanagar ...	231	1,07,895
	3 Hunsur ...	342	73,689
	4 Periapatna ...	333	72,725
	5 Heggadadovanakote ...	706	75,399
	6 Gundlupet ...	355	98,320
	7 Chamarajanagar ...	479	1,72,082
	8 Nanjangud ...	372	1,70,145
	9 T.-Narasipur ...	223	1,35,016
	10 Yelandur ...	104	40,138
	11 Kollegal ...	1,076	1,38,908
Total		4,538	14,23,679
MANDYA	1 Mandya ...	277	1,24,572
	2 Srirangapatna...	143	64,697
	3 Nagamangala ..	402	1,01,166
	4 Krishnarajapet ...	352	1,08,151
	5 Malavalli ...	307	1,31,616
	6 Maddur ...	238	1,16,948
	7 Pandavapura ..	214	70,395
Total		1,933	7,17,545
HASSAN	1 Hassan ...	357	1,32,447
	2 Alur ...	164	33,380
	3 Arsikere ...	479	1,40,687
	4 Belur ...	310	70,487
	5 Manjarabad ...	407	53,398
	6 Arkalgud ...	265	85,739
	7 Holenarasipur...	232	79,322
	8 Channarayapatna ...	404	1,19,675
Total		2,618	7,15,135
CHIKMAGALUR	1 Chikmagalur ...	644	96,344
	2 Kadur ...	554	1,18,715
	3 Tarikere ...	466	82,015
	4 Koppa ...	335	41,406
	5 Narasimharajapura ...	314	19,750
	6 Mudigere ...	365	49,026
	7 Sringeri ...	45	10,282
Total		2,723	4,17,538

Statement—(contd.)

District	Taluk			Area in Sq. miles	Population
SHIMOGA	...	1	Shimoga ...	409	96,620
		2	Bhadravathi ...	257	80,494
		3	Channagiri ...	458	1 01,922
		4	Honnali ...	338	85,394
		5	Shikaripur ...	342	64,320
		6	Sorab ...	412	65,388
		7	Sagar ...	749	71,580
		8	Hosanagar ...	539	37,514
		9	Thirthahalli ...	483	60,083
			Total ...	3,987	6,63,315
SOUTH KANARA	...	1	Coondapur ...	600	1,74,415
		2	Udipi ...	357	2,90,559
		3	Karkal ...	629	1,71,919
		4	Mangalore ...	406	4,51,055
		5	Puttur ...	1,246	2,42,969
			Total ...	3,238	13,30,917
COORG	...	1	North Coorg ...	609	97,732
		2	South Coorg ...	986	1,31,673
			Total ...	1,595	2,29,405

III. Belgaum Division.

Area in Sq. miles : 20,983.

Population : 51,35,746 (1951 Census)

BELGAUM	...	1	Athani ...	744	1,85,609
		2	Belgaum ...	394	2,81,087
		3	Chikodi ...	479	2,69,834
		4	Gokak ...	596	1,74,650
		5	Hukkeri ...	382	1,74,414
		6	Khanapur ...	675	99,872
		7	Parasgad ...	611	1,24,935
		8	Raibag ...	372	91,449
		9	Ramdurga ...	470	91,051
		10	Sampagaon ...	435	1,54,494
			Total ...	5,158	16,46,395

Statement—(contd.)

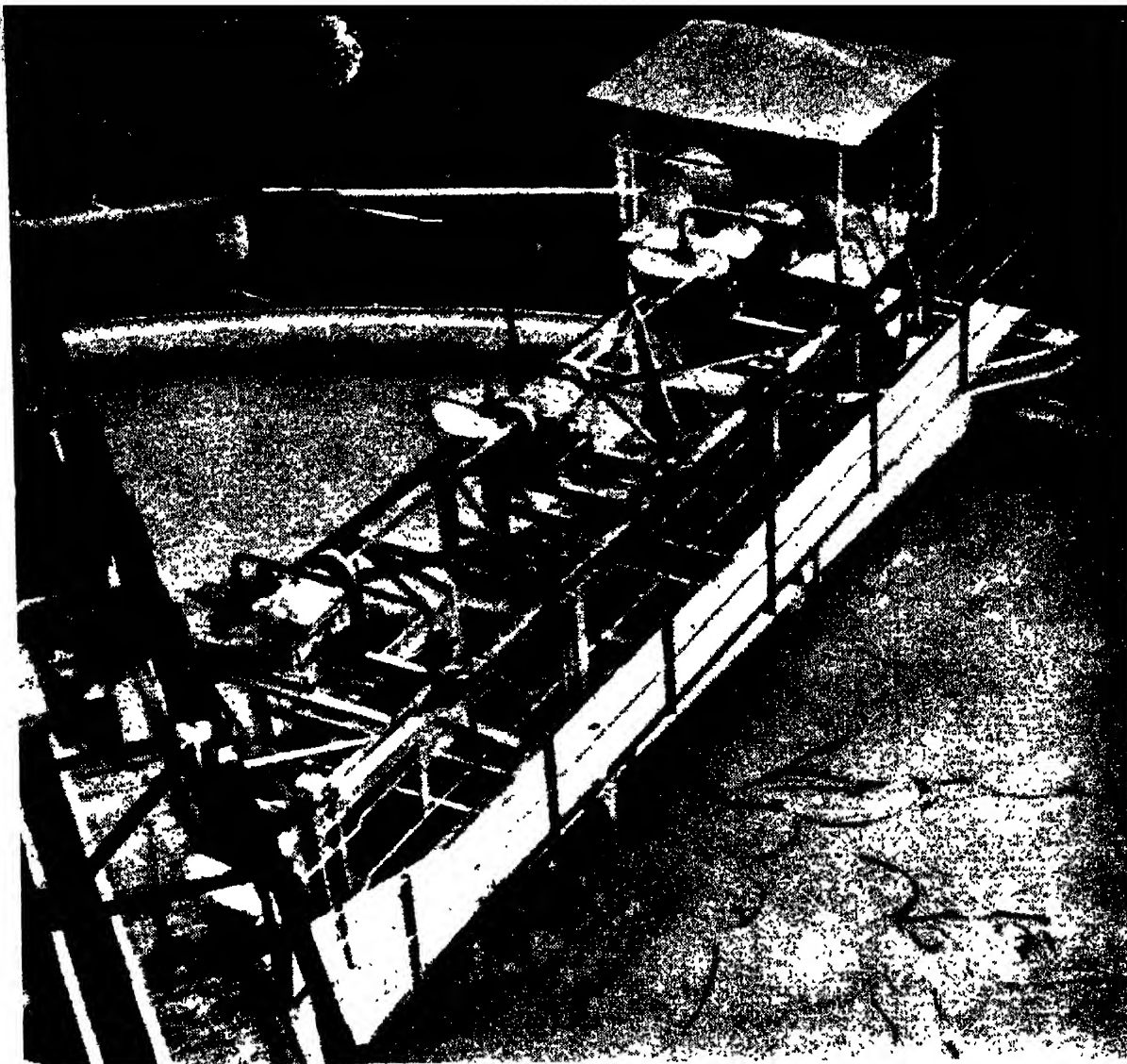
District		Taluk	Area in Sq. miles	Population
DHARWAR	...	1 Byadgi ...	168	58,853
		2 Dharwar ...	430	1,61,020
		3 Gadag ...	413	1,44,260
		4 Hangal ...	299	89,627
		5 Haveri ...	402	1,24,198
		6 Hirkkerur ...	310	96,568
		7 Hubli ...	290	1,95,532
		8 Kalghatgi ...	259	50,860
		9 Kundgol ...	235	68,817
		10 Mundargi ...	336	48,963
		11 Nargund ...	176	33,313
		12 Navalgund ...	418	75,237
		13 Ranebennur ...	362	1,20,813
		14 Ron ...	476	1,27,874
		15 Shiggaon ...	344	98,004
		16 Shirhatti ...	367	81,447
		Total ...	5,285	15,75,386
BIJAPUR	...	1 Badami ...	527	1,36,396
		2 Bagalkot ...	352	1,03,501
		3 Bagewadi ...	764	1,37,029
		4 Bijapur ...	1,028	2,09,283
		5 Bilgi ...	327	59,187
		6 Hungunda ...	512	1,35,526
		7 Indi ...	854	1,41,279
		8 Jamkhandi ...	450	1,43,274
		9 Muddebihal ...	570	1,22,419
		10 Mudhol ...	349	83,268
		11 Sindgi ...	830	1,35,023
		Total ...	6,563	13,96,185
NORTH KANARA	...	1 Ankola ...	348	48,181
		2 Bhatkal ...	129	50,053
		3 Haliyal ...	315	36,516
		4 Honnavar ...	278	74,490
		5 Karwar ...	284	78,725
		6 Kumta ...	235	77,457
		7 Mundgod ...	257	15,615
		8 Siddapur ...	333	41,777
		9 Sirsi ...	556	57,695
		10 Supa ...	732	18,159
		11 Yellapur ...	508	19,112
		Total ...	3,975	5,17,780

IV. Gulbarga Division.

Area in Sq. miles—13,789.

Population :—27,17,817 (1951 Census).

District	Taluk	Area in Sq. miles	Population
BIDAR	1 Bidar	445	1,52,045
	2 Hamnabad	592	1,68,285
	3 Balki	589	1,40,454
	4 Santapur	456	91,357
	Total	2,082	5,52,141
RAICHUR	1 Raichur	588	1,49,593
	2 Manvi	749	1,04,724
	3 Sindhnoor	628	75,750
	4 Gangavathi	514	86,921
	5 Koppal	542	1,30,855
	6 Yelburga	545	1,03,723
	7 Kushtagi	536	1,00,601
	8 Lingasugar	739	1,11,658
	9 Deodrug	595	89,815
	Total	5,436	9,53,640
GULBARGA	1 Gulbarga	664	1,86,446
	2 Chitapur	691	1,45,058
	3 Yadgir	666	1,59,830
	4 Shahpur	627	1,23,830
	5 Shorapur	711	1,33,554
	6 Jevargi (Andola)	746	91,214
	7 Afzalpur	514	72,152
	8 Aland	678	1,34,524
	9 Chincholi	609	92,440
	10 Seram	365	82,988
	Total	6,271	12,12,036



MECHANICAL STIRRER IN THE SLURRING BASIN (CEMENT PLANT), BHADRAVATI

MYSORE INFORMATION BULLETIN Reg. No. M. 3079.



ISSUED BY .
THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION
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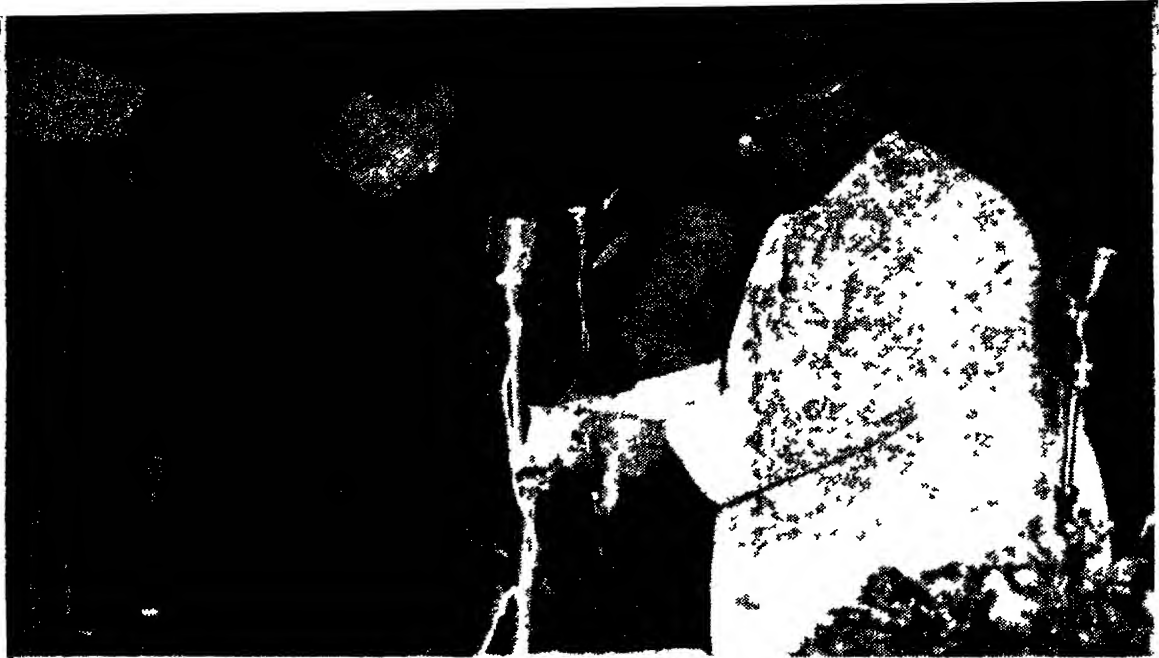
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Iron & Steel Works Bhadravati.

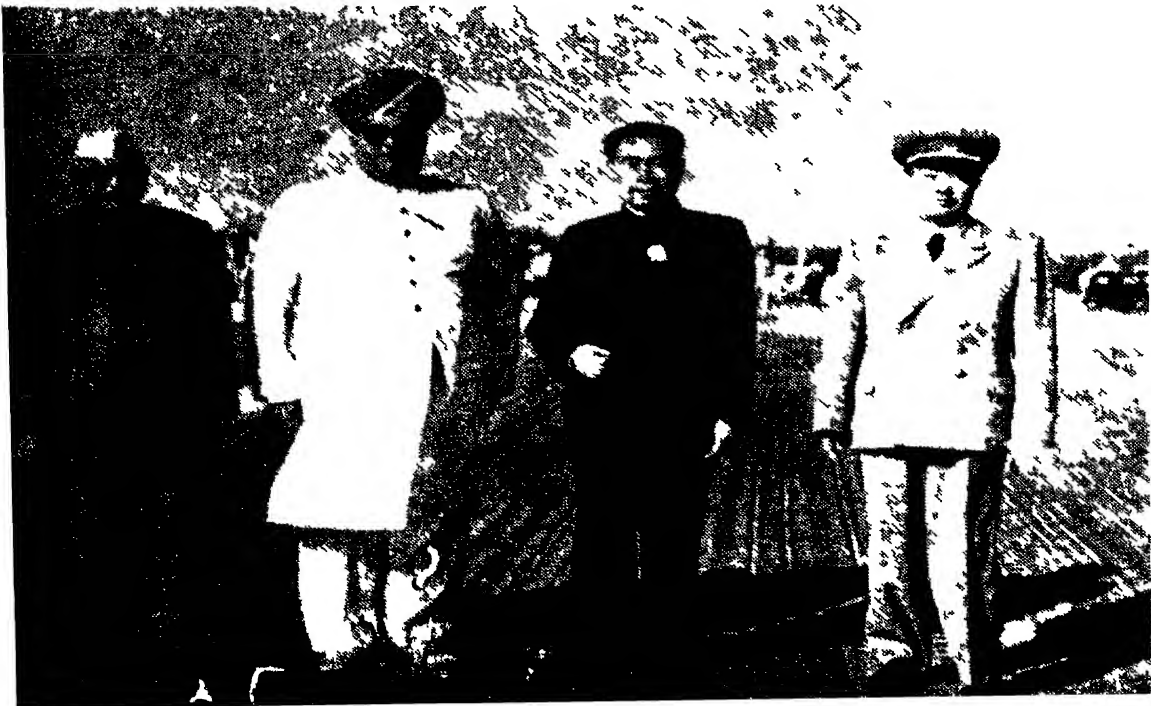
Edited by Sri B. N. Sri Sathyan, B.A. (Hons.) Principal Information Officer
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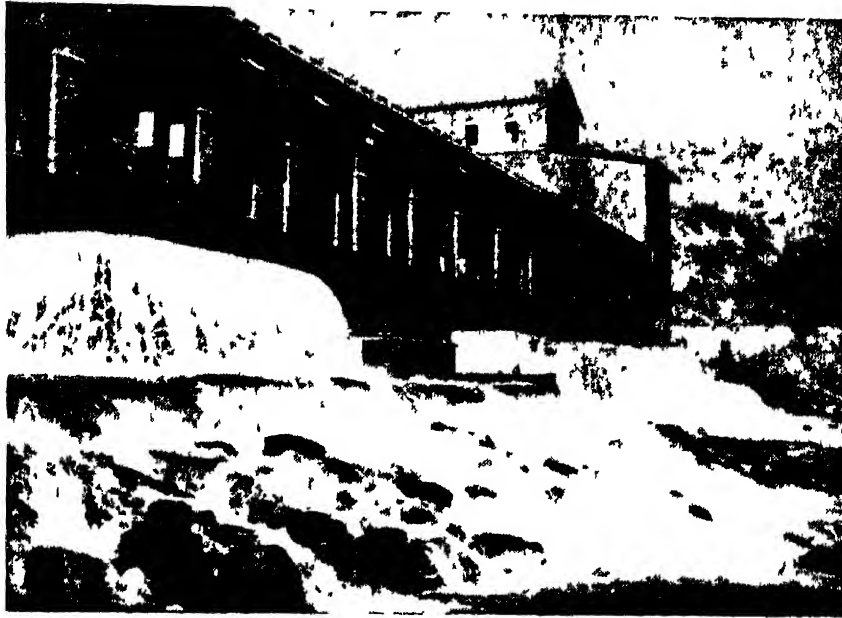
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The Governor of Mysore presenting a sandalwood walking stick to the Prime Minister of the People's Republic of China, at the Dinner Party arranged in honour of the Prime Minister at the Residency Bangalore, on 4th December 1956.

The Prime Minister and the Vice-Premier of the People's Republic of China with the Governor and the Chief Minister of Mysore at the Bangalore Airport before their departure for Madras on 5th December 1956





Sivasamudram Power Station

POWER POTENTIAL OF MYSORE

The industrial and economic prosperity of the Mysore State is mostly due to its outstanding physical features and geographical location. It is situated in the southern part of the Deccan plateau with the hill ranges of Western Ghats having very heavy rainfall (sometimes exceeding 300" a year in some regions) Mysore State has a large number of rivers and tributaries to its credit, the Cauvery river being one of the most important rivers, flowing towards the East and the Sharavathi, another important river, flowing towards the West. There are other equally good river valleys like the Tunga and Bhadra on the northern side and Shimsha and Arkavati on the southern side; but the two river valleys of the Cauvery and the Sharavathi are the most

important ones so far as power generation in Mysore is concerned.

Geologically too, Mysore is lucky, as one of the richest gold mines of the world lies within its territory in Kolar District. Messrs. John Taylor & Sons of England had secured the lease for gold mining in the Kolar Gold Fields and they were carrying on their mining operations there with steam power which was expensive. They were badly in need of cheap hydro-electric power. About a decade or so, prior to the starting of gold mining in this State, the West had made sufficient strides in the generation of hydro-electric power.

Cauvery Power Scheme

Taking this cue and also the need of the Kolar Gold Field Mining

Companies for hydro-electric power, the illustrious and benevolent rulers of Mysore and its able administrators and engineers were the pioneers in the East to realise the immense possibilities of harnessing the Cauvery River for power generation. They launched upon the Cauvery Power Scheme at the famous Sivasamudram Falls as far back as 1898—a mighty venture indeed during those days. The Western administrators of those times in India were rather apprehensive of the success of Mysore's undertaking, but to the amazement of them all, Sir K. Seshadri Iyer's Generating Station at Sivasamudram was commissioned and power supply to the Kolar Gold Field Mines commenced in the year 1902 over a 92 mile long transmission line, the longest high tension transmission line in the world at that time.

Thus, with Nature's bounteous gifts to Mysore, the need for cheap hydro-electric power for gold mining industry initially and other industries eventually and the earnest desire of the illustrious rulers and able administrators of the State to earn the name "Model State" in India to Mysore was fulfilled.

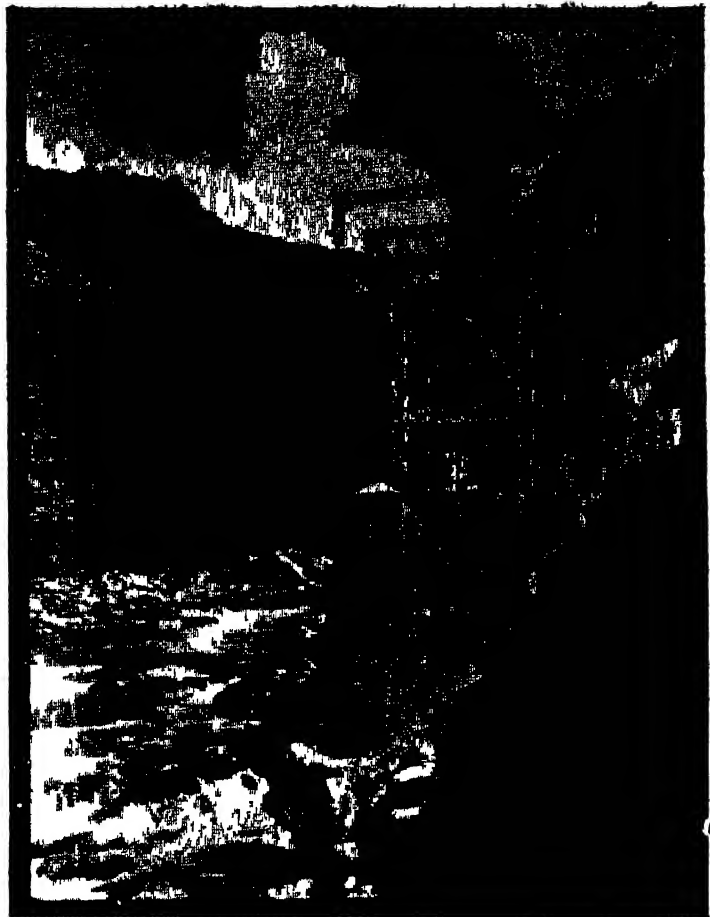
The Cauvery Power Scheme, from which power was utilised first to increase the production of gold at K.G.F., at economical rates and then to illuminate the cities of Mysore and Bangalore, and later on for the development of various other industries and electrification of the nooks and corners of the State, originally consisted of a mere diversion anicut to the Cauvery river at Sivasamudram. A canal leading the

diverted water to a Forebay at the Bluff and two steel penstocks conveying water to two machines of a total installed capacity of 5,130 kw. were housed in a generating station at the foot of the valley. From 1902 onwards, a gradual development was effected as the demand for power was increasing at a rapid rate. More generating units, transformers and the connected switchgears were added on from time to time. As the original generators became old and out-moded, they were replaced by new ones and by the year 1938, the Sivasamudram Power Station had a total installed capacity of 42,000 kw which resulted in Mysore becoming the pioneer State in India, and perhaps in the East, in hydro-electric power generation, transmission and distribution.

Shimsha Project

As the demand for power in the State was growing by leaps and bounds, no time was lost in investigating and undertaking new schemes for generating additional electric power. Accordingly, the Shimsha New Project was taken up in the year 1935 and completed by 1939. Two units of 8,600 kw. each, giving a total installed capacity of 17,200 kw. of power were installed at Shimsha to augment the generating capacity of Sivasamudram to 42,000 kw., thus bringing the total capacity of the system to 59,200 kw. The Shimsha Scheme utilises the waters of the Cauvery river through a 7-mile long canal from the Sivasamudram Balancing Reservoir. This canal has an ultimate discharge capacity of 900

A view of the power
station at Jog



cusecs, although at present only 300 cusecs are being drawn for power generation at Shimsha through this channel. The peculiarity of this scheme is that the water conductor system from the Sivasamudram Balancing Reservoir to the Forebay at Shimsha is intercepted by two valleys, each of which is negotiated by inverted steel siphons of 7 feet diameter made of riveted M.S. plates. The first one across the valley called Handihalla is about 1,600 ft. long and the other from 'F' point to Forebay is about 2,400 ft. long. Only one siphon has been installed at present in each of the two valleys with provi-

sion for adding two more at a future date. The head obtaining at the Shimsha Generating Station is 639 ft. long and on account of this greater head, it is proposed to eventually divert all the 900 cusecs of water from Sivasamudram to Shimsha so that 50 per cent more power than that now being generated at Sivasamudram could be developed at Shimsha with the same quantity of water.

Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Project

Simultaneously, with the undertaking of the Shimsha New Project,

transmit huge blocks of power from these two stations to Bangalore and Shimoga over 220 K.V. transmission lines. The first stage of the Scheme, as approved by the Planning Commission, to be undertaken during the Second Five-Year Plan period, provides for the installation of two generating units of 71,000 kw. each. The work on the project has already been started.

Besides the above two major power generation projects, various other power transmission and utilisation schemes, such as the construction of high tension transmission lines, installation of unit substations, rural electrifications, etc., are also proposed to be executed during the Second Five-Year Plan period and the total amount approved by the Planning Commission for all these works is about Rs. 2,337.5 lakhs.

With the completion of the works contemplated in the Second Five-Year Plan, the electricity system in the New Mysore State will have assumed a large magnitude. It will have 2,27,200 kw. of installed capacity, generating 1,400 million units of power and earning a gross revenue of Rs. 600 lakhs per annum.

After the States Reorganisation on 1st November 1956, the Mysore State has been enlarged to more than double its original size. The Electricity Department of the State will have to cater power to an additional area of 41,034 square miles with a population of 95,52,794. Including the figures of the erstwhile Mysore State, the total area of New Mysore State is 74,322 square miles and the total population to

whom the benefits of electricity have to be extended is 1,94,01,478.

From the following statistics in respect of places having the amenities of electric lighting and power through Diesel Engine Sets in the several districts of the new regions that have merged with Mysore, it will be seen that for a large tract of 41,033 sq. miles coming into the fold of New Mysore State, only 5,660 kw. is the installed capacity of the Diesel Stations therein, as against 1,79,200 kw. of hydro-power for an area of 33,289 sq. miles of the erstwhile Mysore State.

Bombay

1.	Eukere (Belgaum District)	400	k.w.
2.	Gatedgad (Bijapur)	400	"
3.	Ikli (Bijapur)	200	"
4.	Barbagal (Belgaum)	150	"
		<hr/>	
		Total	1,150 "

Hyderabad

1.	Fatehgarh	681	"
2.	Gulbarga	676	"
3.	Yadgir (Gulbarga District)	400	"
		<hr/>	
		Total	1,756 "

Madras

1.	Udupi (S. Canara)	340	"
2.	Karkala (S. Canara)	80	"
3.	Mangalore (S. Canara)	1,784	"
		<hr/>	
		Total	2,204 "

Coorg

1.	Mercara	180	"
2.	Virajpet	210	"
3.	Somvarpet	150	"
4.	Kudige	110	"
		<hr/>	
		Total	550 "

Some areas of the new regions integrating with New Mysore are, however, already being served by the existing electricity system of Mysore as noted below :—

1. (a) The Hubli-Dharwar area is being fed from Harihar.
- (b) North Canara area is being fed from Jog

The above two distribution systems form part of the Jog-Karnatak Grid Scheme recently implemented by the Bombay Government.

- 2 Power is fed from Davangere via Hospet to Tungabhadra Dam area and on to the Hyderabad region Munirabad in the Raichur District—under a Scheme called Power Supply to the Ceded Districts .
3. Kollegal is already served with electricity from the Sivasamudram Station.
- 4 Power has been recently switched on to Mangalore area (South Canara) from Shimoga under an agreement with the Government of Madras.

With the merger of Raichur District to the New Mysore State, the left bank of the Tungabhadra Dam at Munirabad, where a Hydro-Electric Station is being constructed, has come over to Mysore. This Station will have an installed capacity of 18,000 kw. comprising of two generating units of 9,000 kw. each, for which orders have been

placed recently. This station is likely to go into commission by the year 1960-61.

Thus, by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan (1961), the New Mysore State will have a total installed capacity of over 4,00,000 kw. as detailed below, with which the system can satisfactorily cope up with the power demands of the New Mysore State

Sl. No.	Particulars	Installed Capacity in kw	Remarks
1	Sivasamudram Power Station	42,000	Already existing in Mysore
2	Shimsha Power Station	17,200	
3	Mahatma Gandhi Hydro Power Station Jog	1,20,000	
4	Tungabhadra Hydro Electric Scheme (Andhra and Mysore side) Mysore share 20 per cent	14,400	Under construction in Mysore Do
5	Bhadra Reservoir Project	41,000	
6	Sharavati Valley Project (power will be available by 1962)	1,42,000	Under construction in Enlarged Mysore
7	Tungabhadra Hydro Electric Scheme (Munirabad side)	18,000	
8	Diesel Stations	5,660	
	Total	4,00,260	

With this large quantum of power, the Mysore Government Electric Department proposes to make electricity available to almost all the parts of New Mysore State in the near future.

The power potential resources of below, out of which only 13.0 per cent will have been harnessed by the year 1962.

SL No.	Particulars	Head	Kw.	Remarks
1	Cauvery Basin.— (i) Sivasamudram ... (ii) Shimsba Project ... (iii) Shimsba New Project ... (iv) Mokedatu ...	410 ft. 639 ft. 550 ft. 220 ft.	42,000 68,800 15,000 10,500	Existing Existing capacity is 17,200.
2	Sharavathi Basin.— (i) M.G.H.E. Works (ii) Sharavathi Project ..	1,205 ft. 1,515 ft.	1,20,000 8,91,000	Existing First stage of 1,42,000 Kw. taken up for construction
3	Tungabhadra Valley.— (i) T.B. Dam site (Mysore and Andhra side). (ii) T.B. Dam site (Munirabad side). (iii) Canal Power Station at Hampi (Mysore and Andhra). (iv) Bhadra Project ..	Varying head Do 104 ft. Varying head	36,000 76,500 36,000 11,040	Under construction Under construction (18,000 Kw) Under construction Under construction
4	Varahi Project.— (South Canara) ...	1,600 ft.	1,50,000	.
5	Kalinidhi Project.— (North Canara) ...	1,450 ft.	6,16,000	...
6	Bedi and Sonda Projects.— (North Canara) ...	1,300 ft. 1,255 ft.	2,88,000 1,32,000	...
7	Aghanashini Project.— (North Canara) ..	1,425 ft.	2,10,000	...
8	Barapole Project.— (Coorg) ...	1,657 ft.	1,80,000	...
9	Mahadaye Project.— (Belgaum) ...	1,600 ft.	45,000	...
	Total ...	...	30,50,840	

Indeed, the New State of Mysore has a magnificent prospect of power generation.

* * *

THE UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE

Its Origin and Development.

The Mysore University was inaugurated in the year 1916. It is the first University founded by an Indian Ruler, late His Highness Shri Krishnarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur, its first Chancellor, for the benefit of the people. His Highness Shri Jayachamarajendra Wadiyar, Governor of Mysore, is the present Chancellor of this University and Dr. K. V. Puttappa, M.A., D. Litt., is its present Vice-Chancellor. The constitution of the University set up by the Act of 1916 and subsequently amended in 1933 and 1939, is designed to bring about the fullest co-operation between the administration, the teachers and the students. The Vice-Chancellor is the Chairman of the Council, the Senate and the Academic Council.

The University was started in the year 1916 with only two colleges. The number of colleges and institutions now administered by it is 19. In addition, there are 26 colleges affiliated to the University. The University was first started only with the faculties of Arts and Science. The College of Engineering at Bangalore was added a year later, and it was followed by the inauguration of the Medical College in 1924. To-day, the University has seven faculties, viz., arts, science, engineering and technology, medicine, commerce, education and law. The following is

the list of colleges managed by and affiliated to the University :—

University Colleges

- 1 Maharaja's College, Mysore.
- 2 Yuvaraja's College, Mysore.
- 3 Central College, Bangalore.
- 4 Maharani's College for Women, Mysore.
- 5 Maharani's College for Women, Bangalore.
- 6 First Grade College, Tumkur.
- 7 Intermediate College, Bangalore.
- 8 Intermediate College, Davangere.
- 9 Intermediate College, Chitaldrug.
- 10 Intermediate College, Chikmagalur.
- 11 Intermediate College, Shimoga.
- 12 Intermediate College, Kolar.
- 13 Intermediate College, Hassan.
- 14 Intermediate College, Mandya.
- 15 Teachers' College, Mysore.
- 16 Medical College, Mysore.
- 17 College of Engineering, Bangalore.
- 18 Ramnarayan Chellaram College of Commerce, Bangalore.
- 19 Medical School, Bangalore.

Affiliated Colleges

- 1 Mount Carmel College, Bangalore.
- 2 St. Joseph's College, Bangalore
- 3 National College, Bangalore.
- 4 St. Philomena's College, Mysore.
- 5 Sharadavilas College, Mysore.
- 6 Veerashaiva College, Bollary.
- 7 Basappa Intermediate College, Bangalore.
- 8 Intermediate College, Kanakapura.
- 9 Intermediate College, Konanur.
- 10 Intermediate College, Chamaraj. - nagar.
- 11 Intermediate College, T-Narasipur.
- 12 Vijaya College, Bangalore.
- 13 B.M.S. College of Engineering, Bangalore.

- 14 B.D.T. College of Engineering, Davangere.
- 15 National Institute of Engineering, Mysore.
- 16 Government Law College, Bangalore.
- 17 Sharadavilas Law College, Mysore.
- 18 Rashtreeya Vidyalaya Teachers' College, Bangalore.
- 19 Institute of Education, Mysore.
- 20 Agricultural College, Bangalore.
- 21 Sri Krishnarajendra Silver Jubilee Technological Institute, Bangalore.
- 22 D. Banumiah's College of Commerce, Mysore.
- 23 Medical College, Bangalore.
- 24 All-India Institute of Mental Health, Bangalore
- 25 College of Arts and Commerce, Malleswaram, Bangalore
- 26 Acharya Patasalu College of Arts and Commerce, Basavanagudi, Bangalore.

The total number of students now studying in the various Arts, Science and Professional Colleges of the State is 24,313. The following are the present Deans of the various faculties which are constituted once in three years —

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|
| 1 Dean of Arts | ... | Vacant |
| 2 Dean of Science | ... | Sri P. H. Nagappa |
| 3 Dean of Engineering and Technology. | | Sri B. R. Narayana Iyengar |
| 4 Dean of Medicine | ... | Dr. Y. Appajoe |
| 5 Dean of Education | | Sri A. C. Deve Gowda |
| 6 Dean of Law | ... | Sri P. Shivashankar |
| 7 Dean of Commerce | | Sri S. R. Mandre |

The subjects coming under the various faculties are as follows:—

Arts

English, Kannada, Telugu, Sanskrit, Urdu, Persian, Arabic, Hindi, Tamil, Malayalam, History, Economics, Political Science, Philosophy,

Sociology, Indology, Journalism, Music, Geography, Psychology and Home Science.

Science

Statistics, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany, Zoology, Geology, Textile Technology and Agriculture.

Engineering

Civil, Electrical and Mechanical.

Medicine

Medicine, Surgery, T.D.D., D.M.P., and D.P.M.

A scheme for the introduction of the Pre-University course as well as a three-year degree course, drafted by the Committee for the re-organisation of courses of study, was considered by the University Council on the 10th September, 1956, and was approved with certain modifications. The same has been referred to the several Boards of Studies for detailed consideration and preparation of the courses of study and schemes of examination, etc. The University proposes to implement the reorganisation scheme as early as possible and it is proposed to introduce the Pre-University course from the academic year, 1957-58.

Other Activities of the University

(1) Village Apprenticeship Project.

This scheme is designed by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, with a view to giving some selected college students and teachers

an opportunity to serve as apprentices in the Community Project Blocks. This scheme will enable them to develop a realistic understanding of the problems of rural reconstruction and make a modest contribution to their solution. Forty students and five teachers of the University had an extensive training in the Visvesvaraya Canal Farm Agricultural Research Station, Mandya, for about a week after which they worked in several Community Projects for about six weeks during the last vacation, i.e., from May to June, 1956.

(2) Essay Contest

Sm. Usha Muliyl, a student of the Central College, Bangalore, won the first prize for her essay in English on "United Nations and Human Welfare." The essay contest was organised by the All-India United Nations Day Committee, Government of India, in connection with

the celebration of the United Nations Day in October, 1955. She was awarded a cash prize of Rs. 1,000 in this behalf.

(3) Youth Festival

An Inter-Collegiate Youth Festival was organised by this University in the Maharaja's College, Mysore, from the 28th to 30th September, 1956, to select teams of Artists to the Inter-University Youth Festival held in Delhi. Sixteen Colleges participated in the Festival.

The University also participated in the Third Inter-University Youth Festival organised by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, from 22nd to 29th October, 1956. A contingent of 50 students (consisting of 30 boys and 20 girls) participated in the several events of the festival. Sm. H. S. Anasuya, a student of the Maharani's College for Women, Bangalore, won the first prize for vocal music. * * *

Arrival of Their Holinesses the Dalai Lama and the Panchen Lama at the Cantonment Railway Station, Bangalore, on 14th December 1956.



DEVELOPMENT OF THE MYSORE IRON AND STEEL WORKS

Achievements under the First Five-Year Plan

Under the post-war measures, the Mysore Iron and Steel Works undertook certain development schemes for increasing the production of pig iron, steel, cement and acetic acid. These schemes, which were in different stages of progress at the commencement of the First Five-

Year plan period, consist of (1) the installation of two Electric Pig Iron Furnaces; (2) improvements to Mines and Tramways; (3) the expansion of the Cement Plant; (4) the installation of an Acetic Acid Plant; and (5) improvements to service departments like shops, foundries, etc. All the schemes were completed and brought into operation during the

First Plan period. Consequently, the annual production of pig iron and cement has now increased from 25,000 tons and 23,000 tons to about 90,000 tons and 80,000 tons respectively.

During the latter part of the First Five-Year Plan period, two new schemes, one for the expansion of the Pipe Foundry and the other for the installation of a Sintering Plant at the Iron Ore Mines, were taken up after obtaining the necessary sanction. The first scheme is meant to increase the production of small size cast iron pipes of 3" to 12", for which there is incessant demand in the country. After the new plant goes into operation, the production of pipes will increase from 9,000 tons to 22,500 tons per annum. The plant and machinery have arrived at the Works and the erection work is on hand. It is expected that the new plant will go into operation by June, 1957.

A view of the Cement Plant.



The Sintering Plant is for sintering large quantities of iron ore fines which are at present being thrown away as waste, and utilising the same in the pig iron furnaces along with the usual size ore. Order for this plant has been placed with a foreign firm and it is expected to go into operation in March, 1958.

Schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan

The following expansion and development schemes are proposed to be taken up under the Second Five-Year Plan in addition to completing the two schemes carried over from the First Plan period, i.e., the Spun Pipe Plant and the Sintering Plant :—

1. Steel Expansion Scheme ;
2. Ferro-Alloy Plant ;
3. Extensions to Foundries, Yard, Electricity Supply System and Tramways ,
4. Stainless Steel Plant ; and
5. Alloy and Tool Steel Plant.

The present production of steel in the Works is 30,000 tons per annum.

The proposal is to expand the Steel Plant for a production of one lakh tons.

The requirement of ferro-silicon, after the new Iron and Steel Works sponsored by the Government of India go into operation, would be about 20,000 tons per annum. The Mysore Iron and Steel Works is the only producer of ferro-silicon in India and the present production ranges between 4,000 and 5,000 tons per annum. It is proposed to increase the production to 20,000 tons per annum by installing an additional plant so as to meet the entire requirements of the country at the end of the Second Plan period.

It is also proposed to take up the manufacture of stainless steel sheets and alloy and tool steels, as the Works possess all the required facilities for their manufacture.

The total anticipated outlay on all the above schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan, is Rs. 11.55 crores.

* * *

Loaded limestone hoppers at the Cement Plant



ANTI-CORRUPTION AND EFFICIENCY AUDIT WORK IN MYSORE

A separate Department of Efficiency Audit was constituted by the Government in the year 1946. The Department consists of two wings. (i) the Anti-Corruption Branch, whose primary function is the prevention of bribery and corruption among public servants and (ii) the Efficiency Audit Branch, whose aim is to improve the working of the Departments by periodical, regular and surprise inspections and suggesting measures for improving their working and to conduct test audits of revenue items in revenue-yielding departments so as to ensure that satisfactory arrangements are made to prevent leakages and also to assist investigations whenever needed.

The Anti-Corruption Branch is manned entirely by officers drawn from the Police Department. On receipt of complaints either through petitions or by other intelligence, preliminary confidential enquiries into allegations of corruption are made and when such enquiries disclose *prima facie* case against the officers concerned, regular enquiries are ordered after framing definite charges against the delinquents and communicating them through the respective Heads of Departments for obtaining their explanations. The enquiries are generally of quasi-judicial nature. Government have laid down definite rules in regard to the manner

in which enquiries have to be conducted. Final orders on the findings given by the Special Officer are always passed by Government in consultation with the Public Service Commission whenever considered necessary statutorily. Show cause notices are issued by Government to the delinquents before passing final orders wherever required under the Constitution Act. Trivial cases coming to the notice of the Department are generally referred to the Heads of Departments for necessary action. The Anti-Corruption Branch also lays traps wherever necessary to catch public servants who are generally inclined to accept illegal gratifications. The investigation of such cases and their prosecution in courts of law are usually entrusted to the regular police after the preliminaries connected therewith are attended to by this Department. Government have been issuing orders from time to time requiring the Heads of Departments to afford all facilities to the Anti-Corruption and Efficiency Audit Branches in their working and whenever cases are taken on the file of the Anti-Corruption Department, the Heads of Departments cease to have any jurisdiction in such enquiries and transmit all the connected papers to the Anti-Corruption Department.

The Department also organises frequent surprise raids and checks in

co-operation with the other concerned departments in order to detect offences under various special and local laws, specially those which are known to be prolific sources of corruption and which some corruptly motivated officers may wink at. By organising test purchases leading to successful detection of black-marketing and other violations of Control Orders, the Department also tackles the corrupt and anti-social elements in public life.

The unification of the two branches, *viz.*, Efficiency Audit and Anti-Corruption, under a single Head of a Department is a unique feature of the set-up in Mysore. This combination has been found specially useful in dealing with cases of large-scale cheating and embezzlement of Government funds which involve minute and detailed inspections of accounts.

A comprehensive draft Act, envisaging the reorganisation of the Department with adequate powers for a more effective discharge of its functions is under consideration of the Government.

The following statement shows the work done in the Anti-Corruption and Efficiency Audit Branches from the years 1952-53 to 1955-56 :—

Year	Petitions received	Petitions referred to Department	Allegations false or incapable of proof	Regular enquiry	Award of punishment	Recoveries ordered
1952-53	1,456	950	762	128	104	Rs. 8,599-8-1
1953-54	1,261	919	470	68	52	2,014-3-0
1954-55	1,269	746	430	66	66	1,591-4-11
1955-56 (March 1956)	1,473	716	488	134	67	5,497-0-0

WORK DONE IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1956

The following is the brief report on the activities of the Efficiency Audit Department during the months of October and November 1956 :—

In October, 1956

Efficiency Audit Branch

Inspection of Offices

The following offices were inspected during the month :—

- (1) District Survey Office, Shimoga ;
- (2) Taluk Office, Chamarajanagar ; and
- (3) Office of the Secretary, Combined Hospitals, Mysore City, in connection with the investigation of milk tender for 1957.

Inspection notes in respect of these offices have been sent to the concerned Heads of Departments for taking necessary action.

Surprise visits were paid to the Taluk Office, Shimoga, Sub-Registry Offices at Chamarajanagar, Shimoga and T.-Narasipur and the irregularities noticed were brought to the notice of the concerned officers for taking necessary action.

Investigations and Enquiries

- 1 Irregularities in the purchase of stores in the Electrical Department ;
- 2 Irregularities in the maintenance of Village Panchayat accounts, Lakkavalli ;
- 3 Irregularities in the maintenance of vehicles in the Public Works Division at Krishnarajanagar ;
- 4 Allegations against Patel Range Gowda of Mudigere, Sira Taluk ;

- 5 Irregularities in the Office of the Assistant Director of Agriculture, Bangalore; and
- 6 Alleged irregularities in the Pandavapura Municipal office.

Anti-Corruption Branch

At the commencement of the month, there were 631 cases pending in the Branch, and 103 petitions were received during the month, thus bringing the total to 734. Out of this, 25 petitions containing vague and general allegations were referred to the concerned Heads of Departments for necessary action.

Among the petitions examined or enquired into, allegations made in 68 cases were reported to be either false or incapable of proof, and the enquiry instituted in respect of six cases resulted as follows :

- (1) Increment of one II Grade Chief Warder was ordered to be stopped for a period of one year.
- (2) One Nursing Superintendent of a Hospital was ordered to be compulsorily retired from service and a sum of Rs. 2,434-13-3, being the value of articles misappropriated, was ordered to be recovered from her.
- (3) One increment was stopped for one year in the case of an Accountant in the Office of the Inspector-General of Prisons.
- (4) One Revenue Inspector was ordered to be dismissed from service.
- (5) Two clerks of the Education Department and one Aided School Teacher were administered warnings to be careful and to be above board and they were ordered to be transferred to different jurisdictions.
- (6) One Sub-Inspector was ordered to be retired from service.

- (7) In connection with a satta gambling case, four persons were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 75 in all.

After completion of preliminary enquiries, charges were framed against the following Government servants :—

- 1 Two Amildars ;
- 2 One Agricultural Inspector ,
- 3 One Superintendent of an Occupational Institute ;
- 4 Three Revenue Inspectors ;
- 5 Two Sub-Inspectors .
- 6 One Head Clerk of a Sub-Registry Office ;
- 7 One Clerk of Public Works Department ;
- 8 One Superintendent of Education Department ;
- 9 One Food Accountant ;
- 10 One Range Forest Officer ;
- 11 One Head Master of a Urdu Primary School ,
- 12 One Shanbhogue ;
- 13 Two permanent Linemen of Electrical Department ;
- 14 One Operator of Electrical Department ;
- 15 One Teacher , and
- 16 Two Police Constables.

After completion of regular enquiry, final reports were submitted to Government in respect of the following Government servants :—

- 1 One Secretary of a Multi-purpose Co-operative Society ;
- 2 One Clerk of a Multi-purpose Co-operative Society ;
- 3 One Police Daffedar ;
- 4 One Assistant Master of a High School ;
- 5 Two Revenue Inspectors ; and
- 6 One Clerk of a Taluk Office.

Final reports were also submitted to the concerned Deputy Commissioners in respect of two other cases of one Shanbhogue and one Revenue Inspector.

Surprise raids on satta gambling centres were conducted in three cases and the concerned persons and articles seized were handed over to the local police for prosecution.

Surprise raids were also conducted in two cases of illicit sale of *ganja* in Bangalore City and the concerned persons and articles seized were handed over to the local Excise Authorities for taking further necessary action.

Surprise raid was also conducted in the case of an unauthorised cultivation of *ganja* plants and the concerned person together with the articles seized, was handed over to the local police for further necessary action.

Four private and four Government buses and two private lorries were checked and reported against for overloading, non-issue of tickets and contravention of Motor Vehicles Rules.

In November, 1956

Anti-Corruption Branch

At the commencement of the month of November, there were 635 cases pending in the Branch, and 99 petitions were received during the month, thus bringing the total to 734. Out of this, 32 petitions containing vague and general allegations were referred to the concerned Heads of Departments for taking necessary action.

Among the petitions examined or enquired into, allegations made in respect of 71 cases were reported to be either false or incapable of proof

and the enquiry instituted in respect of eight cases resulted as follows:—

1. One Assistant Engineer and one Supervisor of the P.W.D. were reprimanded for having allowed the contractor in a tank restoration work to use old stones of the breached bund for the revetment work of the new bund.

2. The pay of an Assistant Surgeon (Grade III) was reduced by one increment as it was proved that he was engaged himself in private practice within the hospital premises and was also responsible for fabricating false accounts.

3. The increment of a Sub-Overseer was stopped for two years as he claimed huge amounts for a tank work which was done most unsatisfactorily.

4. For having caused great loss to Government in issuing mafia licenses to a certain employee of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravathi, which act was calculated to amount to gross negligence of duty and connivance in large-scale smuggling of fuel, one Revenue Inspector was reverted as II Division Clerk permanently and one Range Forest Officer was reduced to a Forester's cadre.

5. The pay of a Revenue Inspector was reduced by three increments for having demanded illegal gratification from a certain ryot for building up records favourably.

6. The increments of two teachers who were engaged themselves in collecting funds unauthorisedly were stopped for one year and further, they

were ordered to be transferred out of their native districts.

7. One Police Constable was removed from service for having extracted illegal gratifications from villagers.

8. One woman, who was responsible for the unauthorised cultivation of *ganja* plants, was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 60.

After completion of preliminary inquiries, charges were framed against the following Government servants:—

- 1 One Sales Tax Officer;
- 2 One Assistant Superintendent of the Electrical Department;
- 3 One Superintendent of Electrical Department;
- 4 Two Cashiers of Electrical Department;
- 5 Four Watchmen of Electrical Department;
- 6 Two Clerks;
- 7 One Police Daffedar; and
- 8 Four Police Constables.

After completion of regular enquiry, final reports were submitted to Government in respect of the following Government servants:—

- 1 One General Manager of a Government Factory;
- 2 One Amildar;
- 3 One V.P. Sub-Overseer; and
- 4 Two Clerks.

A surprise raid was organised in the case of an unauthorised sale of beef boty and the concerned persons were apprehended in the Civil Station Area, Bangalore. A similar raid was

conducted and a case of cow-slaughter was detected at Kadugondanahalli.

A case of unlawful dealing in mining gold at Robertsonpet was detected and nine persons, who were engaged in the deal, were arrested and 14 tolas of gold was seized from them along with some other connected articles.

Nine cases of satta gambling were detected in the limits of the Corporation of the City of Bangalore.

Three Government and two private buses were booked for infringement of the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act.

Efficiency Audit Branch

Inspections

The following offices were inspected and enquiries conducted during the month:—

- 1 Provincial Ganja Stores, Bangalore;
- 2 Agricultural Godown, Tumkur; and
- 3 Basic Training Centre, Vidyanagar.

Inspection reports in respect of these offices have been sent to the concerned offices for necessary action.

Investigations

- (1) Irregularities in the office of the Executive Engineer, Tunga Anicut Division;
- (2) Allegations against P.W.D., officials in Bhadra Right Bank Channel Division; and
- (3) Preliminary investigations into the affairs of the Town Municipality, Arsikere.

* * *

LABOUR WELFARE IN MYSORE STATE

Introduction and General Set-up

The Department of Labour which formally came into existence in the year 1911 and placed on a permanent footing in 1945, has since then expanded considerably.

Prior to the formation of the New Mysore State, the following was the administrative set-up of the Department.

The Commissioner of Labour is assisted in the Head Office by a Technical Assistant, who is in charge of the interpretation and working of the growing volume of Labour Legislation, a Statistical Assistant, who is responsible for the collection and dissemination of Labour Statistics including the Consumer Price Index numbers, and an Office Assistant, who is in charge of the administrative side of the office. The Headquarters Assistant to the Commissioner co-ordinates the work of all these officers and acts as a direct Assistant to the Commissioner.

The Commissioner of Labour is also the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner assisted by a full-time Provident Fund Inspector at Bangalore.

The Commissioner of Labour, who is also the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, is assisted in the Head Office by a Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers who is also a Special Inspector of Factories employing 1,000 and more

workers, who, in turn, is assisted by an Inspectress and Assistant Inspectress of Factories. There is an Inspector of Factories in each of the Bangalore, Shimoga and Mysore Divisions and an Inspector of Boilers each in the Bangalore and Mysore Divisions.

There are five divisions, *viz.*, Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar Gold Fields, Shimoga and Chickmagalur, each of which is in charge of an Assistant Commissioner of Labour. He is not only a Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act, but also an additional Inspector under the Factories Act, the Payment of Wages Act, the Minimum Wages Act (for Agricultural Labour) and an Appellate Authority under the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act.

Consequent on the decentralisation of the Employment Exchanges recently, the Commissioner of Labour has assumed control over their administration also. There is an Employment Exchange in Bangalore which is in charge of an Assistant Director of Rehabilitation and Employment and two more in Mysore and Bellary in charge of District Employment Officers.

Shops and Establishment Inspectors have also been appointed for Bangalore, Kolar Gold Field, Kolar Town, Tumkur, Tiptur, Mandya, Chikmagalur, Bhadravathi, Shimoga, Bellary and Hospet. The Inspectors

have been placed under the administrative control of the respective Assistant Commissioners of Labour.

The services of departmentally trained Labour Welfare Officers have been lent to the Mysore Spun Silk Mills, Channapatna, Bangalore Transport Service, Bangalore, Mysore Sugar Co., Mandya and the Government Electric Factory, Bangalore.

After the formation of the New Mysore State, the undermentioned officers have been added to the Department:

There is a Senior Labour Officer with his headquarters at Gulbarga for the three districts of Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar. Under him, there are two subordinate District Labour and Employment Officers, one for Gulbarga and Bidar Districts, and the other for Raichur District. All these three are Conciliation Officers, the Senior Labour Officer having over-all control and supervision over the District Officers. The two Labour Officers are in charge of the Employment Bureaux at Raichur and Gulbarga, respectively. There is also an Inspector of Shops and Establishments with headquarters at Raichur, who has jurisdiction over six places in each of Raichur and Gulbarga Districts. An Inspector of Factories functions over Gulbarga, Raichur and Bidar Districts with his headquarters at Gulbarga. He is assisted by a Junior Inspector of Factories.

There is also a Regional Assistant Commissioner of Labour with headquarters at Hubli, who has control over all the above mentioned officers (excluding the Inspector of

Factories) with jurisdiction over the seven districts of Raichur, Gulbarga, Bidar, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and North Kanara.

A Labour Officer, who is also a Conciliation Officer, has jurisdiction over the whole of South Kanara District with his headquarters at Mangalore. There is also an Inspector of Factories at Mangalore with the same jurisdiction and under whom there are three Assistant Inspectors of Labour, two at Mangalore and one at Udipi, who are Inspectors both under the Factories as well as the Shops and Establishments Act.

As regards Hubli, there is a District Labour Officer as well as an Inspector of Factories. The jurisdiction of the former is yet undefined, while the latter has jurisdiction over Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and North Kanara Districts. There is also an Inspector of Boilers whose jurisdiction is similar to that of the Regional Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Hubli. Further, there is an Inspector under the Minimum Wages Act at Hubli with jurisdiction over Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar and North Kanara Districts.

Besides, there is also an Inspector of Notified Factories with headquarters at Belgaum and jurisdiction over Belgaum and North Kanara Districts.

As regards Coorg, there is an Assistant Commissioner for the whole of Coorg with headquarters at Mercara and an Inspector of Labour at Virajpet. The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Coorg, exercises

more or less the same functions as those exercised by an Assistant Commissioner of Labour of the former Mysore State. Besides, there are five Field Assistants appointed under the Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules, who also administer the Weekly Holidays Act.

Four Employment Exchanges at Mercara, Hubli, Mangalore and Belgaum are functioning under the charge of Employment Officers.

ADMINISTRATION OF IMPORTANT LABOUR LEGISLATIONS

The Indian Trade Unions Act

The Commissioner of Labour is also the *Ex-officio* Registrar of Trade Unions. It has been the policy of the Department to encourage the growth of healthy trade unionism in the State, as a result of which the number of Trade Unions and their membership has been steadily growing year by year. At the end of the year 1955-56, there were 194 registered Trade Unions in the State with a total membership of 60,035. Careful watch is set over the functioning of Trade Unions and the registrations of as many as 18 Trade Unions were cancelled during the year for their failure to submit annual returns as well as for other reasons.

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act

The Commissioner of Labour is the Certifying Officer under the Act which envisages the filing of Standing Orders by the employers in

concerns employing 100 or more labourers. During the official year 1955-56, the Standing Orders of 12 concerns were certified by the Commissioner of Labour.

The Industrial Disputes Act of 1947.

The Commissioner of Labour is also the Conciliation Officer for the whole State, the Assistant Commissioners of Labour being the Conciliation Officers of their respective jurisdictions. In Kolar Gold Field, the mining labour comes under the purview of the Central Government's Conciliation Officer. It may be said that a large measure of success is usually encountered by the Divisional Officers in bringing about peaceful settlement of disputes. When failure is reported by the Divisional Officers in important cases, the Chief Conciliation Officer (Labour Commissioner) himself conducts further negotiations. During the year 1955-56, 97 cases were registered for conciliation, of which success was reported in 49 cases and failure in 35 cases, the rest being otherwise disposed of. Deserving cases are usually recommended to the Government for being referred to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication.

Under this Act, the Divisional Officers are also empowered to see that Section 3 thereof, relating to the formation of Works Committees in concerns employing 100 or more employees, is complied with by the employers.

Under the same Act, the Department has been instrumental in

notifying the important concerns such as the B.T.C., Bangalore, the Air Transport Service (within the State), the Iron and Steel Industry, etc., as public utility services.

The Payment of Wages Act

Formerly, only the Factory Inspectors were Inspectors under this Act. But now, the Assistant Commissioners of Labour have also been designated as Inspectors under this Act for their respective jurisdictions. The Act is to ensure regular payment of wages to the workers within the fixed wage period and also for the regulation of deductions from wages.

The Minimum Wages Act

Minimum rates of wages have been fixed by the Government for 9 out of the 12 employments in Part I of the Schedule and for agriculture in Part II thereof. The Inspectors of Factories are the Inspectors for the I Schedule and the Assistant Commissioners of Labour for the II Schedule.

The Mysore Shops and Establishments Act

This is an important piece of legislation designed to protect the employees in Shops and Establishments and as such, the Commissioner of Labour himself administers this Act. The Headquarters Assistant to the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioners of Labour are the Appellate Authority under Section 11 of the Act relating to dismissals. During the year 1955-56, a total of 182 cases were received, of which 159

cases were settled and a sum of Rs. 3,859-10-0 was paid as compensation.

The Industrial Statistics Act of 1942 and (Labour) Rules, 1951

The Commissioner of Labour is the Statistics Authority under the Act, and the Rules framed thereunder enable the Authority to collect statistics in respect of the price of commodities, the living conditions, indebtedness, house-rents, wages, Provident Fund and other benefits, hours of work, employment conditions and disputes. Two Inspectors have been appointed under this Act, whose duty is to collect and compile statistics from planters and factories and forward the same to the Central Government once in a quarter. Statistics relating to labour absenteeism is also being collected, consolidated and forwarded to the Central Government.

Consumer Price Index Numbers

The Department is now publishing Consumer Price Index Numbers for nine centres in the State, *viz.*, Bangalore, Mysore, K.G.F., Hassan, Mandya, Bhadravathi, Davangere, Hanthar and Bellary. This is exclusive of the numbers published in some of the areas newly merged with the New Mysore State, such as Mercara in Coorg. The re-survey work of the Bangalore Centre was taken up during the year and is nearing completion. It is also proposed to re-survey the family budgets of Mysore and K. G. F. centres shortly.

The Factories Act, 1948

Besides the inspection side of the legislation, this is a source of revenue to the Government in that all the factories have to pay fees for registration and renewal thereof. A sum of more than a lakh of rupees is being realized every year through the issue of licences to factories under this Act. Regarding the administration of the Act, the Inspectors periodically visit the factories under their jurisdiction and see that the provisions thereof are strictly adhered to by the employers. It is estimated that the total number of workers covered by the Act in respect of the former Mysore State, was about one lakh.

The Maternity Benefits Act

The Inspectors of the Factories Act administer this important piece of legislation. During the year 1955-56, 443 women employed in the various factories in the State, were paid maternity benefits amounting to Rs. 39,314-11-3.

The Workmen's Compensation Act

The Commissioner of Labour is the Commissioner under the Act for the whole State, and the Deputy Commissioners for their respective districts. The following statement shows the number and nature of accidents occurred and the amount of compensation paid under the Act during the year 1955:—

<i>Nature of accidents</i>	<i>No. of accidents</i>	<i>Amount of Compensation paid</i>
		<i>Rs.</i>
Death	... 57	1,07,470
Permanent Disablements	... 400	4,57,854
Temporary Disablements	... 4,042	94,421

The Employees' Provident Fund Act

This Act, which covered only six major industries formerly, has now been extended to several other industries also.

During 1955-56, a total of 44,951 workers were covered by the Act and the amount of contribution realized was Rs. 11,33,169.

The Plantation Labour Act

This is a legislation which is very vital to the labour engaged in the plantation areas. Now, with the integration of Coorg, it becomes all the more so. In the new set-up there will be two Assistant Commissioners of Labour, one at Chikmagalur and the other at Mercara, to see to the implementation of this Act.

The other important pieces of legislation dealt with by the Department are the Minimum Wages Act, the Indian Boilers' Act, the Employment of Children Act and the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act. The Employees' State Insurance Act is expected to come into force shortly in the Bangalore City Corporation Area.

Employment Exchanges

The ever-growing importance of Employment Exchanges in the matter of finding employment for the unemployed and of bringing workers and employers together, needs no special mention. Steady progress has, all along, been maintained in respect of both registration and placement of candidates. During the year 1955, the Bangalore and Mysore Employment Exchanges registered 18,650

candidates and placed 710 of them in employment.

Collection of Agricultural Wages Statistics

The Department is at present collecting statistics relating to wages paid to the various kinds of agricultural employees in the State as well as the retail prices of the main agricultural commodities and forwarding the consolidated statement to the Central Government. In all, statistics are being obtained in respect of 22 villages spread over the 10 districts of the former Mysore State.

Labour Welfare Centres

The Department is running two Labour Welfare Centres in the City of Bangalore, one at Cottonpet and the other at Chamarajpet. One more Welfare Centre is being run by the Department at the Kadamane Tea Estate with the aid of the grants given by the Central Tea Board. Yet another Centre is proposed to be set up in the Plantation area shortly. Grants-in-aid are also being given by the Department to the *Seva Ashram*, Srirampuram and the Fellowship Settlement, Seshadripuram, Bangalore, for the purpose of imparting free education to the children of labourers, maintaining free reading rooms, conducting sports, etc.

Publicity

The Department is taking part in the Annual Dasara Exhibition at Mysore by opening a stall there to educate the workers on industrial

safety and the activities of the department. The Mysore Labour Gazette is published as a part of the Mysore Information Bulletin.

The Second Five-Year Plan

It is proposed to include the following schemes for implementation in the Second Five-Year Plan :—

- (1) Training of workers in Industries ;
- (2) Starting of Welfare Centres in Agricultural, Industrial and Plantation Areas ;
- (3) Opening of a Research and Statistical Section ;
- (4) Educating workers and granting them Scholarships ;
- (5) Award of scholarships for workers children in plantation areas ;
- (6) Appointing of Welfare Inspectors in Plantation Areas ;
- (7) Providing Banking facilities to workers ;
- (8) Strengthening of conciliation machinery ;
- (9) Conducting Refresher Courses for Welfare Officers ;
- (10) Training of Welfare Personnel ;
- (11) Appointing of Inspectors under Minimum Wages Act (Agricultural Labour) .
- (12) Starting of some more Employment Exchanges ;
- (13) Purchasing of Motor Vans (for publicity and delivering lectures) ;
- (14) Appointing Welfare Superintendents for organising Welfare Centres ;
- (15) Appointing Medical Inspectors under the Factories Act ;
- (16) Organising a Safety Museum ; and
- (17) Appointing extra staff for the Head Office.

A total expenditure of Rs. 12.55 lakhs is envisaged for the above schemes.

A gazetted officer of the Department has already been trained as a Training Officer under item (1) of the above scheme.

The volume of work of the Department by virtue of the provisions of the various Acts, has grown by leaps and bounds. No effort is being spared to continue to strengthen the Department and to train its personnel for meeting the ever-growing challenge of its responsibilities. The importance of achieving the targets set out in the National Second Five-Year Plan is being realized and the Department is working with determination to contribute its due share therein.

ACTIVITIES DURING OCTOBER 1956

Conferences, Committees and Enquiries

The re-survey of the family budget of the working class in the Bangalore Corporation area was continued during the month under report.

Employment

(1) The Management of T. R. Mills, Ltd., Bangalore, retrenched 16 workmen during the month as they were found superfluous.

(2) Due to adverse trade conditions, the Management of B.M.S. Soap Works, Bangalore, retrenched 13 workmen with effect from 1st October 1956.

(3) Due to inclement weather, the Management of Jaleel Beedi Works, Sirsi, had closed down their operations (including the operations of their 16 branches) from 2nd October 1956 to 16th October 1956, but the operations were, however, re-started with effect from 17th October 1956.

(4) Due to change in the allotment of work, four employees of the Free India Chemicals, Bangalore, went on a strike from the 1st shift on the 17th October 1956. Pending settlement of the issues, the workers resumed work from the 2nd shift on the 19th October 1956.

(5) Consequent on the retrenchment of 13 workers by the Management of Sri Gopalakrishna Weaving Mills, Hospet, the Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Shimoga Division, held necessary enquiries in the matter with a view to establish justice to the aggrieved.

(6) The Management of Tungabhadra Sugar Works, Shimoga (Private) Ltd., have proposed to retrench 80 workers in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, and they have actually retrenched 32 workers so far.

Working Conditions

There were two strikes in Bakke Khan and Karekurchal Estates, from 4th October 1956 to 14th October 1956 in the former and for one day on 22nd October 1956 in the latter.

There was also a strike in the Quad Hiltow Group of Estates, from 29th October 1956 to 31st October 1956.

Work Stoppages

There were two strikes in the Champion Reef Gold Mines of India (K.G.F.), Ltd., one day each on the 1st October 1956 and 8th October 1956, respectively, the workers demanding revision of wages and expressing dissatisfaction regarding the grant of

production bonus. Two hundred and forty-six workers participated in the first strike and 17 in the second. A total of 263 man-days were lost as a result of these strikes.

However, the workers resumed work unconditionally on the 2nd and 9th October 1956, respectively.

Labour Administration

The Factories Act, 1948.--

(1) No. of factories visited and inspected	...	83
(2) No. of factories visited during odd hours	...	10
(3) No. of warnings issued	...	32
(4) No. of convictions	...	...
(5) No. of petitions received	..	4
(6) No. of cases pending at the Court	...	18
(7) No. of accidents :—		
(a) Fatal	...	...
(b) Major	...	1
(c) Minor	...	9

The Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1918.—

(1) No. of Shops and Establishments inspected	...	3,525
(2) No. of irregularities noticed	...	117
(3) No. of show cause notices issued	...	110
(4) No. of inspection notes issued *	...	26
(5) No. of warnings issued	...	60
(6) No. of petitions received	...	18
(7) No. of compromises and settlements effected.	...	7
(8) No. of prosecutions launched	...	10
(9) No. of convictions	...	12
(10) Total amount of fine realised	Rs.	149

Appeals under Section 41 of the Mysore Shops and Establishments Act, 1918 —

(1) No. of cases pending at the beginning of the month	...	25
(2) No. of cases taken on file during the month	...	9
(3) No. of cases disposed of during the month	...	5

(4) No. of cases pending at the end of the month	...	29
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Details of Disposal.—

Compensation cases	...	2
Reinstatement cases	...	1

Machinery Installations.—

(a) No. of applications pending at the beginning of the month	...	32
(b) No. of applications received during the month	...	14
(c) No. of applications disposed of during the month	...	7
(d) No. of applications pending disposal at the end of the month	...	39

Implementation of the Provisions of the Industrial Statistics Act.—

(1) No. of returns received	...	209
(2) No. accepted	...	174
(3) No. of returns sent back for rectification	..	35
(4) No. of visits to factories	...	33

Labour Statistics

The Consumer Price Index Numbers of working class in Bhadravathi, Davangere, Harihar, K.G.F. Area, Mysore City, Mandya, Hassan, Bangalore City and Bellary for the month of September 1956, were compiled and published during the month. The monthly report on closures of non-textile mills and factories in the State for September 1956, was also compiled during the month.

Judgments, Awards, Notifications, etc.

(1) The Award of the Industrial Tribunal in an industrial dispute between the workmen and the Management of the Fire Bricks and Potteries, Ltd., Yeswanthapur, was published during the month.

(2) The industrial dispute between the workers and Management of six hotels in Bangalore City was referred to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication.

(3) The industrial disputes of the Management and Workers of the Silk Industry in Bangalore were referred to a Board of Conciliation constituted by the Government for effecting settlement.

(4) The Award of the Tribunal in respect of the industrial dispute between the Workmen and the Management of the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co., Ltd., Bangalore, was published during the month.

Industrial Relations

Conciliation proceedings were held in respect of the following industrial disputes during the month:—

(1) Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	<i>Versus</i>	The Mysore Textile Mills Trade Union.	} In progress.
(2) B. Ramachandra and Siddia, Ex-employees.	<i>Versus</i>	Chandra Spinning and Weaving Mills, Bangalore.	} do
(3) Margarine Refined Oil Co.	<i>Versus</i>	Bangalore Oil and Soap Workers' Union.	} do
(4) Jayanthi Silk Mills	<i>Versus</i>	Bangalore Silk Workers' Union	} do
(5) Hindustan Machine Tools, Ltd.	<i>Versus</i>	Their Union	} do
(6) Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Co., Ltd.	<i>Versus</i>	Their Union	} do

(7) Webb's Motor Mechanisation	<i>Versus</i>	Their Union	} In progress.
(8) Webb's Motor Scooter Co.	<i>Versus</i>	Their Union	} do
(9) Sira Beedi Workers Association.	<i>Versus</i>	Jaleel Beedi Factory and its Branches.	} do
(10) Steel Construction Co., Ltd.	<i>Versus</i>	Their Union	} do

Collective Agreements

Collective Agreements in respect of eight cases were brought about by the Assistant Commissioner of Labour in Chikmagalur Division.

Trade Unions

At the commencement of the month, there were 213 Trade Unions in the State. Five Trade Unions were registered during the month and four were cancelled, and thus in all there were 214 Trade Unions at the close of the month.

Elections

The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, Mysore Division, completed the annual elections (for 1956) in respect of the (1) Mysore District Printing Press Workers' Association, Mysore, and (2) The Mysore Lac and Paint Workers' Labour Association, Mysore

Standing Orders

During the month, the Commissioner of Labour certified the

Standing Orders of the following concerns :—

- (a) The Bharathi Trading and Industrial Co., Hassan.
- (b) M/s. Brahmappa Tavanappanavar, Ltd., Davangere.
- (c) M/s. Brahmappa Tavanappanavar, Ltd., Mysore.
- (d) M/s. Sadvaidyashala, Nanjangud.
- (e) Amco Batteries, Ltd., Bangalore.
- (f) M/s. Printers (Mysore), Ltd., Bangalore.
- (g) Mysore Coffee Curing Works, Ltd., Chikmagalur.
- (h) Mysore City Boodi Manufacturers' Association, Mysore.
- (i) United Breweries, Ltd., Bangalore.

Complaints Received and Investigated

Sixty-four complaints regarding dismissals, arrears of wages and allowance, leave and hours of work, etc., were received during the month, of which 38 cases were settled and the remaining were pending enquiry at various stages.

Other Information

Sri M. Malleshayya, M.A., LL.B., Commissioner of Labour in Mysore and Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, attended the meeting of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners of Hyderabad, Madras and Bombay held at Hyderabad, from the 9th to 11th October 1956.

Closure of Non-Textile Mills during the Month of November 1956

The undermentioned non-textile concern was closed during the month for the reasons noted below :—

Name of concern.—

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Free India Chemical Industry, Bangalore. | ..... |
| 2. Date of closure | ... 16th November 1956 |
| 3. Date of opening | ... .. |
| 4. Reasons for closure | ... Owing to unfavourable trade conditions |
| 5. Nature of closure | ... Permanent stoppage of work |
| 6. No. of days on which the factory, shift or dept. remained closed. | ... All the 15 days during the month from the 16th November, 1956. |
| 7. No. of persons on muster roll | ... 10 |
| 8. Rate, if any, of the workers without closure. | ... Nil |
| 9. Compensation to the remaining workers. | ... As per the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. |

MONTHLY REPORT ON ABSENTEEISM

FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1956

TEXTILES

(No. of Concerns : 17)

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

...	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work.	3,10,323	1,71,550	20,862	49,098	5,52,133
Total number of man-shifts absent.	32,008	19,487	2,024	5,657	5,91,177
Total number of late arrivals	...	...	...	...	...

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings including D. A.	Number of man-shifts absent due to				
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		Total
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs. 15	245	232	146	442	1,355
Above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30.	615	627	2,382	2,709	6,331
Above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 45.	932	685	1,510	2,644	5,771
Above Rs. 45	6,056	3,627	25,313	10,725	45,719
Total	7,849	5,159	29,651	16,517	59,177

ENGINEERING

(No. of Concerns : 15)

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

...	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work.	3,42,923	63,047	18,257	35,806	4,60,033
Total number of man-shifts absent.	31,201	5,657	1,334	4,627	45,819
Total number of late arrivals.	11,993	1,806	474	608	14,881

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings including D. A.	Number of man-shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs. 15 .	4	10	6	119	139
Above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30	1,380	154	1,775	437	3,750
Above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 45.	1,419	668	2,308	415	4,810
Above Rs. 45..	9,135	2,441	15,816	9,767	37,099
Total	11,938	3,177	19,935	10,668	45,619

FOOD AND DRINK

(No. of Concerns : 6)

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

...	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man-shifts scheduled to work.	6,693	5,418	5,370	34,020	51,601
Total number of man-shifts absent	514	543	515	4,710	6,282
Total number of late arrivals	...	...	...	...	...

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings including D. A.	Number of man-shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs. 15	24	12	57	...	93
Above Rs. 15 and up to Rs. 30	13	16	22	30½	81½
Above Rs. 30 and up to Rs. 45	1,500	1,528½	2,859	220½	6,107½
Above Rs. 45 ...	1,537	1,556½	2,938	251	6,282½
Total ...	1,537	1,556½	2,938	251	6,282½

GOLD MINING

(No. of Concerns: 3)

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man shifts scheduled to work	2,2496	69,655	25 889	59 633	3,96,673
Total number of man shifts absent	30,942	5 497	1 632	2,879	10,950
Total number of late arrivals	124	1		20	145

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings including D A.	Number of man-shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs 15	...				
Above Rs 15 and up to Rs 30	...	...	
Above Rs 30 and up to Rs 45	11,849	612	5,909	22,280	40,940
Above Rs 45					
Total	11,849	612	5,969	22,230	10,950

MINERALS AND METALS

(No. of Concerns: 6)

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts

	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man shifts scheduled to work			...	54,221	54,221
Total number of man shifts absent	...			6 232½	6,232½
Total number of late arrivals			..		

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings

Monthly earnings including D A	Number of man-shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs 15 ...				1 015	1,048
Above Rs 15 and up to Rs 30	47	27	130	208	412
Above Rs 30 and up to Rs 45	16	3,226½	75	154	3,474½
Above Rs 45	323	152	967	456	1,298½
Total	389	3 405½	572	1,666	6,232½

CHEMICALS AND DYES

(No. of Concerns: 4)

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts

	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man shifts scheduled to work	1,506	1,506	1,506	13,321	17 839
Total number of man shifts absent	83	156	127	1,141½	1,507½
Total number of late arrivals					

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings including D A	Number of man shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs 15	...	1	.	.	1
Above Rs 15 and up to Rs 30	6	2	4	1	13
Above Rs 30 and up to Rs 45	114	65	181½	106	486½
Above Rs 45	184	179	442	198	1,007
Total	308	267	627½	305	1,507½

WOOD AND CERAMICS

(No. of Concerns : 4)

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man shifts scheduled to work	6,818	1,864	1,082	12,769	22,863
Total number of man shifts absent	1,056	121	66	1,100	2,343
Total number of late arrivals	5	2	3	20	21

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings including D A	Number of man shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious causes	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs 15					
Above Rs 15 and up to Rs 30	58	15	30	118	601
Above Rs 30 and up to Rs 45	179	40	621	233	1130
Above Rs 45	67	20	271	168	526
Total	304	190	1217	429	2311

MISCELLANEOUS

(No. of Concerns 7)

Statement showing absenteeism during the month in the different shifts.

	1st shift	2nd shift	3rd shift	General shift	Total
Total number of man shifts scheduled to work	23,422	17,422	5,100	47,062	93,036
Total number of man shifts absent	2,552	1,758	506	6,522	1,198
Total number of late arrivals	55	8	20	217	300

Statement classifying absenteeism by causes in the different groups based on monthly earnings.

Monthly earnings including D A	Number of man shifts absent due to				Total
	Sickness or Accident	Social or Religious	Other causes		
			With leave	Without leave	
Up to Rs 15					
Above Rs 15 and up to Rs 30	17	6	52	78	173
Above Rs 30 and up to Rs 45	514	1	392	689	2 451
Above Rs 45 ..	3	47	1 005	639	8,713
Total	4 157	1,03	4 140	1,405	11,398

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF WORKING CLASS FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1956

IN BANGALORE CITY

(Average prices from July 1935 to
June 1936 = 100)

Bangalore City Index No: 362.35 points

A RISE OF 7.75 POINTS.

The Consumer Price Index Number of working class in Bangalore City for the month of November, 1956, works out to 362.35 points thereby recording a rise of 7.75 points when compared with the index number of the previous month.

(1) The index number of the food group increased by 14.62 to 413.22 points due to a rise in the price of raw rice, boiled rice, tur dhal, Bengalgram dhal, sugar, jaggery, meat, onions, vegetables, gingelly oil, groundnut oil, cocoanut, chillies and garlic.

(2) The index number of the fuel and lighting group increased by 0.33 points to 302.55 points due to a rise in the prices of castor oil.

(3) The index number of clothing group increased by 3.92 points to 306.80 points due to a rise in the price of dhothies, shirting and cloth for jackets.

(4) The index number of the house-rent group remained stationary at 221.10 points.

(5) The index number of the miscellaneous group decreased by

3.30 points to 329.61 points due to a fall in the price of household necessities.

Serial No.	Group	Weight proportionate to the total expenditure	Group Index Numbers for	
			Oct. 1956	Nov. 1956
1	Food ..	53.5	398.60	413.22
2	Fuel and Lighting ..	7.0	302.22	302.55
3	Clothing ...	13.8	302.88	306.80
4	House Rent ..	6.4	221.10	221.10
5	Miscellaneous ..	19.3	332.91	329.61
	Total ...	100.0	...	...
Consumer Price Index Numbers			354.60	362.35

IN MYSORE CITY

(Average prices from July 1935 to
June 1936 = 100)

Mysore City Index No: 354.40 points

A RISE OF 2.36 POINTS

The Consumer Price Index Number of working class in Mysore City for November, 1956, works out to 354.40 points, thereby recording a rise of 2.36 points when compared with the index number of the previous month.

(1) The index number of the food group increased by 2.20 points to 398.51 points due to a rise in the prices of raw rice, Bengalgram dhal, green gram, wheat, meat, vegetables, onions, jaggery and garlic.

(2) The index number of the fuel and lighting group remains stationary at 267.74 points.

(3) The index number of the clothing group decreased by .08 points to 312.34 points due to a fall in the prices of cloth for pyjamas.

(4) The index number of the house-rent group remained stationary at 190.00 points.

(5) The index number of the miscellaneous group increased by 5.92 points to 291.02 points due to a rise in the prices of soapnut powder, supari and charges for amusements.

Serial No.	Group	Weight proportionate to the total expenditure	Group Index Numbers for	
			Oct. 1956	Nov. 1956
1	Food ...	62.5	396.84	398.51
2	Fuel and Lighting ...	9.4	257.74	267.74
3	Clothing ...	8.0	312.42	312.34
4	House Rent ...	3.3	190.00	190.00
5	Miscellaneous ...	16.8	285.10	291.02
	Total ...	100	...	...
Consumer Price Index Numbers			352.04	354.40

IN K.G.F.

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936=100)

K.G.F. Area Index No: 398.77 points

A RISE OF 1.91 POINTS.

The Consumer Price Index Number of working class in K.G.F. Area for November, 1956, works out to 398.77 points thereby recording a rise of 1.91 points when compared with the index number of the previous month.

(1) The index number of the food group increased by 2.40 points to 427.41 points due to a rise in the price of Bengalgram dhal, avare dhal, greengram, jaggery and onions.

(2) The index number of the fuel and lighting group remained stationary at 372.99 points.

(3) The index number of the clothing group increased by 2.25 points to 313.24 points due to a rise in the prices of cloth for pyjamas, shirting and cloth for jackets.

(4) The index number of the house rent group remained stationary at 153.60 points.

(5) The index number of the miscellaneous group remained stationary at 349.44 points.

Sl. No.	Group	Weight proportionate to the total expenditure	Group Index Numbers for	
			Oct. 1956	Nov. 1956
1	Food	70.9	425.01	427.41
2	Fuel and Lighting	8.2	372.99	372.99
3	Clothing	9.1	310.99	313.24
4	House Rent	2.1	153.60	153.60
5	Miscellaneous	11.7	349.44	349.44
	Total	100.00	...	...
Consumer Price Index Number.			396.86	398.77

IN BHADRAVATHI

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936=100)

Bhadravathi Index No: 351.16 points

A FALL OF 0.07 POINTS.

The Consumer Price Index Number of working class in Bhadravathi for the month of November, 1956, works out to 351.16 points thereby recording a fall of 0.07 points when compared with the index number for the previous month.

(1) The index number of the food group decreased by 1.59 points to 387.71 points due to a fall in the prices of raw rice, tur-dhal,

Bengalgram dhal, ghee, vegetables, tamarind, chillies and coriander.

(2) The index number of fuel and lighting group increased by 0.40 points to 313.44 points due to an increase in the price of castor oil.

(3) The index number of clothing group increased by 7.01 points to 321.94 points due to an increase in the prices of dhothies, shirting and cloth for pyjamas.

(4) The index number of the house-rent group remained stationary at 100.00 points.

(5) The index number of the miscellaneous group increased by 0.53 points to 320.35 points due to an increase in the prices of washing soap and supari.

Serial No.	Group	Weight proportionate to the total expenditure	Group Index Numbers for	
			Oct. 1956	Nov. 1956
1	Food	55.9	389.30	387.71
2	Fuel and Lighting	8.7	313.04	313.44
3	Clothing	9.3	314.93	321.94
4	House Rent	2.9	100.00	100.00
5	Miscellaneous	23.2	319.82	320.35
	Total	100.0	...	...
	Consumer Price Index Numbers		351.28	351.16

IN HARIHAR

(Average price from July 1935 to June 1936—100)

Harihar Town Index Number : 358.39

A RISE OF 4.97 POINTS

The Consumer Price Index Number of working class in Harihar for the month of November, 1956, works out to 358.39 points thereby recording a rise of 4.97 points when compared with the index number for the previous month.

(1) The index number of the food group increased by 8.62 points to 384.96 points due to an increase in the prices of raw rice, ragi, greengram, jaggery, ghee, onions, vegetables, groundnut oil, coconut, tamarind, and coriander.

(2) The index number of the fuel and lighting group remained constant at 477.80 points.

(3) The index number of the clothing group decreased by 0.19 point to 290.32 points due to a fall in the price of shirting cloth.

(4) The index number of the house-rent group remained constant at 100.00 points.

(5) The index number of the miscellaneous group decreased by 0.18 point to 310.49 points due to a fall in the price of soap-nut powder.

Serial No.	Group	Weight proportionate to the total expenditure	Group Index Numbers for	
			October 1956	November 1956
1	Food	54.1	376.31	381.96
2	Fuel & Lighting	6.9	477.80	477.80
3	Clothing	10.3	290.51	290.32
4	House Rent	2.1	100.00	100.00
5	Miscellaneous	22.0	310.67	310.49
	Total	100.0	...	...
	Consumer Price Index Numbers		353.42	353.39

IN BELLARY

(Average prices from July 1935 to 1936—100)

Bellary Index No : 415.29

A RISE OF 7.03 POINTS

The Consumer Price Index Number of working class in Bellary for the month of November, 1956, works out to 415.29 points, thereby recording a rise of 7.03 points when compared

with the index number of the previous month.

(1) The index number of the food group increased by 12.46 points to 468.98 points due to a rise in the prices of rice, wheat, vegetables, coconut, tamarind, turmeric, coriander, garlic, kusuma oil, jaggery, coffee and tea.

(2) The index number of the fuel and lighting group decreased by 15.78 points to 409.96 points due to a fall in the prices of firewood and charcoal.

(3) The index number of the clothing group decreased by 0.21 point to 405.37 points due to a fall in the price of shirting cloth.

(4) The index number of the house-rent group remained stationary at 200.50 points.

(5) The index number of the miscellaneous group increased by 4.76 points to 279.91 points due to a rise in the prices of betel leaves and tobacco.

Sl. No.	Group	Weight proportionate to total expenditure	Group Index Numbers for	
			October 1956	November 1956
1	Food	63.82	156.52	468.98
2	Fuel and lighting	8.60	425.71	409.96
3	Clothing	8.71	405.58	405.37
4	House rent	9.36	200.50	200.50
5	Miscellaneous	9.48	275.15	279.91
	Total	100.00		
	Consumer price Index Numbers.		408.16	415.29

IN HASSAN

(Average prices from July 1935 to June 1936-100)

Hassan Index No. 351.51.

A RISE OF 3.36 POINTS

The Consumer Price Index Number of working class in Hassan for

November, 1956, works up to 354.51 points thereby recording a rise of 3.36 points when compared with the index number of the previous month.

(1) The index number of the food group increased by 2.15 points to 389.04 points due to a rise in the prices of raw rice, tur dhal, avare dhal, sugar, jaggery, onions, vegetables, cocoanut and tamarind.

(2) The index number of the fuel and lighting group remained stationary at 339.23 points.

(3) The index number of the clothing group increased by 2.79 points to 352.71 points due to a rise in the prices of dhothies, coating, shirting and longcloth.

(4) The index number of the house rent group remained stationary at 100.00 points.

(5) The index number of the miscellaneous group increased by 7.79 points to 311.84 points due to a rise in the prices of soapnut powder and in the charges for amusements.

Sl. No.	Group	Weight proportionate to total Expenditure	Group index number for	
			October 1956	November 1956
1	Food	54.4	386.89	389.04
2	Fuel and lighting	9.0	339.23	339.23
3	Clothing	9.1	349.92	352.71
4	House rent	2.6	100.00	100.00
5	Miscellaneous	24.9	304.05	311.84
	Total	100.00		
	Consumer Price Index Numbers		351.15	354.51

IN DAVANGERE

(Average prices from July 1935 to
June 1936—100)

Davangere City Index No. 375'58

A RISE OF 7'10 POINTS

The Consumer Price Index Number of working class in Davangere City for November, 1956, works out to 375'58 points thereby recording a rise of 7'10 points when compared with the index number of the previous month.

(1) The index number of the food group increased by 11'06 points to 411'47 points due to a rise in the prices of raw rice, blackgramdhal, turdhal, Bengalgramdhal, avaredhal, jaggery, meat, ghee, onions, vegetables, groundnut oil, salt, tamarind, and chillies.

(2) The index number of the fuel and lighting group increased by 0'27 point to 404'00 points due to a rise in the price of castor oil.

(3) The index number of the clothing group increased by 4'15 points to 269'00 points due to a rise in the prices of dhothies, coating, cloth for pyjamas, sarees, and cloth for jackets.

(4) The index number of the house rent group remained stationary at 100'00 points.

(5) The index number of the miscellaneous group increased by 0'09 point to 335'59 points due to a rise in the prices of soapnut powder.

Sl. No.	Group	Weight proportional to total expenditure	Group Index Number for	
			October 1956	November 1956
1	Food	59.6	400.41	411.47
2	Fuel and Lighting...	6.7	403.73	401.00
3	Clothing	11.2	264.85	269.00
4	House Rent	1.0	100.00	100.00
5	Miscellaneous	21.5	335.50	335.59
	Total	100.0	..	...
	Consumer Price Index numbers.	...	368.48	375.58

* * *

The Governor of Mysore addressing the joint session of the Mysore Legislative Assembly and the Council at Vidhana Soudha on 19th December 1956.





The Governor of Mysore inspecting the guard of honour presented on the occasion of the N.C.C. Day Celebrations at the Central College Cricket Pavilion, Bangalore, on 2nd December 1956.



The Chief Minister of Mysore speaking on the occasion of offering felicitations to the Ex-Presidents of Kannada Sahitya Sammelanas and Ex-Presidents of Kannada Sahitya Parishat. The Ceremony was inaugurated by the Governor of Mysore at the Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore, on 12th December 1956.



The Minister for Home Affairs and Law giving away prizes to the winners at the Youth Festival held at the Central College Cricket Pavilion, Bangalore, on 15th December 1956.



Arrival of His Excellency
Sri Tanka Prasad Acharya
Prime Minister of Nepal and
Shrimati Acharya at the
Bangalore Airport on 13th
December 1956.



His Holiness the Dalai Lama
addressing the gathering at
the Maha Bodhi Society of
Ceylon in Bangalore.



Visit of His Excellency
Mr. Chou En-Lai, Prime
Minister of People's Republic
of China to the Railway Coach
Manufacturing Section of the
Hindustan Aircraft Ltd.,
Bangalore.

NEWS IN BRIEF

CHINESE PREMIER'S VISIT TO BANGALORE

Thousands of people lustily cheered His Excellency Mr. Chou En-Lai, Prime Minister of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, when he arrived in Bangalore, accompanied by His Excellency Mr. Ho-Lung, the Vice-Premier and party on the 4th December, 1956, on his first visit to South India. The distinguished visitors were received at the Hindustan Airport by the Governor of Mysore, Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar and the Chief Minister, Sri S. Nijalingappa.

The Chief Justice of Mysore, the Ministers of the State Cabinet, the Mayor of Bangalore and a number of high-ranking civil and military officers present at the Airport were introduced to the distinguished guests.

A contingent of the Indian Air Force provided a Guard of Honour to the Chinese Leader as the military band played the national anthems of China and India.

Before proceeding to the City, His Excellency Mr. Chou En-Lai spent about an hour and a half at the Hindustan Aircraft Factory, seeing workers manufacturing the Vampire jet aircraft and the Indian-designed basic trainer HT-2 and rail coaches.

After signing in the Visitor's Book, His Excellency Mr. Chou En-Lai and party left for the Residency. All along the six-mile route, he was cheered by thousands of people. School children shouted "Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai". Decorated arches were erected throughout the route.

His Excellency Mr. Chou En-Lai visited the Indian Institute of Science and received a Civic Address from the Corporation of Bangalore. He attended a Cultural Programme at the Town Hall and the State Dinner at the Residency got up in his honour. Over thirty thousand people repeatedly cheered the Chinese Premier lustily, as he was speaking at a magnificent reception give by the Bangalore City

Corporation at the Central College Cricket Pavilion. He reiterated his faith in the concept of Pancha Sheela and said that he and Prime Minister Nehru were of the view that the five great principles should be extended to international relations in general.

The Chinese Premier and party left Bangalore for Madras on the morning of 5th December, 1956. He was seen off by the Governor of Mysore, the Chief Minister, the other Ministers and officials and non-officials at the Airport.

THE LAMAS IN BANGALORE

An impressive and colourful reception was accorded to Their Holinesses the Dalai Lama and the Panchen Lama of Tibet when they arrived at the Cantonment Railway Station, Bangalore, on the morning of 14th December, 1956, from Poona. Sri Kadidal Manjappa, Education Minister, and Sri R. Chennigaramiah, Minister for Local Self-Government, besides a number of high officials and non-officials received the honoured guests and offered garlands.

Welcoming the distinguished visitors at a party arranged in their honour at the Glass House, Lal Bagh, Shri S. Nijalingappa, Chief Minister, observed that the reception accorded to them was unique, because they were inheritors and torch-bearers of a rich and ancient spiritual heritage from the Buddha. He added that their visit had created an urge among Indians to study more and more of Tibet and its people. He was confident that their visit would further strengthen the spiritual and cultural relations that existed between India and Tibet.

In his reply, the Dalai Lama thanked the Government and the people of Mysore for the welcome given to them and observed that this year, being the 2,500th Buddha Jayanthi, thousands of Tibetans had come to visit sacred places in India. They also had the opportunity of seeing the scientific and industrial centres like the

Atomic Research Institute at Bombay and the Hindustan Aircraft Factory, Bangalore, to mention only two, which bore ample proof of India's progress in all spheres.

In his speech the Panchen Lama said that the celebrations in India to commemorate the Mahaparinirvana of the Buddha would go a long way in reviving Buddhism and Buddhist culture in India. It would prevent evils like violence and promote the cause of peace and prosperity in the world. He also urged promotion of friendship between India and China.

Their Holinesses paid a brief visit to Mysore and saw the Brindavan Gardens, besides a few factories before returning to Bangalore on 16th December 1956, on their way to Madras.

PRIME MINISTER OF NEPAL IN BANGALORE

In the course of his tour in India at the invitation of the Government of India, Sri Tanka Prasad Acharya, Prime Minister of Nepal, came to Bangalore on a two-day visit accompanied by Srimati Acharya and a party of 13 persons on the 13th December 1956. He was received at the Hindustan Airport by the Chief Minister, Sri S. Nijalingappa and other Ministers and a large gathering of high officials and non-officials. After a formal introduction and inspection of the Guard of Honour, the Prime Minister and party drove to 'Kumara Krupa' where they stayed as State Guests.

The Prime Minister of Nepal visited the Hindustan Aircraft, the Indian Institute of Science and the Mysore Arts and Crafts Emporium.

The next day, His Excellency Shri Tanka Prasad Acharya left for Mysore to see the famous Brindavan Gardens and returned to Bangalore the same night.

Speaking at a banquet given in his honour, the Nepalese Prime Minister referred to the Mysore State and said "Mysore is greater to-day. I sincerely hope and trust that it will not only maintain its well-deserved reputation, but also enhance it further."

Earlier, welcoming the Premier, Sri S. Nijalingappa, Chief Minister of Mysore, observed: "As our beloved Prime Minister has rightly said, India is interested in two things in the context of her relations with Nepal, that is, first freedom and secondly the progress of the people of Nepal". The Chief Minister paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Tensing Norkey who had immortalised the name of Nepal by his heroic success in conquering the Mount Everest.

The Nepalese Prime Minister left Bangalore by air on the 15th morning for Asansol. He was seen off at the Airport by the Chief Minister and other Ministers and high dignitaries of the State.

NATIONALISATION OF THE KOLAR GOLD FIELD MINES

The Government of Mysore have nationalised the undertakings of the following Companies with effect from the 29th November 1956, under the provisions of the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings (Acquisition) Act, 1956:—

1. The Mysore Gold Mining Company (K.G.F.) Ltd.;
2. The Nundydroog Mines (K.G.F.) Ltd.;
3. The Champion Reef Gold Mines of India (K.G.F.) Ltd.; and
4. The Kolar Mines Power Station (K.G.F.) Private Ltd.

The affairs of the undertakings are now being managed by a Board of Management consisting of the Chief Minister as Chairman and four other members.

Shri S. Muninanjappa, I.A.S., a senior Administrative Service Officer, has been appointed as a full-time Vice-Chairman and Managing Director-in-charge of the Undertakings.

RE-CONSTITUTION OF THE MYSORE UNIVERSITY SENATE

The Chancellor of the University of Mysore has approved the election of persons named below as Members of the Senate of the Mysore University to be re-constituted for

the triennium commencing from the 1st July, 1956, by the constituencies shown hereunder:—

(a) *From the Academic Council:—*

- (1) Sri P. Mallikarjunappa
- (2) Sri B. R. Subba Rao
- (3) Dr. S. Siddappa
- (4) Sister M. Imelda

(b) *From the Registered Graduates Constituency:*

- (1) Sri M. P. Lakshminarasimha Sastry
- (2) Sri G. Veerappa
- (3) Sri N. Srinivasa Murthy
- (4) Sri S. Shankaralingappa
- (5) Sri L. Srikantiah
- (6) Sri N. A. Channegowda

(c) *From the Legislative Assembly:—*

- (1) Smt. Lakshmidevi Ramanna
- (2) Sri N. C. Nagiah Reddy
- (3) Sri B. Narayanaswamy
- (4) Sri N. Huchmasty Gowda
- (5) Sri K. Prabhakar
- (6) Sri T. C. Shanthappa
- (7) Sri G. A. Thimmappa Gowda
- (8) Sri B. Hutche Gowda
- (9) Sri Mulka Govinda Reddy

(d) *From the Legislative Council:—*

- (1) Sri H. C. Boriah
- (2) Sri Y. Dharmappa
- (3) Sri L. H. Thimma Bovi

Under Section 13(1) (j) of the said Act, the Chancellor is pleased to nominate the following persons as the members of the Senate:—

- (1) Sri K. M. Rudrappa, Hassan District.
- (2) Sri N. D. Venkatesh, Shimoga District.
- (3) Sri K. Subba Rao, Bangalore District.
- (4) Dr. N. C. Biligiri Rangiah, Mysore District.
- (5) Sri J. M. Imam, Chitaldrug District.
- (6) Dr. Savithri Bai Nagan Gowda, Bellary District.
- (7) Sri K. R. Lingappa, Tarikere,

(8) Srimathi Lakshmi P. Krishnappa, Bangalore.

(9) Sri A. G. Bandigowda, Mandya District.

INTERVIEWING THE MINISTER FOR EXCISE, RURAL INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR

Persons desirous of interviewing the Minister for Excise, Rural Industries and Labour, may do so between 8-30 A.M. and 9-30 A.M. on all week-days except on Wednesdays, provided the Minister is at the headquarters and not otherwise engaged. It would be convenient for both the public and the Minister if engagements are got fixed up after contacting the Private Secretary to the Minister.

The public are requested to extend their full co-operation in observing the above procedure and not to cause embarrassment by calling at odd hours without previous engagements.

LEVY OF SALES-TAX IN MYSORE STATE

Various enquiries have been received about the application of Sales-Tax Laws from 1st November, 1956, in the different parts of the State. According to Section 119 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, all laws which were in force in the different areas of the State of Mysore which previously formed part of the old State of Mysore, Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras and Coorg continue to be in force in the respective areas. Accordingly, the Sales-Tax Act which was in force in any area before 1st November, 1956, will continue to be in force even after that date in that area, subject to adaptations to be made under Section 120 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, and the provisions of Article 286 of the Constitution.

In order to avoid inconvenience because of the prevalence of different systems of Sales-Tax in the different areas of the State, Government are considering the question of making the Sales-tax Laws uniform throughout the State. (P. N. dated 27-11-56)

APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL TEACHERS DURING 1956-57.

In pursuance of the policy of the Government for re-organising Primary Education as an integrated course of 8-years' duration, Government have already sanctioned the appointment of 600 additional teachers for opening the 5th year class in such of the existing 4-year Primary Schools as deserved to be developed.

Government have now sanctioned the appointment of an additional 200 teachers in the existing Primary and Middle Schools where increased strength necessitates the appointment of additional teachers.

Eight hundred teachers appointed under the scheme will be those who possess the S.S.L.C. qualification. Those appointed for the Middle School classes (class V and higher classes) will be in the Middle School teachers' cadre and those appointed for classes I to IV will be in the Primary School teachers' cadre.

Under the scheme, the appointment of each teacher carries with it a grant of Rs 150 per school for equipment. Thus, wherever teachers are appointed to teach more pupils, additional equipment is also automatically provided. The total sum of money sanctioned for the appointment of 800 teachers and the provision of the corresponding School equipment is Rs. 7,20,000 during the current year, i.e., 1956-57 of which Rs. 6,00,000 per annum is recurring.

ANONYMOUS PETITIONS AND ALLEGATIONS

A number of anonymous or pseudonymous letters and telegrams making allegations against officers and officials of the Government are being received by the Ministers. It will not be possible for the Ministers to take action on such letters or telegrams. If any member of the public is anxious to make a complaint against a particular Government

servant, he is at liberty to approach the Minister concerned and represent to him the facts of the case. He should also be prepared for an enquiry, if necessary, for taking suitable action against the officer concerned. Government may not take any action against its employees merely on receipt of such anonymous allegations

UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE

*Progress report for the month of
November, 1956.*

Dr. G. Ramakrishna Reddy, Assistant Professor of Economics, Maharaja's College, Mysore, has been appointed as temporary Professor of Commerce, College of Commerce, Bangalore, in place of Sri B. R. Subba Rao, retired.

An Essay Contest, both in English and Kannada, was arranged on 12th November 1956, by the University in connection with the celebration of Wild Life Week, 1956. One-hundred and thirty-four students participated in the contest. Prizes will be awarded for the three best essays.

Results of the University Examinations held in September 1956, were announced.

There were three meetings of the University Council on 10th November 1956 at Mysore; and 17th and 27th November, 1956, at Bangalore.

The book "Adhunika Tatva Sastra Samasyegalu" by Sri G. Hanumantha Rao was reprinted.

The books entitled "Akka Mahadevi" and "Yuddakalada Arthika Samasyegalu" were reprinted under the University Extension Lecture Hand Book Series.

Prabudha Karnataka, Volume 38, No. 3, (Aswayuja Sanchika) was published.

University Extension Lectures—The particulars of lectures delivered during the month are as follows :—

	<i>Name</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>
1.	Sri Nadiga Krishna Murthy	... Newspaper	22nd November 1956	Channagiri
2.	Sri. N. Srinivasa Murthy	... Indian Constitution.	"	"
3.	Sri K. Seshadri Iyengar	... The Nature of Sound.	23rd November 1956	"
4.	Sri H. M. Shankaranarayana Rao	Amara Kaviya Prema Geetegalu.	"	"

WORKING OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

The Employment Exchanges in the Mysore State (Bangalore, Bellary, Mysore, Belgaum, Mangalore, Hubli and Coorg) registered 5,006 candidates during the month of November 1956.

The number of vacancies reported from the Central and State Government Departments and Private Employers was 511.

Two thousand and fifty-seven persons were referred to Employers against the reported vacancies.

Three hundred and ninety-six persons were placed in employment.

One hundred and fifty-six Employers made use of the Exchange.

The total number of persons on the Live-Register on the Employment Exchanges waiting for employment assistance at the end of November, 1956 was 25,803.

EXTENSION OF JURISDICTION OF THE MYSORE EXCISE DEPARTMENT

Consequent on the reorganisation of the State, the jurisdiction of the Excise Department of Mysore now extends to the Wet Districts of Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur also. Simultaneously, the Excise Commissioner in Mysore also functions as the Director of Prohibition in respect of the Districts of Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and North Kanara.

The Excise revenue of the new State is over three crores of rupees a year with the addition of Rs. 1.5 crores from the wet Districts of the Hyderabad area.

DECEMBER 1956 SESSION OF THE MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council of the New State of Mysore met for the first time in the morning of 19th December, 1956, for a session of 10 sitting-days in the newly constructed Halls in Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore. Sri B. S. Kushalappa, Temporary Speaker, and Sri M. N. Jois, Temporary Chairman, presided over the meetings of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council respectively.

The Legislative Assembly consists of 210 Members and the Legislative Council 52 and there are two vacancies in each House. The Members took the oath of allegiance in their respective Houses on the first day. Then, Sri S. R. Kanthi was elected as Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and Sri T. Subramanya as Chairman of the Legislative Council. In the afternoon of 19th December, His Highness Shri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar, Governor of Mysore, addressed the members of both the Houses assembled together in the Legislative Assembly Hall.

During the course of the sittings, Sri M. Madiah was elected as Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and Sri Mahadevappa Yeshwant Rao Rampure as Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council by the respective Houses.

Questions

In the Legislative Assembly, 197 questions were admitted, out of which answers were furnished to 145 questions and supplementaries put thereon. In the Legislative Council, 78 starred questions and 21 unstarred questions were admitted, out of which answers were furnished to 58 starred and 19 unstarred questions.

Financial Business

The Demands for Grants for the period of five months ending 31st March, 1957, for which authorisation had already been issued prior to 1st November, 1956 by the Rajpramukh under the provisions of the States Reorganisation Act, were discussed in the Assembly for three days and concurrence given. They were also discussed by the Legislative Council for three days.

Legislative Business—Bills

Eight Bills were considered and adopted by both the Houses of Legislature, out of which, the first five were introduced in the Legislative Assembly and the last three in the Legislative Council. They are:—

1. The Mysore Legislature Salaries Bill, 1956;
2. The Mysore Ministers' Salaries and Allowances Bill, 1956;
3. The Mysore Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1956;

4. The Mysore Khadi and Village Industries Bill, 1956,

5. The Mysore Appropriation Bill, 1956,

6. The Mysore Legislature (Prohibition of Simultaneous Membership) Bill, 1956,

7. The City of Bangalore Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1956,

8. The Hyderabad Agricultural Debtors Relief (Mysore Amendment) Bill, 1956.

Resolutions

An Official Resolution regarding the fixing of the total number of members in the Mysore Legislative Council at 69 instead of 52, was passed by both the Houses of Legislature

Out of thirty-three Non-Official Resolutions given notice of by the Members in the Legislative Assembly, four resolutions were discussed, three of which were withdrawn and one negatived. They related to

1. Uniformity in salary scales of non-gazetted officers in New Mysore State,

2. Supply of 2,000 K.W. of power to Coorg District;

3. Taking over the management of all the major tanks by Government, and

4. Repairing Gowdanakatte tank in Kadur Taluk

Out of 15 Non-Official Resolutions given notice of by the Members in the Legislative Council, the following five Resolutions were discussed and withdrawn:—

1. Appointment of a Committee to solve financial difficulties,

2. Abolition of hereditary rights of village officers,

3. Making Kannada as the official language of the State,

4. Appointment of a Non-Official President for working the National Extension Service Scheme, and

5. Appointment of a Committee to examine the structure of the Second Five-Year Plan of the New State.

The Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council adjourned *sine die* on 31st December, 1956.

* * *

A general view of the Assembly when the Governor of Mysore addressed the Joint Session of the Mysore Legislature on 19th December 1956.



GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

GOVERNOR

His Highness Shri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Shri S. Nijalingappa	... Chief Minister.
Shri Kadidal Manjappa	... Minister for Education.
Shri A. B. Shetty	... Minister for Health.
Shri M. P. Patil	... Minister for Revenue.
Shri C. M. Poonacha	... Minister for Industries.
Shri H. S. Rudrappa	... Minister for Agriculture.
Shri Jagannath Rao Chandriki	... Minister for Excise, Rural Industries and Labour.
Shri T. Mariappa	... Minister for Finance.
Shri M. V. Rama Rao	... Minister for Home Affairs and Law.
Shri R. Chennigaramiah	... Minister for Local Self-Government.
Shri A. Bheemappa Naik	... Minister for Co-operation.
Shri H. K. Veeranna Gowdh	... Minister for Public Works.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Shri S. R. Kanthi	... Speaker.
Shri M. Madiab	... Deputy Speaker.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Shri T. Sul ramanya	... Chairman
Shri Muthadevappa Yeshavanta Rao Rampure.	Deputy Chairman.

HIGH COURT OF MYSORE

Shri R. Venkataramania, M.A., LL.B.	... Chief Justice.
Shri Nittoor Srinivasa Rau, B.Sc., B.L.	... Judge.
Shri H. Hombe Gowda, B.Sc., LL.B.	... Judge.
Shri K. N. Padmanabhiiah, B.A., LL.B.	... Additional Judge.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Shri H. B. Gundappa Gowda, B.A., B.L.	... Chairman.
Shri George Mathan, B.Sc.	... Member.
Vacant	... ..

REVENUE APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

Shri S. S. Malimath, B.A., LL.B.	... Chairman.
Shri R. J. Rego, M.A., I.A.S.	... Member.
Shri C. S. Deodhar	... Member.
Shri R. Krishna Setty, B.A., LL.B.	... Member.
Shri M. Subba Rao	... Member.
Shri S. B. Hubli	... Member.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

1 Shri P. V. R. Rao, I.C.S.	... Chief Secretary and <i>Ex-officio</i> Development Commissioner.
2 Shri G. Mathais, I.A. and A.S.,	... Secretary to Government, Finance Department.
3 Shri N. Puttarangaswamy, I.A.S.	... Additional Development Commissioner and <i>Ex-officio</i> Secretary, Planning and Development Department.
4 Shri R. J. Rebello, I.A.S.,	... Secretary to Government, Home Department.
5 Shri S. A. L. Razvi, I.A.S.,	.. Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government and Public Health Department.
6 Shri M. Vasudeva Rao, I.A.S.	... Secretary to Government, Commerce and Industries Department.
7 Shri K. Seshagiri Rao, I.A.S.	... Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
8 Shri D. K. Srinivasachar, I.A.S.	... Secretary to Government, Public Works and Electricity Department.
9 Shri R. Srinivasan, I.A.S.	... Secretary to Government, Education Department.
10 Shri M. Sadasivayya, B.A., B.L.	... Secretary to Government, Law Department.
11 Shri K. P. Vasudeo, B.A., B.L.	... Additional Secretary to Government, Law Department.
12 Shri K. Balasubramanyam, I.A.S.	... Special Secretary, States Reorganisation Department.
13 Shri G. S. Venkataramana Iyer, B.Sc., M.L.	Secretary, Mysore Legislature.
14 Shri S. Darashah, I.A.S.	... Secretary to the Governor.

DEPUTY SECRETARIES

1 Shri B. S. Srikantaiya, I.A.S.	... Deputy Secretary to Government, Public Works and Electricity Department.
2 Shri P. J. Fernandes, I.A.S.	.. Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department.
3 Shri K. M. Mirani, I.A.S.	... Deputy Secretary to Government, Development and Planning Department.

4	Shri M. Malleshayya, M.A., LL.B.	...	Deputy Secretary to Government, General Administration Department.
5	Shri B. S. Koimathur, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.	...	Deputy Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
6	Shri M. N. Gundu Rao, B.A., LL.B.	...	Deputy Secretary to Government, Agriculture and Forest Department.
7	Shri P. Honnappa B.A.	...	Deputy Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department.
8	Shri K. M. Ramakrishnaiya, B.A.	...	Deputy Secretary to Government, Commerce and Industries Department.

DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONERS

1	Shri K. P. Ramanathaiya, I.A.S.	...	Divisional Commissioner, Belgaum Division.
2	Shri G. N. Nagaraja Rao, I.A.S.	...	Divisional Commissioner, Mysore Division.
3	Shri N. S. Hirannayya, I.A.S.	...	Divisional Commissioner, Gulbarga Division.
4	Shri K. Thipperudraiah, I.A.S.	...	Divisional Commissioner, Bangalore Division

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

1	Shri N. Madhava Rao, I.A.S.	...	Commissioner of Excise and Commercial Taxes.
2	Shri M. K. Appajappa, I.A.S.	...	Commissioner for Settlement and Charitable Endowments, <i>Ex-officio</i> Director of Food Supplies.
3	Shri K. Narayanaswamy, I.A.S.	...	Director of Industries and Commerce.
4	Shri C. Narasimha Moorthy, I.A.S.	...	Director of Public Instruction.
5	Shri B. Beerappa, I.A.S.	...	Director, Rural Industrialisation.
6	Shri B. M. Abu Baker, I.A.S.	...	Commissioner for Labour, Chief Inspector of Factories and Registrar of Trade Unions.
7	Shri B. M. Krishnan, I.A.S.	..	Secretary, Mysore Government Insurance Department.
8	Shri T. Shamanna, I.A.S.	...	Director and Vice-Chairman, Mysore Iron and Steel Works and <i>Ex-officio</i> Iron and Steel Controller.
9	Shri B. Thimmaraj Urs, I. P. S.	...	Inspector-General of Prisons.
10	Shri P. K. Monnappa, I. P.	...	Inspector-General of Police.
11	Shri B. Venkatasubba Rao, B.A., M.B.B.S., M.R.C.P., (Lond.)	...	Director of Medical Services.
12	Shri S. Seshagiri Rao, B.Sc., M.B.B.S., D.Ph., M.Ph.	...	Director of Public Health.
13	Shri M. K. Varadarajan, M A., B.L.	...	Chief Electoral Officer.

14	Shri H. Ananthachar, B.E., A.M.I.E. (Ind.),	Chief Engineer (General).
15	Shri T. Ramaswamy Iyengar, B.A., B.E.	Chief Engineer, Major Irrigation (South).
16	Shri T. S. Murthy, B.E., (M.A D.), B.Sc. (Belfast).	Chief Engineer, Major Irrigation (North).
17	Shri K. V. Puttappa, M.A. ...	Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University, Mysore.
18	Shri D. C. Pavate, M. A. (Cantab.) ...	Vice-Chancellor, Karnatak University.
19	Shri M. Mallaraj Urs, B.Sc., B.Sc. (Edn.)	Director of Agriculture and Commissioner for Food Production.
20	Dr. K. S. Shetty ...	Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services.
21	Shri M. H. Parthasarathy, M.Sc. ...	Additional Director of Industries and Commerce.
22	Shri B. A. Patil, M.A., G.D.C.A , F.R.E.S.	Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
23	Shri K. R. Marudeva Gowda, B.A., LL.B.	Chief Marketing Officer.
24	Shri J. L. D'sa, B.E., B.Sc. (Hons.), A.M.I.E.E.	Chief Engineer, Electricity.
25	Shri K. Henjerappa, B.A , B.L. ...	Commissioner for Transport.
26	Shri C. B. Sankara Iyer, I.A.S. ...	Director of Social Welfare.
27	Shri N. Lakshmana Rau, I.A.S. ...	General Manager, Mysore Government Road Transport Department.
28	Shri H. Ramaraj Urs, B.A. ...	Controller of State Accounts Department.
29	Shri T. P. Krishnachar, M.Sc., F.G.S. ...	Director of Mines and Geology.
30	Shri D. S. Gurubasavappa, B.Sc. ...	Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications.
31	Dr. M. H. Mari Gowda, M.Sc., (Lucknow), Ph.D. (Harvard)	Superintendent, Government Gardens.
32	Shri T. K. Krishnamurthy B.Sc. ...	Director of Sericulture.
33	Shri A. Ananthapadmanabha Rao, B.A., M.S. (Iowa).	State Statistician.
34	Shri P. N. Sri Sathyan, B.A. (Hons.) ...	Principal Information Officer.
35	Shri M. A. Muthanna, B.Sc., I.F.S. (Dip.)	Chief Conservator of Forests.
36	Shri R. A. Mundkur, I.A.S. ...	Special Officer, Efficiency Audit.

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WD 1629—GPB—3,000—16-1-57

Pouring of the molten metal from the Talle of the Pig Iron Casting Mach
at the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati



